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VOLUME LLVII.—NO. 300. TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 1, 1898—SIXTEEN PAGES. PRICE TWO CENTS.

ENGLAND'S SECRECY IN WAR PLANS.

London Newspapers, at Government Request, Suppress Facts About Army and Navy Preparations.

FRANCE'S LATEST MOVE.

Nominally Yields in Recalling Marchand from Fashoda, but Raises Entire Egyptian Question.

EXPECTS AID FROM RUSSIA.

A curious feature of the Franco-British altercation is the request of the English government that London new papers that they publish no news that might serve to give information to a possible enemy.

It is reported that France has decided to raise the entire Egyptian question, which means an appeal, diplomatically at least, to resist Great Britain's claims. It is said Russia has promised support France in this position.

The disquieting European situat on has impelled Emperor William to forego the remaining portion of his journey through the Holy Land.

London, Nov. 1.—The Daily Mail this morning publishes no news regarding England's warlike preparations, explaining that silence is due to a letter from the War office asking it not to publish "anything which might be useful to a possible enemy."

"We intend to ascertain today," says the Daily Mail, "from the War office and the Admiralty exactly what kind of news it would be permissible to publish."

The Daily Mail confirms the reports of unusual activity at the French dockyards, notably at Toulon, where the coast defenses have been experimenting with mellinite shells against an old gunboat.

Papers Give War News.

Most of the papers are full of alleged war preparations, despite the fact that the authorities are doing their best to discourage publication, and are even denying statements that have already appeared.

Yesterday (Monday) a sudden order was issued at Dover for an experimental Mobilization of the defense forces. All the guns and forts were smartly occupied, in manner giving full satisfaction.

The arsenal at Woolwich is working until 10 o'clock every night, the government having given large orders for guns, searchlights, and other naval equipment.

The advices from Paris in the special dispatches this morning add little to what was already known regarding the situation at Fashoda. It is believed that Captain Baratier is taking only verbal instructions for Major Marchand.

The idea prevails at the French capital that Count Muravieff, the Russian Foreign Minister, while there on his recent visit, obtained Russian support in reopening the whole Egyptian question, and that Major Marchand will be instructed to fall back and remain his occupation of all Bahr-El-Ghazal.

Raises Entire Egyptian Question.

London, Oct. 31.—The announcement from Paris that M. Delcasse has decided to raise the entire Egyptian question, claiming to have Russia's support in so doing, causes unusual excitement here. This accounts, no doubt, for the activity in the Military and Navy departments.

Another piece of news which impresses the public with the gravity of the situation is the fact that Emperor William has abandoned a large part of his Oriental program and is hurrying home on account of the Franco-British complications.

There was an unexpectedly gloomy feeling this morning on the Stock Exchange and the Paris Bourse, both these markets being influenced, it is inferred, by the aggressive tone of some of the French papers.

Crisis at Hand.

Besides this, something extraordinary seems to have happened, and it looks as if crisis were at hand. The British naval preparations are being pushed with great activity. The British emergency squadron is gathering at Devenport with all possible speed. Seven battleships and one cruiser have been thus far designated to join this squadron. Officers and sailors have been hurriedly recalled from leave of absence, several battleships and cruisers at Portsmouth are taking their full crews on board, and other warlike preparations are being made. A number of signal men, now on duty with the British Channel squadron, which arrived at Gibraltar this morning, have been ordered home for service, it is presumed, on board the auxiliary cruisers, if the latter should be required for active service.

A sensation has been caused by the arrest this morning of a supposed Russian spy at Dorset near Harwich. The man was already under surveillance and went to a redoubt, where he tried to obtain some information from a sentry regarding the fortifications. He was promptly arrested and inquiries are being made regarding his antecedents.

It is also asserted today that the commanding officers of the London volunteer regiments had received orders to prepare for immediate mobilization and it was asserted that the different artillery corps have been ordered as to the forts on the southern and eastern coasts to which they have been allotted.

The Pall Mall Gazette this afternoon says: "England has been and even now is so near war that the government has carried its preparations to the farthest limit of the pre-mobilization stage. It has been arranged to send the reserves and militia and to mobilize the volunteers simultaneously, and to form large camps at various important railway junctions, where rolling stock and locomotives will be concentrated."

The Cairo correspondent of the Daily Mail says an Egyptian battalion has been dispatched to Fashoda.

Claims the Czar's Aid.

Paris, Oct. 31.—The Eclair today says it has on reliable authority that the Fashoda question will be settled favorably to Great Britain by the recall of Major Marchand. The paper adds, yields all, reserving only the question of the right to the Bahr-El-Ghazal district, which she does not consider belonging to Egypt. Continuing, the paper remarks:

"M. Delcasse, however, has now decided to raise the whole Egyptian question, which should have been done from the first, thus avoiding the humiliation of yielding to the British ultimatum. When the question is thus enlarged France will not be alone in its discussion with the Marquis of Salisbury. Egypt interests all the powers. Russia has promised M. Delcasse its most effective assistance, and, besides, Germany has the biggest interest, in view of her east African possessions and trade in the far East, that the Suez Canal should not become exclusively British and is disposed to support the Franco-Russian arguments for a definite settlement of the Egyptian question."

Activity at Esquimalt.

Victoria, B. C., Oct. 31.—The departure of her Majesty's ship Amphionon Sunday for the Society Islands, the French colony in the South Seas, did not end the activity at the Esquimalt naval station. As soon as it left the wharf the dockyard crew was detailed to get the drydock in readiness for the reception of her Majesty's ship Leander. This, too, is to go on a long voyage, or at least be in readiness for any duty that it may be called upon to perform.

The most significant feature outside of the departure of the Amphion, however, is the activity on her Majesty's ship Imperieuse, Admiral Palliser's flagship. Sunday a large number of men were given shore leave, an unusual thing on Sunday, and this morning the vessel commenced coaling. It is understood that it goes out under orders on Thursday, but it is not likely that it will follow the Amphion, as that would leave Esquimalt with a small fleet, the Leander, Icarus, two torpedo boat destroyers, and two torpedo boats.

Vancouver, B. C., Oct. 31.—An unconfirmed report says that the Canadian Pacific railway has received notification from the British Admiralty that three big Empress liners may be required at any moment to be transferred into cruisers. Guns and other equipments lie at Hongkong and Esquimault. One vessel is now in Vancouver harbor, one at Hongkong, and the other en route to Yokohama. If trouble with France assumes its worst aspect, the Empresses will be ready immediately

Naval Train Wrecked.

Halifax, N. S., Oct. 31.—The naval train wrecked near Rat Portage on the Canadian Pacific railway left Halifax on Thursday night on the arrival of the steamer Carthagenian from Liverpool with drafts for the British Pacific squadron. The train consisted of six colonist cars, baggage car, tender, and locomotive, and carried 133 sailors and eleven officers. Two sailors had suffered so severely from seasickness that they remained over at Halifax in the military hospital. The train was made up under imperial government officers' inspection, and was being rushed to its destination in view of the Anglo-French controversy. It was a special and had the right of track and was due to arrive at Esquimalt one week from date of departure.

EMPEROR OF GERMANY SHORTENS HIS TOUR THROUGH HOLY LAND.

Increasing Gravity of the European Situation Compels the Kaiser to Give Up His Trip to Jericho and Syria—Dedicates Church of the Redeemer.

Jerusalem, Oct. 31.—The Emperor and Empress of Germany are curtailing their visit to the Holy Land. They have abandoned their trip to Jericho, owing to the European complications, and it is also believed they will not go to Syria.

Their Majesties this morning attended the consecration of the Church of the Redeemer. The ceremony, in which the natives took a leading part, was most impressive and was marked with the greatest pomp.

It is understood that their Majesties will remain here for some days.

At 7 o'clock yesterday morning Empress Augusta Victoria attended the opening of the German Orphanage in a vineyard near Bethlehem.

Their Majesties have spent considerable time amid the scenes connected with the Savior's nativity. They have visited the pool of Bethesda, the traditional site of the Ascension, and the Garden of Gethsemane, and have enjoyed the magnificent view of the Dead Sea and the plain of Jericho to be had from the summit of the Mount of Olives.

Attired simply and like an ordinary tourist, the Empress has charmed her hosts by her unaffected grace of manner. Emperor William, too, has appeared as a simple pilgrim, not courting demonstrations. Nevertheless, the imperial visitors have been everywhere accompanied by picturesque throngs—for the most part silent, in accordance with Oriental custom—consisting of swarthy Bedouins, fierce looking Kurds, Jews, Levantines, and Europeans, a heterogeneous mixture that could not be assembled in any other city in the world.

Various reasons are ascribed for the Emperor's curtailment of his journey, but it is said that the main cause is the excessive heat and the discomfort of travel. Nearly forty horses have already succumbed and the Emperor has, therefore, decided to return to Haifa from Jaffa by sea.

MOVE AGAINST CHINA PROPOSED BY GERMAN MINISTER AT PEKING.

Suggests to the Powers a Joint Occupation of the Shan Hai Kwan Railway Unless the Native Troops Are Withdrawn.

Peking, Oct. 31.—Baron Von Heyking, the German Minister to China, has proposed to the representatives of the powers at Peking a joint occupation of the railway from Shan Hai Kwan, Province of Pe-chi-li, to Peking, thus securing communication with the coast, unless the Chinese government promptly withdraws its troops to a safe distance from the line.

The Empress Dowager, it is reported, has ordered the Kang Su troops to Peking to serve as a protection against the possible movement on the part of General Yuan Shik Kai, who she believes is using the foreign drilled force under his command in the neighborhood of Then-tsin in collusion with the foreign powers.

LINCOLN SOLLINBERG POSITIVELY IDENTIFIED AS EVANSTON'S "HUGGER."

Four Girls Point Out the Man Arrested Sunday Night as the Person Who Had Terrified Them with Unsolicited Embraces.

Lincoln Sollinberg, who was arrested Sunday night, was yesterday identified by four young women as the man who has been causing terror in Evanston for a month past by embracing girls who ventured on the street after dark.

He was declared to be the "hugger" by Kittie Cooney, Carrie Nelson, Bertha Olson, and Anna Resburg.

Sollinberg is a painter and lives on Davis street. He but recently became a resident of Evanston.

The prisoner was arraigned before Justice Levere in the afternoon and granted a continuance until this evening at 7 o'clock.

OMAHA FAIR'S CURTAIN DOWN.

Transmississippi Exposition Ends with an Apparent Profit but Has Trouble Ahead.

DAMAGE SUITS PENDING.

Two and a Half Million People Passed the Turnstiles During the Five Months' Season.

MEDALS ARRIVE PROMPTLY.

Omaha, Neb., Oct. 31.—[Special.]—As the lights went out tonight on the grounds of the Transmisssisippi Exposition the avenues were crowded with halloween parties who were satisfied to continue their pranks even in the dark with the guards threatening them with arrest.

The closing hours of the exposition were the most brilliant in the history of the five months' season.

It is estimated that 75,000 people crowded the grounds today. It was Omaha day, and everybody was there.

Up to this morning 2,552,398 persons had registered at the turnstiles, so the grand total will considerably exceed 2,600,000.

The exposition was a financial success, over $400,000 remaining to be divided among the stockholders.

Nearly $2,000,000 have been received and $1,500,000 expended. The concessions paid the exposition $300,000 and the exhibiters $200,000. Eighty thousand dollars were received from other sources.

The highest number of people attending on one day was 98,780, at the opening of the peace jubilee, when President McKinley spoke.

The exposition owed $200,000 when the gates were opened. Three hundred and ninety thousand dollars was subscribed for the exposition, and all but $90,000 of that amount paid in. In addition corporations donated $160,000.

Damage Suits Plentiful.

It is estimated that the subscribers should receive back about 80 per cent of their subscriptions, but there are innumerable damage suits promised and the probabilities are that the surplus will be tied up for a long time.

In the first place the Wild West Show company wants $50,000 damages because the exposition, after giving it the exclusive contract for exhibiting Indians, went into the business itself.

From the two companies having Oriental streets on the grounds suits for $50,000 are expected. The "Streets of Nations" company alleges that the exposition company gave it a concession after the "Streets of Cairo" company had been given one. The "Streets of Nations" company was kept in all kinds of trouble and is now being forced to give a bond to protect the exposition company.

The "Streets of Cairo" company wants $50,000 because it paid the exposition company for an exclusive franchise and failed to get it. The man who has the concession for reserved seats on the grounds wants $25,000 because the company later put free seats on the grounds in violation of the contract.

The man who got the concession for putting in slot machines for returning a drink of spring water for a cent wants damages because the company later put in free drinking tubs. And there are still many others who declare their intentions of suing.

Department Managers Troubled.

The District Court, presided over by Judge Scott, has all the five department managers before it for contempt in violating instructions and injunctions of the court, and the court asserts that it will resort to severe measures to make the company obey its orders during its last hours. This trouble grew out of the refusal of the company to obey the court's orders in the fight between the two streets of the Orient.

A more serious feature of the litigation is the charge of forgery against Superintendent Hardt of the department of exhibits. He was to have had a hearing today, but it was postponed until next week. He is charged with changing the report of the jury of awards, and this alleged irregularity has caused many of the exhibiters to demand new awards, which are now impossible.

The determination of a majority of the Executive committee to appropriate $10,000, with which to publish a history of the enterprise is the source of new trouble. The minority in the committee will enjoin the action and asserts the committee exceeds its authority.

The future of the grounds is uncertain. There are numerous schemes to have an exposition next year, the most promising being that of an Eastern company that desires to use the grounds for a colonial exposition next year, which will show the Spanish colonies captured.

Medals Arrive Promptly.

The first shipment of the medals and diplomas that will be distributed among the prize winners during the next two or three days arrived today. There were ten cases containing 1,000 medals and a number of huge cases which contained the 10,650 diplomas.

There are about 5,000 additional medals on the road, and it is positively announced that these will be on hand before Wednesday night. Consequently every exhibiter will be able to obtain his medals and diplomas before he goes away, a result accomplished by no previous exposition.

Each of the medals is inclosed in a handsome case with a plush interior, which shows the medal to excellent advantage. All the medals are bronze wheft they are received by the exhibiter, but the company by which they are furnished has representatives on the ground to do the plating and engraving at a normal price. It will cost the exhibiters $3 for the plating and engraving of each gold medal and $2.50 apiece for the silver medals. At previous expositions they have been charged $4 and $5 apiece for gold plating.

The huge stacks of diplomas will be filled out for distribution to the exhibiters. A force of six skilled engrossers will begin work at once, and it is expected that the whole lot will be ready for delivery in two or three days.

A complimentary banquet was tendered tonight to President Wattles, E. Rosewater, Z. T. Lindsey, J. M. Babcock, and other exposition officials. A large number of prominent citizens of the city and State were present.

ROBBER SHOOTS LOUIS JACOBOWSKI BUT FAILS TO KILL.

Highwayman Fires Three Bullets at the Saloonkeeper—Thugs Menace a Policeman with Revolvers—Several Arrests Are Made.

Louis Jacobowski, a saloonkeeper, 829 Grand avenue, was shot three times last evening by one of two men who attempted to rob his saloon. None of the wounds is serious and the saloonkeeper will recover. Martin Weir is under arrest at the West Chicago Avenue Police Station and is said to be one of the robbers. The police declare they know his companion and that his arrest is only a question of a short time.

Jacobowski was alone in his saloon when a young man entered and asked for a bottle of wine. The bottle was handed to him, and he ran out of the door without paying for it. The saloonkeeper ran after the man, and when he returned to the saloon he saw another man in the saloon rifling the money drawer.

The saloonkeeper ordered the man out of the saloon and the robber turned and fired three shots at Jacobowski. The saloonkeeper grappled with the robber, but the latter broke away and ran out of the rear door.

The sound of the shots attracted the attention of several policemen. Jacobowski was given medical attention, and he gave the police a description of the robbers.

The man who did the shooting lost his hat in the struggle with Jacobowski, and when Weir was arrested it was found that the hat fitted him. He was identified by Jacobowski as the man that shot him.

Policeman William Martin was forced to walk for almost a block last evening with two highwaymen at his side holding revolvers in dangerous proximity to his head. The men had held up John Coman in his saloon at 90 West Harrison street and they were leaving the place with their plunder, amounting to $20, when Policeman Martin appeared.

Martin heard cries of help proceeding from the saloon and as the two men approached him he inquired of them the cause of the trouble.

"Just a little excitement," said one of the robbers, as he drew a revolver. "Throw up your hands and follow us and you will keep out of it."

The second highwayman also produced a weapon and in less than a minute after the holdup the robbers were marching north on Clinton street with Martin between them.

At Van Buren street Martin succeeded in getting hold of his revolver, and, when he drew it, the robbers released him and ran north in Clinton streets. As they fled they fired several shots at the policeman and he responded with vigor, meantime chasing the robbers. At Madison street he stopped one of the pair, who surrendered. He was taken to the Desplaines Street Police Station, where he gave his name as Alex. Stewart.

Paul Loeffel, 290 Bissell street, 17 years old, encountered two masked highwaymen in the La Salle street foot tunnel early yesterday morning. The robbers chased Loeffel towards the north entrance, calling to him to stop or be shot. At the foot of the stairs leading to the street the fugitive stumbled and fell. But just as the pursuers were about to rifle his pockets of his week's wages, a citizen, attracted from without by the victim's cries, bore down upon them with a cudgel and put them to flight.

ROLLIN B. ORGAN IS CLOSELY CONFINED TO HIS HOUSE BY ILLNESS.

Democratic Candidate for Congress in the First District Is Prostrated by Overwork and Exposure During the Campaign.

Rollin B. Organ, Democratic candidate for Congress from the First District, was stricken with an illness yesterday which will probably keep him confined to his bed for several days.

Mr. Organ has been working incessantly since his nomination, and the exposure to the weather, together with constant exertion, finally prostrated him. During the last three days he had been suffering from the effects of his over-exertion.

In the morning he went to his office at the Union Stock-Yards, but was soon compelled to go home, and summoned a physician. An internal inflammation is the immediate cause of his illness.

Mr. Organ has been live stock agent for the Nickel-Plate road for twenty-five years. He is a well-known trapshooter, and when the news of his illness was received downtown by his friends last evening sincere expressions of regret were everywhere heard.

COMBINE OF STONEWARE MEN.

Twenty-six Manufacturers Form a Trust and Advance Prices at the Start.

Akron, O., Oct. 31.—Success has at last crowned the efforts of the promoters of the combination which has for its purpose the control of the production of white, black, and salt glazed stoneware in the United States and the fixing and maintaining of prices.

Three meetings recently held in Chicago, Cleveland, and Akron resulted in a trust being formed along the lines of the nail trust. Twenty-six concerns are interested in the combine. The combination, it is stated, was planned by the best legal talent in the country, and it is claimed the trust laws will not be violated.

The combination represents about 65 per cent of the entire production of common stoneware in the United States. The trust has already advanced the market a half cent a gallon, in some instances a cent. R. F. Kent of Akron is President, T. C. Robinson of Akron Treasurer, and H. M. Linn of Zanesville is Secretary.

Massillon, O., Oct. 31.—The Massillon Stoneware company has voluntarily increased the wages of its employés, restoring the 12½ per cent cut made last winter. The force of employés will also be increased 50 per cent.

MORE SPACE GRANTED TO PECK.

American Commissioner General to the Paris Exposition Starts Home Today.

Paris, Oct. 31.—The United States Ambassador, General Horace Porter, this morning presented Mr. Ferdinand W. Peck, the United States commissioner to the Paris exposition of 1900, and the latter's colleagues to President Faure.

The French President most cordially promised to do everything possible to meet the views of the American commission and this evening Commissioner Peck was notified that 5,000 additional feet of space had been allotted to the United States, making a total of 40,000 feet additional set apart for the United States.

Mr. and Mrs. Peck and Lieutenant A. C. Baker, U. S. N., of the commissioner's staff will start for London tomorrow on their way to the United States.

GARLAND BACK FROM KLONDIKE.

Novelist Describes Vividly His Hazardous Trip to the Alaskan Gold Fields.

WOES OF "BACK DOOR."

Journey of 1,000 Miles Through the Mud Far Worse than Scaling the Chilkoot.

GETS MATERIAL FOR BOOKS.

Hamlin Garland, poet, novelist, and since April last a Klondike gold hunter, who braved the horrors of both the "back-door route" to Alaska and the Chilkoot Pass, has reached Chicago and is reaccustoming himself to civilization at his house, 474 Elm street, while he is waiting for news of strikes on his Atlin Lake claims and preparing to complete the American novel and the book of verse interrupted by his journey after gold and new literary material. His faithful broncho, that carried his camp outfit through a frightful journey of 1,000 miles, has been brought back to graze in the peaceful meadows at West Salem, Wis., where oats are 20 cents a bushel instead of 20 cents a pound.

Mr. Garland reached Chicago three days ago from Seattle, but few of his friends know of his arrival. Last night he was a guest at dinner with Israel Zangwill at the residence of Israel Cowen, 3216 South Park avenue, and it was to the Jewish writer, and afterwards to a reporter for THE TRIBUNE, that Mr. Garland vividly described his experiences, which he means to turn into sketches and stories.

Quest for Wildness Sated.

"I took the trip as a vacation. I wanted to see the wildest part of North America, and I found it. It was fully up to expectations," Mr. Garland said.

"I left West Salem, where my parents live, early last April with a college chum, Burton Babcock. Both of us had 'roughed it' in the Rockies every summer and we thought we knew what there was of bad country.

"We went from West Salem to Ashcroft, B. C., where we outfitted and prepared to start overland 1,000 miles to the Stikine River, intending to go to Lake Teslin. We took five horses and all the outfit that our experience in the mountains had taught us was necessary. We calculated on finding an arid country, but instead we traveled through a flood.

"It didn't rain for the first few days of the 1,000 miles, but when it began to come down it poured steadily. There was no bottom to the trail. There were streams where the maps said there were none and no streams where there should have been. The country has never been surveyed except by guess. The rivers were swollen, and it was a constant risk of our lives to cross most of them.

"All along those 1,000 miles were men bound, like us, for Lake Teslin. Some were without provisions. One of our five bronchos died from eating poisonous grass. The others were sick. We learned of one man who started out with twenty-five horses and lost them all.

Maps Prove a Delusion.

"Nobody knew where we were. It was impossible to tell from the maps. It was comparatively easy for an experienced miner to keep the trail, but there were scores of men who lost it. The trail wasn't even blazed. The man who was sent out to survey it got lost.

"We were on short rations for about six days before we reached Fort Wrangel. We fed some of the poor fellows along the trail, but one had to look out for himself, too, in that country. We were seventy-nine days on the trail, which we had expected to cover in fifty. Frequently it took a day to cover ten miles. It required from three to five hours to cross the streams. This was where we had expected to find an arid country. We could see where parties ahead of us had been able to ford the streams, but they were swollen by the time we reached them, and we had to chop down trees and get across in that way.

"The Skaguay trail was nothing compared with it. The whole Skaguay trail is an easier task than one day's tramp through that pouring rain and bottomless mud. If it was bad for us, what must it have been for men who knew nothing about such life? The flies and other insects made life a torture. We had the best protection obtainable in the way of nets, but there were hundreds of men who were without any protection at all.

"Those fellows had to live on groundhogs and anything they could find. It was horrible. Over our heads were the snow peaks, and the glaciers all along the trail helped make a torrent of every small stream. It isn't much wonder that when we reached the Stikine at Telegraph Creek we were both about tired out.

Trip Over Chilkoot Pass.

"Babcock left me there. I outfitted him and started him into the country. Then I proceeded to Fort Wrangel. I was just in time for the news of the Atlin Lake excitement and the country was full of miners. I believe that it is a good mining country, but I don't want anyone to go there on what I say. I secured what I think are a number of good claims, and then started back.

"Yes, I came over the Chilkoot Pass, and in one day. It was one of the worst of the season. It was like walking on the tops of church steeples. No one could see where he was going, the clouds were so thick. We waded through water most of the way, and finally got through alive. But it was frightful."

Mr. Garland has about recovered from the effects of his journey, as he has had three weeks in which to rest since landing at Seattle. But he has had enough of the Klondike for a while.

CONFERENCE TO BE HELD.

Railway Officials at London, Ont., Discuss the Strike Situation with the Citizens' Committee.

London, Ont., Oct. 31.—[Special.]—The street railway strike is still on and the company has not run cars since Saturday.

The Citizens' committee, representing the conductors and motormen, had a conference with the railway officials this afternoon.

The company's representatives expressed themselves as ready to listen to any grievances from the strikers individually or collectively, but refused to recognize the union.

FATHER KOZLOWSKI EXCOMMUNICATES A PRIEST AT ST. MARY'S.

Announces During the Service That the Rev. Mr. Pilszak Must Quit His Parish—The Deposed Clergyman Refuses to Respect the Mandate.

Father Kozlowski, the excommunicated Polish priest, has in turn excommunicated another priest, Father Anton Pilszak of St. Mary's Church, at Twentieth street and Ashland avenue. Father Pilszak in turn claims to have been unjustly treated and that he will bring suit against Father Kozlowski, who as an excommunicated priest, he says, had no authority over him.

On Sunday, Oct. 16, while Father Pilszak was conducting services in his church Father Kozlowski entered unannounced and stated to the people that their priest was excommunicated. The priest from his pulpit asked that the charges be made specific. But Father Kozlowski refused to do so, Father Pilszak says.

Father Pilszak says the officers of his church came to him and told him that three days before he was excommunicated Father Kozlowski approached them, saying if they would give up their priest he would give them three in his place. The members of the church are greatly excited over what they consider an attempt to take away their priest.

Father Pilszak said last night that he had held a conference with the committee and decided that some action must be taken against Father Kozlowski. The committee called on Father Kozlowski yesterday to see if a peaceable settlement were possible, but he refused their requests. Meetings will be held in the church today.

MILLIONS OF GALLONS OF DISTILLED SPIRITS IN SMOKELESS POWDER.

Japan Has Paid a Fortune in Taxes on Its Purchases from Illinois Distillers—United States Government Heavy Buyer for the Same Purpose.

Peoria, Ill., Oct. 31.—[Special.]—The internal revenue collections for October in the Peoria district amount to over $2,200,000, which is far above the average at this season of the year.

The unusual demand is due to the efforts of this and other governments to supply themselves with smokeless powder, of which spirits are an important component.

The Standard Distilling company has just sent a special train of twenty-three cars of spirits to San Francisco, consigned to the Japanese government, which will use it in the manufacture of smokeless powder. The shipment made nearly a million gallons and paid over a million dollars tax.

Two more large shipments for Japan have been ordered for early in November.

Since the war broke out the Peoria distilleries have sold over 4,000 barrels of spirits to the United States government for smokeless powder.

NICARAGUAN CONGRESS APPROVES OF CRAGIN CANAL CONCESSION.

After Four Days' Discussion the Provisional Agreement with America Is Ratified—Maritime Canal Concession Will Expire on Oct. 19, 1899.

Managua, Nicaragua, via Galveston, Tex., Oct. 31.—After four days' public discussion the Nicaraguan Congress has unanimously approved of the agreement provisionally made between President Zelaya and the American contractors and engineers, E. F. Cragin and Edward Eyre, authorizing the construction of an interoceanic canal and empowering the concessionnaires to negotiate with the Maritime Canal company. The adoption of the clause in the agreement declaring that the concession to the Maritime Canal company will terminate on Oct. 19, 1899, was received with prolonged cheers from Congressmen and the public in the galleries. Congratulatory telegrams have been received from the chief cities of Nicaragua and the neighboring republics.

BULLETIN OF

The Daily Tribune.

CHICAGO, TUESDAY, NOV. 1, 1898.

Weather for Chicago today:
Partly cloudy and warmer.
Sun rises at 6:31; sets at 4:55.
Moon rises at 6:49 p. m.

IMPORTANT NEWS AND FEATURES.

Pages.
1 England's Secrecy in War Plans.
Omaha Exposition Ends.
Garland Returns from Klondike.
Spaniards Hear Our Demands.
2 Raids Made by Crusaders.
Arrest Foreign Banker in St. Louis.
Young Folks Celebrate Halloween.
New French Cabinet Announced.
3 Address to Gold Democrats.
Republican Prospects Bright.
Republican Leaders Confident.
Gov. Black Speaks for His Party.
4 Wants Sweeping Half Holiday.
Israel Zangwill in Chicago.
Cuba in a Hurry for a Republic.
Gear as the Iowa Platt.
5 General News of New York.
Death of James C. Hutchins.
6 Frank Bell's Great Speed.
Stagg's Heroes Return.
Clarke Called a Professional.
Magnate Rodgers Talks.
7 Opera Singers Come Today.
States May Tax Foreign Capital.
8 Offer to Take Garbage Contract.
9 Negroes May Invite Open Race War.
Army for Cuba May Be Delayed.
Jesse James' Trial Deferred.
Armour Reported in a Squeeze.
14 Porto Rico Scenes and Incidents.
Chicago Wants the Conference.

Pages. Pages.
7 Railway News. 11 Markets.
7 Amusements. 12 Editorial.
10 Short Story. 14 Insurance.
10 Book Reviews. 14 Court Record.
10 Society Notes. 14 Lake Shipping.
10 Fontenoy Letter

MOVEMENTS OF OCEAN STEAMSHIPS.

Port.	Arrived.	Sailed.
GIBRALTAR	Werra	Fulda.
GLASGAW	....	Kastia.
LIVERPOOL	Sylvania	....
NEW YORK	Rotterdam	S. of Nebraska.

SPANIARDS HEAR OUR DEMANDS.

American Commissioners Present the Administration's Proposal Regarding the Philippines.

PART OF DEBT ASSUMED.

Amount Spent on Islands Outside of War Purposes Will Be Paid by the United States.

REPLY IS NOT YET MADE.

The United States declares its willingness to assume such portion of the Philippine debt as was caused by expenditures for objects of public utility in the islands, but not that portion created in prosecuting the war. The amount which would be assumed under this proposal is about $2,000,000 of the total debt of $40,000,000.

[SPECIAL CABLE TO THE NEW YORK WORLD AND THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE.]

Paris, Oct. 31.—The cession of the whole Philippine archipelago was demanded by the United States commissioners today at the joint session of the Peace Commissioners.

The American proposel was drawn with the utmost care and sets forth the reasons why the United States government considers it essential that the entire group rather than any part of the archipelago should be ceded. The principal of these reasons is that the future of the Philippines themselves and considerations of United States policy render it necessary that all the islands should be under a uniform system of government.

In relation to the Philippine debt the United States declares its willingness to assume such portion of it as has been expended for objects of public utility in the islands, while declining to accept any financial obligation occurring from the prosecution of the war.

The Spanish commissioners received these proposals without any expression of opinion, Señor Rios merely asking that the commission should adjourn until Friday to enable the Spanish commission to deliberate on its reply.

The American proposal, though definite in form, was not put forward in any way as an ultimatum, and while the Spaniards cannot conceal from themselves that the American demand for cession of the archipelago is not likely to be modified, they hope some important concession in connection with the debt can be secured. One of the Spanish commissioners declared subsequently his knowledge that, under the conditions stipulated by the United States, it would be impossible for Spain to prove that more than $2,000,000 out of the $40,000,000 of the Philippines' debt had been expended otherwise than in connection with the war.

Spain Inclined to Yield.

In French official and diplomatic circles tonight the American demands are treated as excessive and affording ground for the Spanish commission to throw up its task in despair. I can state on the most reliable Spanish authority that the Spaniards are not inclined to adopt such a policy unless so instructed from Madrid, but will make a strenuous effort to obtain substantial monetary compensation from the United States in return for the surrender of the Philippines.

Madrid political and financial papers received today significantly advocate peace at any cost and advise the nation to accept the burden of the Cuban debt as the inevitable result of the war, but the Philippine debt is placed on quite a different footing, it being argued that the cession of Porto Rico is an equivalent for any indemnity the United States might feel entitled to demand for war expenses and also for all claims lodged by American subjects during the Cuban war from February, 1895, to the end of April, 1898.

Whatever temptation Sagasta might feel to make the Philippine question a ground for rupture of the negotiations is tempered by the knowledge that such proceeding would simply mean that the Conservatives would take office, resume negotiations, and carry them to a conclusion. Spain is utterly helpless to face a renewal of hostilities.

The Spanish commission had a conference of an hour and a half duration this evening, after which Señor Rios sent a long telegraphic dispatch to Madrid. Three of the Spanish commissioners have arranged to leave Paris tomorrow, which, being the Feast of All Saints, is a public holiday here.

Tenor of Spain's Reply.

[SPECIAL CABLE TO THE NEW YORK JOURNAL AND THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE.]

Paris, Oct. 31.—Spanish Ambassador Castillo, who is the ruling spirit of the Spanish commission, though outside of it, in a conversation tonight gave an outline of the reply the Spaniards will make. They will point out that Spain empowered Ambassador Cambon to sign the protocol honestly believing her sovereignty in the Philippines to be intact. They will point to the wording of the third article in proof of this contention. They will say that Cambon so understood it. Delcasse, French Minister of Foreign Affairs, will be quoted in evidence, for in the yellow book recently published he uses these words: "Provisional occupation of Manila by the American forces."

It is quite certain that the American commission will insist upon annexation. The commissioners are not quite positive regarding the Philippine debt. They have been asking themselves the question, is it really a Philippine debt or is it a Spanish debt like that of Cuba? The Spaniards would readily consent to annexation of the whole archipelago provided the United States would take care of the debt and give Spain something besides, but Day dryly remarks: "One does not buy a city after having bombarded it."

The Spanish commissioners talk of a rupture of negotiations should the United States prove unrelenting on the financial question. This is but a repetition of the Spanish bluff. Aguinaldo's envoy, Agoncillo, said pathetically today to Senator Davis, the only commissioner who would receive him: "Do not give us back to Spain, whatever you do."

Division of the Debt.

[BY ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

Paris, Oct. 31.—When the commission assembled today Secretary Moore, upon the request of Judge Day, passed to Mr. Per-

guson, the interpreter, the formulated demands of the United States regarding the Philippines, which were read to the Spaniards in their own tongue by a rapid rendering from the English in which they were written.

Although the Spanish commissioners did not betray anxiety, their attention to the reading was keen. They had anticipated that the United States would take over the islands, but the terms and details of the transfer had all along been a subject of speculation.

The United States does not purpose assuming the Philippine debt of $40,000,000, but is willing to be responsible to Spain for a sum of money equal to the actual expenditures by Spain in the Philippines for the advantage of the islands and for the good of the people, for permanent betterments, and for improvements, both physical and mental.

The reading of the presentment specifies that the United States will reimburse Spain to the extent of her "pacific expenditures" made in the archipelago. This phrase "pacific expenditures" is employed to differentiate the expenditures by Spain in combating insurrection in the Philippines.

The one is felt by the American commissioners to be a fair burden on the acquiring power, while the other and latter class of expenditures is held to have been logically assumed by Spain in the inevitable hazard to a nation resorting to arms to enforce order in its own territory.

Intricacies of the Case.

Such is the vital portion of the presentment made by the American commissioners today, and it is to be observed that while the main proposition as to possession and financial responsibility is clear and definite, many details have been left to the developments of the discussion betwen the two commissions. Thus, while the Spaniards are tonight quite certain that the United States intends to reimburse them for "pacific expenditures," they remark that they are not enlightened as to whether the Americans expect to indorse the Spanish obligations to the extent of "pacific expenditures" in the archipelago, or whether they will hand Spain a lump sum of gold large enough to cover Spain's outlay so designated. Possibly the American commissioners themselves are not at this moment fully determined on this point.

It is unlikely, however, that the Americans will care to become identified in the slightest degree with Spain in her responsibility to her creditors. The clearer method seems to be to hand Spain spot cash, or something as good, and to bid her apply it on her debts by whatever name known, or to put it in her wallet for whatever use she may elect.

While the United States has designated "pacific expenditures" as those they will reimburse to Spain, the presentment of the American commissioners today did not demand either a schedule or an inventory of the same from the Spaniards. But the suggestion naturally raises an inquiry as to the kind and quantity of Spain's "pacific expenditures" in the Philippines, and some light may be given on that matter now.

Some Recent Improvements.

There is considerable traffic between the islands and some time ago a system of lighthouses became necessary. Spain set out to supply this and projected forty-eight stations. Of these she has already constructed seventeen of the first-class and sixteen of the second. What they cost is not yet known here, but in American waters those of the first class cost from $25,000 to $250,000 each, so that, on an average basis of the minimum cost in the United States Spain's thirty-three light-houses may represent an outlay of $825,000.

Spain has constructed breakwaters at Manila, at an expense not yet known here, and wharves of small value along the Pasig River. She has recently built barracks for 4,000 men, now occupied by American troops, the cost of which is not yet ascertainable.

At Cavite, Spain had built a naval station, which, before it was sacked by the natives, was said to be equal to the Mare Island station and may be worth $2,500,000. Whether or not the last two items can be strictly designated "pacific expenditures" must be determined in conference, but the lighthouses, water improvements, barracks, and naval station are necessary to the United States as the owner of the Philippines, and are deemed worth a fair price. Spain has also built some schoolhouses, which the Americans are willing to take over at cost.

Tonight the Spanish commissioners feel that the United States, to all intents and purposes, has not offered any financial inducement to Spain to cede by treaty any part of the Philippines. Had the American commissioners even offered to take over the entire Philippine debt of about $40,000,000 the Spaniards affect to feel that it would have been as nothing, and they regard today's position so meager as not to warrant even a schedule of Spain's "pacific expenditures" in the archipelago.

Denies a Cuban Bond Story.

London, Nov. 1.—A French newspaper having accused M. de Blowitz, the Paris correspondent of the Times, of trying to make a market for worthless Cuban bonds by advocating American assumption of the debt, M. de Blowitz today repudiates the insinuation.

He declares that he does not know a single holder of Cuban bonds; that he does not get his information from either a bondholder, a broker, or a speculator, and that he does not know the Marquis de Comillas, principal owner of the Spanish Transatlantic company, and the largest individual creditor of the Spanish government, with whom, it was alleged, he had had relations.

Indorses America's Position.

The Times editorially this (Tuesday) morning expresses its frank satisfaction at the decision of the United States commissioners to take the Philippines. It says:

"The arrangement is undoubtedly the best that could be made for both the inhabitants and for all interested in the trade and progress of the far East. Upon this point, as upon others, Spain has no choice but to yield, since her warmest partisans no longer maintain that she has either the means or the wish to renew the war.

"The same irresistible logic of facts controls the question of the Cuban debt. The United States can dictate its own terms. At the same time we are bound to draw attention to the serious consequences of the policy upon which the American delegates have insisted."

The editorial then proceeds to back up the recent contention of its Paris correspondent, who has argued that Spain could only meet the Cuban debt by sacrificing her foreign bondholders, "who, by a strange anomaly, would thus have to pay for the independence of Cuba."

The Daily News' editorial echoes the views of the Times regarding the Philippines and says:

"For Great Britain the American retention of the archipelago should be nothing but a gain. In saying this we assume that the United States will not extend its exclusive tariff laws to the colonies, but will allow the manufacturers of the world free access."

May Omit Some Territory.

The Paris correspondent of the Standard says:

"The American commissioners demanded the cession of the Philippines lying between certain degrees of latitude and longitude, including Luzon and the best islands, but leaving out the minor groups. They indicated their willingness to assume a portion of the Philippine debt, and this limitation does not seem to exclude other compensations."

Startling Rumors in Washington.

Washington, D. C., Oct. 31.—[Special.]—When the demand for the whole Philippine archipelago was formally laid before the Spanish commissioners today rumors immediately became rife that there was danger of a rupture. Secretary Hay of the State department stated that there were no grounds for such rumors and that the meeting at Paris was harmonious. As an adjournment until Friday was taken to give the Spaniards a chance to consult with their government no counter proposition was made.

It was officially admitted that a demand for the whole archipelago was made today, and this government is proceeding on the ground that it belongs to the United States by right of conquest. When the Spanish fleet was destroyed and the capital city came in possession of this government it was held that "the tail went with the hide" and all the outlying islands became the property of the government.

It was stated today that no assumption of the Philippine debt had been agreed upon, but that it would be a high-handed transaction to take the territory without allowing some compensation. The American commissioners have a much wider latitude in negotiating the treaty regarding the Philippines than they had in arranging the details regarding the surrender of Porto Rico, Cuba, and the Island of Guam. The protocol specifically settled these questions and there was no room for discussion, but the Spaniards dragged in the debt question without any right to do so. But the Philippines matter was one left open to diplomatic discussion, and the final terms on which these islands will be surrendered will be fixed by the commission.

Committed to an Indemnity.

The debt question is still open, and this government has been committed to an agreement to pay an indemnity. The sentiment of the administration is in favor of compensating Spain for legitimate expenditures made in public improvements in the Philippines. This is believed to be the quickest way to bring about permanent peace, and the possibility of the resumption of hostilities would be obviated. An official of the administration said there was danger of the Spanish commissioners withdrawing if the proposition to cede the Philippines was not coupled with a promise to pay Spain the amount spent on these islands. He argued that it would be much cheaper to pay even the $40,000,000 that Spain borrowed in 1896 than resume hostilities, with the consequent loss of life and treasure. Of course, Spain could not withstand an attack of the naval and military forces of the United States, but it is pointed out that the preparation on the part of the government even for one battle would be expensive.

There is strong opposition expressed here to giving Spain one cent indemnity, and it is asserted that if this is done it will be the glaring mistake of the war. Forty millions indemnity will not be listened to with any degree of patience, and the proposition to pay for public improvements is received with almost the same strong condemnation. The Philippines are claimed by right of conquest. No reason for paying for them is apparent to those holding this belief.

Attitude of the Natives.

There is ground to believe that, in an unofficial manner, possibly through informal communication with Agoncillo, Aguinaldo's agent in Paris, or perhaps through some direct dealing between that chieftain and Admiral Dewey, the United States commissioners have satisfied themselves that the difficulties in the way of annexation, so far as they might be expected to depend upon the will of the natives, have been much exaggerated. If this be so, then there has been removed as a factor in the calculations one of the most disturbing elements, for it could scarcely be contemplated with equanimity that our government, after having expelled the Spaniards, should willingly be placed in the position of attempting to govern an unwilling people.

NO MONEY, SAY THE SENATORS.

Disapprove of the United States Paying Spain Any Sum for the Philippines.

New York, Oct. 31.—[Special.]—In answer to the query, "Do you favor the proposition to pay Spain $40,000,000 for the Philippines?" many United States Senators have telegraphed a local paper explaining their unalterable opposition to any such plan.

Many Senators disapprove acquiring the Philippines at any price. Those who believe the American flag should remain over them insist that the islands are ours by right of conquest. Following are the replies:

United States Senator from Arkansas (Dem.).
Stafford, Kas., Oct. 31.—I am opposed to paying Spain anything. W. A. HARRIS,

United States Senator from Kansas (Pop.).
Ellsworth, Me., Oct. 31.—I would not take the Philippines if Spain would give us $40,000,000 with them. The sooner we drop them the better.
EUGENE HALE,

United States Senator from Maine (Rep.).
Kalamazoo, Mich., Oct. 31.—I am utterly opposed to the payment of $40,000,000 or any other sum for the Philippines. J. C. BURROWS,

United States Senator from Michigan (Rep.).
Waterloo, N. Y., Oct. 31.—If Spain will pay us $400,000,000 we are willing to have her deduct therefrom $40,000,000 for surrendering the Philippines, to which we ought to give, if possible, the blessings of religious liberty and self-government, as we have given them to Cuba.
W. E. CHANDLER,

United States Senator from New Hampshire (Rep.).
Hope, Ark., Oct. 31.—I do not favor paying Spain $40,000,000 or any sum for Philippines.
JAMES K. JONES,

United States Senator from Arkansas (Dem.).
Sioux Falls, S. D., Oct. 31.—I am not in favor of acquiring the Philippine Islands at any price. They should be allowed to form a government of their own. All governments derive their just powers from the consent of the governed.
R. F. PETTIGREW,

United States Senator from South Dakota (Rep.).
Jackson, Tenn., Oct. 31.—The retention of the Philippines, which I approve, can be justified only as a legitimate result of Spanish outrage and American victory, aside from the original question of humanity. I would pay Spain not one dollar more for those islands than she has paid for the murdered Americans of the Maine. Spain necessitated this war; let her pay for it. The Philippines are ours by conquest, not by purchase.
W. V. SULLIVAN,

United States Senator from Tennessee (Dem.).

SPANISH TREACHERY EXPOSED.

Madrid Government Protests Against the Oregon and Iowa, but Sends War Munitions to Iloilo.

Washington, D. C., Oct. 30.—A justification of the course of this government in sending the Oregon and the Iowa to Manila during the existence of the armistice has been given by Spain in the face of the protest of the Madrid government against the departure of the two American battleships for the Philippines capital. A cable message was received from Rear Admiral Dewey, in which he said that he had been credibly informed that the Spanish armed transport Buenos Aires had arrived at Iloilo with munitions of war on board.

Admiral Dewey's information was that the Buenos Aires carried a number of rapid-fire guns, 6,000 small arms, rifles, and a large quantity of ammunition. He did not ask for any instructions as to the course he should pursue toward the transport, and it is not likely that he will receive any. This is the vessel that was recently reported at Singapore bound for the Philippines. The Spanish authorities had not informed the United States of its departure from Spain. It was not known positively at that time whether it had munitions of war on board, but that was the general understanding. It was also reported to the government while the Buenos Aires was at Singapore that it carried troops, but this was subsequently ascertained to be an error.

Spain's ostensible object in sending war munitions to the Philippines was to furnish her troops in outlying islands with material to fight off the insurgent bands that were harassing towns and villages. The Madrid authorities even asked this government to send warships to protect the coast towns, but the request was not granted.

Record Breaker at Cripple Creek.

Cripple Creek, Colo., Oct. 31.—The output of ore in this district in October is valued at $1,488,130, the highest for any month in the history of the camp.

You all read of Captain Kidd and Captain Morgan when you were children. Read of them and all the famous pirates of the Spanish Main in "The Buccaneers and Their Reign of Terror," beginning in THE SUNDAY TRIBUNE Nov. 6.

TEN ARRESTS BY THE CRUSADERS.

Law Enforcement League's Constables Begin Their Systematic Raids.

DIRECTED BY MR. HENRY.

Publisher and Circulator of Town Talk and Newsdealers Are Taken.

PHOTOGRAPHER IS NABBED.

Constables acting in behalf of the Law Enforcement league of the Young People's Christian Temperance union went on a second crusade last night and arrested ten alleged lawbreakers on warrants variously charging the printing or circulating of immoral literature and pictures. The warrants were sworn out before Justices George Woods and Charles Hoglund by George Peters, an employé of the Rev. J. Q. A. Henry.

The Arrested.

Baker, William, newsdealer, 274 West Madison street.
Cotton, James, newsboy, Clark and Madison streets.
Dineen, Dennis, alias John Duffy, publisher of Town Talk, 879 West Polk street.
Goldberg, J. B., newsdealer, 256 West Madison street.
Green, James, circulator of Town Talk.
Howe, Xenophon, photographer, 20 Paulina street.
McQuirk, Charles, newsdealer, 166 Custom-House place.
Thomas, Frank A., newsdealer, 365 West Madison street.
Tracy, Charles, newsdealer, 104 Harrison street.
Weiss, Max, shipping clerk at Stein publishing house, 348 State street.

Green and Cotton were taken to the County Jail in default of bond. The others were released on $500 bonds and the hearings were set for Nov. 10.

The constables and detectives gathered in the offices of the attorneys of the league, McGinnesen & Beitler, 120 Randolph street, and waited throughout the afternoon for the warrants. Four search warrants and twenty-three State warrants were sworn out before Justices George Woods and Charles Hoglund late in the afternoon.

Town Talk Office Raided.

The first raid was made on the publishers of Town Talk, who were found at 879 West Polk street, in the rear attic of a three-story frame building. Dineen and Green were found at work within, and they quietly submitted when the papers were served by Constable William Gubbins. The forms of the last issue of the paper, the type, a box of plates, and several hundred copies of the last issue were loaded into an express wagon and carted to Justice Woods' court.

Town Talk is the successor of the Mascot, which discontinued publication in July, when the proprietor and publisher, Michael Gorman, was arrested for its publication by a United States Marshal and lodged in the County Jail.

"The federal authorities have been trying ever since," said Attorney McGlasson, "to find the place where the paper was published. They were unsuccessful, and we have got ahead of them. Duffy or Dineen was accustomed to go to the jail to confer with Gorman, and to get instructions for the publication of the Town Talk, which succeeded the Mascot. Gorman directed its publication from the jail."

James Cotton was arrested at his newsstand, Clark and Madison streets, by Constable Gubbins. He had Town Talk for sale. He procured a boy to take charge of his stand, and accompanied the constable to Justice Woods' court. He expressed a perfect willingness to go to jail.

The proprietors of a well known publishing house, it is said, will be arrested today for doing the press work for Town Talk.

"People have been wondering," said the Rev. J. Q. A. Henry after the raids, "when we were going to stop talking and do something. Well we have just begun. We got possession today of the best evidence we have yet been able to secure. This work will be continued tomorrow and a great deal more of it. Representatives from all the ministerial associations of Chicago will meet at Association Building on Monday to consider the problems of enforcement of law."

Xenophon Howe was arrested at his studio, 20 Paulina street, by Constable William Marshall. Several thousand indecent prints of pictures of women were secured. The studio is a large two-tsory building, with a basement well furnished, and indicating a good class of patrons. Half a dozen men are employed in printing the reproductions and in other work. The prints were found in the basement.

Constable Marshall and his party picked up the three newsdealers along West Harrison street, Frank A. Thomas at 365, J. B. Goldberg at 265, and William Baker at 274, all on State warrants charging them with circulating indecent publications or having them in their possession. At the Stein Publishing company, 348 State street, Max Weiss, the shipping clerk, was arrested and several songs, alleged to be indecent, were secured. Charles Tracy, a newsdealer, 104 East Harrison street, was arrested on a State warrant.

The preliminary hearing of the cases of the men arrested on Saturday night has been set by Justice Woods for Saturday morning, Nov. 5. It is expected the evidence in about twenty cases will be presented to the State's Attorney today by Mr. Henry.

W. H. Adams, Frank H. White, and William Baldwin were indicted by the grand jury on charges of keeping a bucket shop, on evidence furnished by Frank Hall, manager of Tattersall's, who claims he was swindled out of $10,000 by the defendants.

COMES TO STUDY THE SCHOOLS.

Manuel Torres Torija of Mexico Will Report to His Government on American Methods.

Manuel Torres Torija, a civil engineer and architect of the City of Mexico, is in Chicago as the representative of the Minister of Public Instruction and of the Municipal Council of the City of Mexico, to study the public school system and the public works of Chicago. He arrived yesterday morning from St. Louis, and is registered at the Auditorium Hotel. Señor Torija will stay here nearly a week, and then will go to New York, Boston, Philadelphia, and Washington. He is a teacher in a preparatory school and instructor in the High School of Architecture.

Señor Torija spent the day sightseeing. He will call today on Superintendent Andrews and Commissioner McGann.

"My particular inquiries will be into the method of organization of the Chicago schools, and the educational side of the school system generally," said he. "Our high schools for the training of professional men are the equals of any, but the common schools are perhaps capable of improvement. Under our laws education is free, compulsory in the lower grades, and secular.

"I shall investigate the water works, street paving and lighting, the harbor and shipping facilities, and the railways.

"My impression of Chicago has been most favorable, but business appears to be congested. To a stranger it is odd that businessmen would rather ride up in an elevator twenty stories than cross a narrow river. But I know the Chicago man does not like to lose time. State street is beautiful, quite like the boulevards of Paris."

DECISION FAVORS CASTORIA.

Judge Grosscup Grants an Injunction Against Imitators of This Valuable Remedy.

A decision of general interest was delivered yesterday by Judge Peter S. Grosscup of the United States Circuit Court, giving the Centaur company of New York City, manufacturers of Castoria, a world-renown remedy, an injunction against the members of the Chicago firm of Hurd, Young & Pierson, acting as agents of the Pitcher Medicine company of Duluth, Minn. Judge Grosscup, in his decision, finds that the defendants manufactured, put up, and sold in imitation wrappers, labels, and packages, a preparation known as "Castoria." The court held that such manufacture and use of original label was a gross violation of the Centaur company's rights. The Judge thereupon issued an injunction restraining the defendants from imitating the original Castoria labels of the Centaur company. Messrs. Hamline, Scott & Lord appeared as attorneys for the Centaur company.

During the hearing of the case an affidavit was read from Dr. Samuel Pitcher, the originator of the preparation, "Castoria," in which he stated that the Centaur company only had the right to use his formula and his name.

Charles H. Fletcher, President of the company, has been most active in tracing the source of spurious goods that were found on the market and offered for sale as the real article. He discovered that the imitation was first put on the market by the Sager Drug company of Duluth, Minn., and that Mr. Hurd and others handled the preparation in Chicago. The sale was found so easy that the agents proceeded to put up a preparation of their own, thus checkmating their principals. The decision just rendered covers both imitations. The Centaur company are now taking steps to proceed criminally against druggists who have been talked into laying in a stock of the counterfeit "Castoria."

American and European expositions have awarded premiums to Cook's Imperial Champagne for its excellent qualities.

FOREIGN BANKER CAUGHT AT LAST.

Self-Admitted Bohemian Embezzler Arrested by a Chicago Officer.

RUN DOWN IN ST. LOUIS.

Flight of Lambert Wilt and His Bride Was Across Two Continents.

ARRIVE IN CHICAGO TODAY.

St. Louis, Mo., Oct. 31.—After a chase across two continents Lambert Wilt, chief controller of the Bunglau Savings Bank at Bungbunzlau, Bohemia, his pretty wife Beatrice, and her aunt, Mrs. Blazena Mueller, a trio chased by detectives from their native country to America and then across this continent, were arrested in St. Louis today in the Rozier Hotel, Thirteenth and Olive streets, by Detectives Harrington and Lally and Officer Mader of the local force and Detective Sergeant Patrick J. Harding of Chicago.

The arrest was at the instigation of V. Sezemsky, a piano dealer at 642 Blue Island avenue, Chicago, who is a stockholder and the Western agent for the Bunglau bank and who had been instructed to search for Wilt.

Wilt has been married but a short time and is 38 years old. On Aug. 6 Wilt and his wife, accompanied by her aunt, left home on a vacation for his health. They traveled through Austria and came to America, landing at Hoboken Oct. 3, where he wired his mother of their arrival.

Meanwhile the bank officials had discovered a shortage of 109,000 gulden and were searching for Wilt. His message home gave them a clew that he was in America and they notified their Western agent.

Wilt had $100 in United States money, and he and his wife both had a large amount of Bohemian money concealed in their clothing. Wilt admitted that he took 12,000 gulden, but said he did not take the balance of the amount accredited to him.

He said friends at Hoboken had advised him upon landing that he was being hunted. Detective Harding took the three back to Chicago at 9 o'clock tonight.

The 7:30 limited from St. Louis this morning is expected to have as passengers Lambert Wilt, his bride, and Wilt's maiden aunt, Blazena Mueller, under the charge of Sergeant Harding of the Maxwell Street Station.

V. Sezemsky, piano manufacturer, 642 Blue Island avenue, who has been thirteen years in Chicago, has been in correspondence with his brother, who is the defaulter's bondsman, since Oct. 17, and it seems Wilt himself gave the first clew to his whereabouts in a telegram which he sent to the bank depositors from New York saying that they need not worry about their money, as they "would never see it again."

Wilt had been controller and cashier of the Mladé Boleslavi Savings Bank for about one year. The directors of the bank, Major Joseph Kreibich, Lawyer Slavik, and Frank Sezemsky, were on the cashier's bond to the amount of 300,000 gulden.

According to Sezemsky's story Wilt went away on a vacation to Bremen, Carisbad, and other fashionable watering places. He had with him his bride of six months and his maiden aunt. When at Bremen they took passage under assumed names on board the Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse for New York. At New York, feeling safe from pursuit, the three began to send messages to their friends, acquainting them of their safe arrival.

V. Sezemsky, when seen last night, said that his brother had written him to spare no expense in securing Wilt.

"My brother offered me 10 per cent of all the money found in Wilt's possession," said Sezemsky. "I know Wilt quite well. His father, who is tax treasurer of Mladé Boleslavi, is one of the wealthiest and most influential men of the town. Wilt and his party passed through Chicago Wednesday en route for St. Louis.

"Tomorrow I shall cable to my brother, who will proceed at once to this country."

Word was received last night that Harding has in his possession $12,000 taken from Wilt.

HALLOWEEN FUN RAGES.

MANY STRANGE SPECTACLES ARE WITNESSED BY POLICEMEN.

Big Signs and Barbers Poles Suddenly Spring Into Life and Go Perambulating Down the Streets at Unseemly Hours — Old Men Sigh for the Times That Are Gone Forever—Parties Given to Celebrate the Occasion.

A sleepy policeman rubbed his eyes at 2 o'clock this morning and thought he saw a crowd of boys trying to hoist a red cow up to the top of the Masonic Temple. It turned out not to be true, but all over the city the worst fears of the Police department were realized in other ways, and the patrolmen were bothered all night by the sight of big signs perambulating down the street and by barber poles that suddenly sprang to life and ran away.

The veal calves which the butcher had tied in his back yard preparatory to the regular morning sacrifice were discovered tied to the front door of the undertaking shop and sparks from hundreds of bonfires blew among the buildings and disturbed the sleep of the firemen. It was Halloween, and the policemen and firemen grumbled and made the best of it.

The old men shook their heads and said that Halloween was not what it used to be. The Masonic Temple and the Monadnock were too high for Chief Kipley's old sulky to be put astride the roof, if Chief Kipley has an old sulky, which the old men doubted, and the barber poles in Chicago are generally chained to the sidewalk.

Old Pranks Out of Date.

It was hard work and next to impossible to tear up a section of stone walk laid on T rails and throw it over somebody's front fence, as in the good old days. Front gates are scarce now, and red cows that will walk up seventeen flights of stairs or ride in an elevator have been nearly all slaughtered for T bone steaks.

The tin horns make more noise than they used to, however, and Chicago young people have invented milder amusements. Two-steps and waltzes took the place of the old-time bobbing for apples, and instead of "snap and catch 'em" the Chicago people went to the theater.

Halloween celebraters caused the South Side police no end of trouble. The excitement started when a crowd of young men in the Deering street police district began tearing down signs. When a patrol wagon which was called out arrived on the scene of the reported trouble the young men fled.

The patrol wagons from the Twenty-second Street, Cottage Grove Avenue, and Hyde Park Stations were kept busy during the evening. Along Archer avenue garbage boxes were overturned, fences torn down, and signs damaged. At Twenty-ninth street and Wentworth avenue small boys set fire to a billboard, but little damage was done.

The Caledonian society celebrated Halloween last night with a musicale and social at Handel Hall. The program was enjoyed by the large audience. Among those who participated were Charles F. Rohles, piano; Dr. J. Cruise, baritone solo; Professor F. Guttenberger, fantasie; Miss Minnie Loos, soprano solo; Miss Bertha Stevens, valse; Francis Leb, vocal solo; and the Brockman Juvenile Trio. The most interesting feature of the program was the really excellent exhibition of mind reading given by Professor Ian Fingal, who performed all the usual tricks of mind reading and several which have not hitherto been seen.

At the Art Institute.

The Architectural club gave a Halloween party to 150 of its members and guests last evening in its rooms in the Art Institute. Luncheon was served, and at 9:30 a musical program was given by Bernard Adler, author of "I Want a Real Coon," E. T. Sturm, and R. A. Bernhardt. The hosts were:

M. J. Sturm.	S. H. Levy.
R. G. Work.	H. C. Starr.
Arthur Rouleau.	H. H. Zimmerman.
C. F. Nelson.	J. L. Ilseleau.

Mrs. W. W. Hogle, 1019 Benson avenue, entertained the Young Ladies' society of the South Presbyterian Church. Every one who entered the house had to pay an admission fee of a penny an inch, and the fund will go into the treasury of the society. Fancy costumes were worn by many of the participants.

The Woman's guild of St. Luke's Church gave a Hallowe'en party at the home of Mrs. George W. Burchard, 840 Michigan avenue. A palmist was present to tell the future of all in attendance.

Mrs. George Hotchkiss, 1015 Benson avenue; Miss Clara Armstrong, 1921 Lincoln avenue; and Miss Maud Moore, 1043 Sherman avenue, entertained Hallowe'en parties.

Miss Grace McElwain, 1319 Church street, will give a Hallowe'en barn social this evening.

FATAL HALLOWEEN PRANKS.

Leslie Parker Killed by a Charge of Buckshot at Muskegon by Michael Burns.

Muskegon, Mich., Oct. 31.—[Special.]—Leslie Parker, 16 years old, was killed by Michael Burns, upon whom boys had been playing Halloween pranks.

A charge of buckshot, fired by Burns, penetrated the boy's brain, killing him instantly. Burns gave himself up to the authorities.

FRIGHTEN HER TO DEATH.

Mrs. William Sagur of Toledo, O., Killed by a Party of Halloween Jesters.

Toledo, O., Oct. 31.—A party of boys playing Halloween pranks frightened Mrs. William Sagur so badly tonight that she died.

INSURANCE ON A DYING MAN.

Ugly Case Implicating Dr. Wilson, J. K. Patterson, and J. H. Ramsaur —Dr Wilson Shot.

Isabella, Ga., Oct. 31.—[Special.]—Dr. Hugh Wilson, J. K. Patterson, and J. H. Ramsaur of Worth County are implicated in a supposed insurance fraud perpetrated on the Pennsylania Mutual, New York Life, and Mutual Benefit Insurance companies.

Ramsaur and Patterson are in jail here, and Wilson was fatally shot this afternoon in Lee County by his bondsmen, who have been on his trail since last Tuesday.

Wilson was in his buggy when a posse came up with him.

He jumped from the vehicle and made a break for the swamp. The bondsmen opened fire, filling his hips and legs with buckshot. There is no chance for his recovery.

About the 21st of April each of the insurance companies received an application for insurance in the sum of $2,500 on the life of Elsie Wadkins, a farmer.

The applications were filed by Patterson and Ramsaur as agents of the companies, and the signature of Dr. Wilson as medical examiner was on each.

On June 3 Wadkins died. Those who knew him for a long time before his death say that he was in the advanced stages of consumption when the policies were written.

The policies were all made payable to the Wadkins estate, but that of the Pennsylvania Mutual was assigned to Mrs. Wilson, the wife of Dr. Wilson.

Soon after Wadkins' death a will purporting to be that of the deceased was probated. It named Mrs. Wilson as the beneficiary, and the witnesses were Dr. Wilson and Ramsaur.

The Pennsylvania Mutual company made a demand on Mrs. Wilson for the immediate surrender of its policy. It was promptly given up.

The other two companies set to work to gather evidence for the prosecution of Wilson, Patterson, and Ramsaur.

The State will endeavor to prove false swearing and forgery.

No Trace of Louis Gehrke.

Louis Gehrke, the man suspected of knowing something about the death of William J. Manning at Peoria, Ill., has not yet been located by the police. The detectives are satisfied that Gehrke is in the city. They have learned that his father is a farmer near Turner, Ill., and the place is being watched.

DUPUY SELECTS HIS MINISTERS.

French Cabinet Is Finally Made Up and the Names Announced.

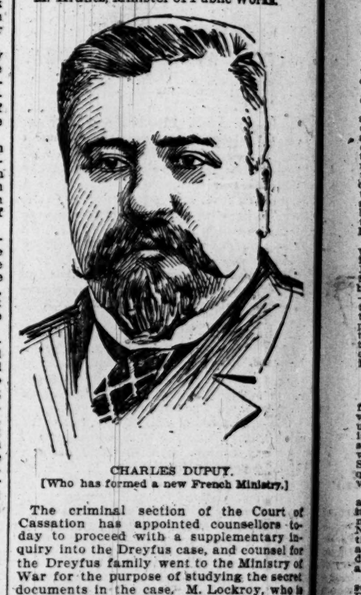
UNFRIENDLY TO DREYFUS

Secret Documents in the War Department Withheld from the Counsel.

NEW INQUIRY IS AT WORK.

Paris, Oct. 31.—The new Cabinet is constituted as follows:

M. Lebert, Minister of Justice.
M. Dupuy, Premier and Minister of the Interior.
M. de Freycinet, Minister of War.
M. Lockroy, Minister of Marine.
M. Delcasse, Minister of Foreign Affairs.
M. Peytral, Minister of Finance.
M. Leygus, Minister of Public Instruction.
M. Deloncle, Minister of Commerce.
M. Guillaine, Minister of the Colonies.
M. Vigier, Minister of Agriculture.
M. Krantz, Minister of Public Works.



CHARLES DUPUY.
[Who has formed a new French Ministry.]

The criminal section of the Court of Cassation has appointed counsellors today to proceed with a supplementary inquiry into the Dreyfus case, and counsel for the Dreyfus family went to the Ministry of War for the purpose of studying the secret documents in the case. M. Lockroy, who is still acting as Minister of War, pending the installation of his successor, M. de Freycinet, raised difficulties about delivering the documents, and only allowed counsel to inspect certain of them.

Dreyfusites Dislike New Cabinet.

London, Nov. 1.—The Paris correspondent of the Times this (Tuesday) morning, dilating upon the fact that the Dreyfus affair occurred under M. Dupuy's former Premiership, and when President Faure was Minister of Marine, says:

"It is disquieting for the revisionists that M. Faure now confers the Premiership upon M. Dupuy, as these two are called upon to screen their former colleague, General Mercier. Certainly the combination occurs somewhat tardily, now that the Court of Cassation is in possession of the affair, but, on the other hand, M. de Freycinet, the new Minister of War, has never faced difficulties, but has always turned from them or eluded them. He is a past master in the art of meeting great questions by petty solutions, and I fear that under him the bright sunshine demanded may change into a rushlight, illuminating only a tiny corner of the mystery.

"Not that M. de Freycinet is likely to burn or withhold the secret dossier, but there are such labyrinths in his brain that you never know what Ariadne could discover the clew. We may expect any surprises rather than a clear solution. Nobody, however, denies the superiority of his nature, and it may be hoped that, being satiated with office and having probably renounced the dream of supreme power cherished so many years, he will place his great subtlety and adroitness at the service of the hightest cause of truth and justice, without trembling before any one—he who has hitherto always trembled before somebody."

The Paris correspondent of the Daily News says:

"I learn that it is not at all unlikely that M. Dupuy, the new Premier, will turn his back on General Mercier.

"It is rumored that another mysterious prisoner was brought to Mont Valerien Prison on Saturday.

"Four cells there are now occupied."

SEEK TEMPLE TURF COMPANY.

Failure to Find in the "W. C. T. U." Building the Concern Advertising Tips on Races.

An advertisement in a Sunday morning paper announced the establishment of the "Temple Turf Investment" company in the suite occupied by the Union Wheelmen's Protective company in the Temple Building, and offered to sell sure tips on races. Officers of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union were annoyed by the advertisement, and they immediately began an investigation. Dibblee & Manierre, agents for the building, informed Frank A. Bridge, secretary and general manager of the Union Wheelmen's Protective company, that the Turf company could not be allowed to remain. Mr. Bridge said no such company used his rooms.

"It must be a blind," he added, "and the name of the building used for effect. No mail has been received here for it."

Read "The Buccaneers and Their Reign of Terror," beginning in THE TRIBUNE Sunday, Nov. 6.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER
Absolutely Pure
Made from most highly refined grape cream of tartar.
Makes pure, delicious, wholesome food.

SELECTS
MINISTERS.

binet Is Finally
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LY TO DREYFUS

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Counsel.

RY IS AT WORK.

The new Cabinet is consti-

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, Minister of War.
inister of Marine.
nister of Foreign Affairs.
ister of Finance.
ister of Public Instruction.
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RLES DUPUY.
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APPEAL MADE TO GOLD DEMOCRATS

Addresses Issued by Committee of Sound Money Wing of the Party.

ADVICE GIVEN TO VOTERS

Defeat of Candidates for Congress Who Favor Free Silver Is Urged.

DINNER OF IROQUOIS CLUB.

The committee, composed of Thomas A. Moran, A. A. Goodrich, Henry S. Robbins, Franklin MacVeagh, W. S. Forman, Ben Warren Jr., and C. H. Williamson, named to prepare an address to the gold Democrats regarding their duty in the present campaign, issued a letter yesterday advising all opponents of the 16 to 1 theory to vote against Democratic candidates for Congress as long as the party keeps the free silver plank in its platform. In regard to local candidates the committee makes no recommendations. The address follows:

To the Sound Money Democrats of Illinois: Your State Central committee deems it not inappropriate, in view of the approaching election, to urge upon you the importance of a firm adherence to the doctrines of the Indianapolis platform. It is only by a return to these time-honored principles that the Democratic party can ever again attain, or deserve, national success.

In the election of 1896 the free coinage of silver at 16 to 1 was the all-absorbing issue. After a campaign distinguished for thorough discussion and calm reflection, the American people, by a decisive vote, repudiated that financial fallacy. If they only, who really approved of free silver, had voted for it, it would not have survived that election. But large numbers of sound money Democrats, from a sense of fealty to their party and in the belief that they would not be called upon to do so again, then voted for free silver; and the large but deceptive vote thus given it has since constituted the chief encouragement to a further adherence to that issue.

We are now upon the eve of another election, in which free silver is again, in a measure, a leading issue. On Tuesday, Nov. 8, the voters of Illinois are to elect members of Congress and State Senators. Every vote then for a Congressman will be a vote for or against the free coinage of silver—for or against the permanent establishment of the gold standard—for or against currency reform, through which alone can enduring stability be imparted to our monetary circulation—for or against the maintenance of that confidence in the continued integrity of our money, without which no commercial prosperity can be substantial or lasting.

Gold Standard Is in Peril.

Disguise it as you may, every Democratic vote for a free silver candidate for Congress this year will be regarded as a vote in favor of the continuance of free coinage as the party's issue. This is true in a scarcely less degree of votes for a free silver State Senator; such Senators elected this fall will participate in the election in 1901 of a United States Senator from Illinois. Thus is presented the question how sound money Democrats ought to vote in this election.

Free silver is not a local issue. It is territorially as national as the circulation of the money it concerns. It is the same question in the commercial centers like Chicago as on the farms of Nebraska. Hence its intentional suppression in the former localities concurrently with its open advocacy in the latter would inspire only contempt did it not mark its gradual but certain collapse as a Democratic doctrine.

It is now certain, if it was not before, that sooner or later this heresy will be rejected and all Democrats will reunite upon those permanent issues on which they all agree. Hence we deprecate aught that will prolong or intensify among our fellow Democrats the unfortunate animosities of the last national campaign. For this reason we refrain from making any recommendation to you concerning local or purely State candidates. Here each individual must decide for himself.

But we do earnestly urge you to do what you can to defeat every Democratic candidate for Congress or the State Senate who was nominated, or who is running upon a free silver platform, or who is in favor of the free coinage of silver. To fail to do this is to encourage further adherence to the issue; to do this is to hasten its rejection by Democrats. Under such circumstances the duty of sound money Democrats respecting these candidates would seem clear.

By order of the State Central committee of the National Democratic party.

ADAMS A. GOODRICH, Chairman.
THOMAS A. MORAN.
FRANKLIN MAC VEAGH.
WILLIAM S. FORMAN.
CHARLES H. WILLIAMSON.
BEN WARREN JR.
HENRY S. ROBBINS.
Subcommittee.

Iroquois Club Dinner.

The Iroquois club, which represents the sentiments of the gold Democrats, will give a dinner next Thursday evening, at which the duty of gold Democrats in the present campaign will be the topic for discussion, and at which some of the best-known members of that party will express their convictions. The following invitation to that dinner was sent out yesterday:

To members of the Iroquois club: On Thursday evening, Nov. 3, dinner will be served at the clubrooms at 6:30 sharp. The dinner will be followed by a discussion of "The Duty of the Hour: How should sound money Democrats vote in the coming election to best serve the interests of their country and their party?"

Among the speakers will be ex-Judge Thomas A. Moran, Franklin MacVeagh, S. S. Gregory, Sigmund Zeisler, John J. P. Odell. Non-resident members are especially urged to be present and participate. As only 100 can be seated at the tables notice of your intention to be present and of the number of seats desired should be mailed to the clubhouse, 110 Monroe street, immediately, inclosing check for $1 for each seat. Members who are unable to be at the dinner are requested to come not later than 8 o'clock.

ARTHUR J. EDDY,
President of the Iroquois club.

LAST CALL TO THE DEMOCRATS.

State Central Committee Issues an Urgent Appeal, Practically on the Eve of Election.

The Democratic State Central committee is sending out in the State circular letters intended to bring out as full a vote as possible. Illinois is flooded with these documents, of which the following is a copy:

Headquarters of Democratic State Central Committee of Illinois, Chicago, Oct. 28.—Dear sir: The election this year takes place on Tuesday, Nov. 8. The polls are open at 7 a. m. and close at 5 p. m. Reliable information from all parts of Illinois indicate that the Democrats can carry the State if they make proper effort.

The rank and file of the Republican party, disgusted and disheartened by the broken promises of Mark Hanna, the increasing power an arrogance of the trusts and combines, "Tannerism" and the extravagance, and corruption of the last Republican Legislature, are not enthusiastic or aggressive, and the honest members of the Republican party in Illinois, disgusted with "Tannerism" and its results, which are shown in the infamous Allen bill, and other trust legislation, are apathetic or indignant, and thousands of them will vote the Democratic ticket or remain away from the polls.

The Democrats, without regard to past dissensions, are for the ticket, and we are practically a united party. If the Democrats get out their full vote they will certainly carry the State, and we call on you as a good Democrat to not only cast your vote, but to urge your Democratic neighbors to do the same. We have votes enough to carry the State if we can get them in the ballot-box. It is almost unnecessary to say how important it is for us to poll our full party strength this year. A Republican victory in Illinois will be regarded as an indorsement of "Tannerism," and boodle legislation, and will serve to perpetuate in power the corrupt ring that now conducts our State affairs.

We urge you to do your full duty as a Democrat and as an American citizen. Give one day to Democracy and to the honest administration of public affairs and you will never regret the time and labor devoted to so worthy a purpose.

J. W. ORR, Chairman.
A. C. BENTLEY, Secretary.

POLITICAL MEETINGS TODAY.

Republican and Democratic Speakers to Address Voters in Many Parts of the City.

The following Republican meetings are announced for today and tonight:

Marquette club, noon meeting, 130 Washington street—Speakers: Congressman James R. Mann and G. B. Newman. O. B. Knight will sing.

Hamilton club, noon meeting, 179 Monroe street—Speakers: Roger Sherman, George B. Swift, Sidney McCloud, and A. C. Fish.

West Hammond—Village Hall, 8 p. m. Speakers: Charles Hughes, Frank Lubowicki.

Oak Park—Tent. Speaker: Congressman William Lorimer.

Third Ward—Bethel Church, Dearborn and Thirtieth streets, 8 p. m. Speakers: Perry A. Hull, J. H. O'Donnell, the Rev. R. C. Ransom, Ward L. Sherman, E. H. Morris, William L. Martin.

Eighth Ward—Apollo Hall, Blue Island avenue and Twelfth street, 8 p. m. Speakers: Senator Mason, Congressman Mills, William J. Cooke, and Hugo Pam. O. B. Knight will sing.

Tenth Ward—Serhandt's Hall, Nineteenth street and Oakley avenue, 8 p. m. Speakers: S. H. Trude, C. M. Moore, Colonel Theo. Stimming, E. A. Zuits.

Twelfth Ward—Columbia Hall, 670 West Van Buren street, 8 p. m. Speakers: William T. Underwood, Frank O. Lowden, George L. Douglass.

Thirteenth Ward—Republican headquarters, 1241 West Lake street, 8 p. m. Speakers: J. B. Hutchinson, Dr. R. H. Kenning, E. H. Knowles.

Fourteenth Ward—Wicker Park Hall, Milwaukee and North avenues, 8 p. m. Speakers: Congressman Foss, Isaac Miller Hamilton, Kickham Scanlan, Colonel J. H. Davidson, Philip Knopf, James Reddick, Nells Juul, E. J. Magerstadt, and Sam B. Raymond. O. B. Knight will sing.

Twenty-sixth Ward—Wagner's Hall, 174 Fullerton avenue, 8 p. m. Speakers: Congressman Boutell, George M. Boyd, E. J. Brundage, George B. Wright. Perfect Hall, Montrose and Lincoln avenues, 8 p. m. Speakers: George M. Boyd, E. J. Brundage, William M. Coupland, Thomas Cratty, V. V. Hunt.

Twenty-ninth Ward—McCarthy Hall, Forty-second street and Ashland avenue, 8 p. m. Speakers: Roy O. West, Thomas Healey, John Feiker, P. Callahan, W. E. Keeley.

Thirty-second Ward—Republican headquarters, 4313 Cottage Grove avenue, 8 p. m. Speakers: John T. Long, Ward B. Sherman, F. F. Douglas, L. H. Young.

The following Democratic meetings are announced for tonight:

Sixth Ward—Faskin's Hall, 3012 Archer avenue. Speakers: P. McArdle, F. P. Cantwell, George P. Foster, W. H. Joyce, B. J. McGuire, Henry Stuckart, J. Morley, L. Heffernan, J. B. McDonald, H. S. Taylor, George Trude.

Seventh Ward—Metropolitan Hall, Jefferson and O'Brien streets. Speakers: John P. Altgeld, Philip Stein, William Prentiss, J. P. Mahoney, G. Gartenstein, C. S. Thornton.

Ninth Ward—Pulaski Hall, 800 South Ashland avenue. Speakers: John P. Altgeld, W. J. Luddy, Thomas Cusack, Peter Kiolbassa, C. J. Relinski, John Lloyd, Frank Wenter, A. J. Sabath, James Maher.

Tenth Ward—Carter H. Harrison club, 920 Twenty-first street. Speakers: J. J. Brown, B. J. Maguire, M. Maloney, M. Zimmer.

Fourteenth Ward—Democratic headquarters, Homan avenue and Le Moyne street. Speakers: George Foster, G. S. Engle, F. Commerford.

Nineteenth Ward—Wernon Hall, 521 West Taylor street. Speaker: Frank Commerford.

Twentieth Ward—Dosien's Hall, Willow and Bissel streets. Speakers: Arnold F. Stange, Armand Teefy. Stadler's Hall, 772 North Halsted street. Speakers: J. B. Taylor, R. J. Finn.

Twenty-second Ward—West End Democratic club, 155 Division street. Speakers: G. D. Evans, T. G. McElligott, R. J. Finn.

Twenty-eighth Ward—Oddfellows' Hall, Forty-second court and West Twenty-sixth street. Speakers: S. S. Parks, F. J. Childs, Edmund Stack, C. J. Warring, C. Porter Johnson, J. J. Brown.

Twenty-ninth Ward—Sware's Hall, Forty-third and State streets. Speakers: C. Porter Johnson, A. S. Trude, W. W. Soule, V. H. Perkins.

Thirtieth Ward—Peter Scholler's Hall, 1734 Fifty-first street. Speakers: L. Saltiel, A. Soehngen, W. F. A. Bernamer.

Thirty-second Ward—Oakland Music Hall, Fortieth street and Cottage Grove avenue. Speakers: Stephen A. Douglas, C. Porter Johnson, A. Chapelle.

Thirty-third Ward—Beck's Hall, Ninety-first street and Commercial avenue. Speakers: Mayor Harrison, M. V. Gannon, Thomas Gahan, George Kersten, F. E. Eldred, J. J. Gray, W. P. Black.

Thirty-fourth Ward—Green's Opera-House, Jefferson and One Hundred and Eighteenth streets, West Pullman. Speakers: J. H. Todd, James G. Condon, J. P. McGoorty. Grand Crossing, Democratic headquarters, Seventy-fifth street. Speakers: N. J. Toner, B. J. Short.

La Grange—Village Hall. Speakers: William Prentiss, P. E. O'Neill, T. P. Walsh, E. G. Cooley, Walter A. Lantz, Jesse Roberts, D. R. Smith, J. J. O'Rourke.

REVISION OF REGISTRY BOOKS.

Total Number of Names Stricken Off Is 1,590, Leaving 325,847 Still on the Lists.

Revision on Saturday night of the two days' registration resulted in 1,590 names being stricken off the poll books, leaving 325,847. This number may be reduced somewhat, as about 459 suspect notices were sworn out before the Board of Election Commissioners yesterday. It is not at all likely the total will be brought down to 325,000. Nearly all the names stricken off were on First, Third, Fourth, and Eighteenth Ward lists. The First Ward lost 345, the Third 247, the Fourth 236, and the Eighteenth 348. The other wards ran below these figures. As corrected the total registration by wards follows:

Ward.	No. regd.	Ward.	No. regd.	Ward.	No. regd.
1	7,054	14	[illegible]	26	11,598
2	6,956	15	12,480	27	5,849
3	7,078	16	[illegible]	28	5,279
4	8,067	17	4,710	29	8,237
5	8,782	18	8,617	30	18,865
6	10,470	19	9,331	31	10,234
7	6,672	20	5,597	32	14,207
8	6,637	21	6,642	33	7,578
9	8,453	22	6,832	34	16,107
10	[illegible]	23	6,789	Cicero	5,023
11	8,580	24	8,437		
12	16,712	25	10,870	Total	325,847
13	10,268				

The number before was 327,437.

L. Mandelbaum accused Charles Slaser and Michael Whalen, Democratic judges in the Fifth Precinct, Eighteenth Ward, of failing to erase the names of nineteen voters who were served with suspect notices and did not appear before the Precinct board on revision night. Complaint was also made that the judges and clerks of the Twenty-sixth Precinct of the same ward erased the names of ten voters who had not been served with suspect notices.

The Election Commissioners will be in session until midnight tonight and tomorrow to issue suspect notices upon affidavits and listen to complaints of citizens who believe their names were illegally erased from the registry books.

GAHAN'S CITY COUNCIL RECORD.

Evening Post Editorial Shows the Democratic Candidate for County Treasurer Is "a Bad Egg."

In the personal and confidential letter, with its formidable array of respectable references, which Thomas Gahan, Democratic nominee for County Treasury, is sending broadcast throughout the community, no mention is made of his record in the City Council. "Tom" Gahan refers with swelling pride to the success he has achieved in the contracting business, but fails to dilate on the notoriety he won as colleague of "Pat" Noonan and "Tom" Carey successively as Alderman from the Stock-Yards and superserviceable second to "Ed" Cullerton. In seeking another public trust why does "Tom" Gahan draw the curtain over his four years' service in the City Council, from 1889 to 1893?

A brief survey of Gahan's Aldermanic record explains his present retience in regard to it. It is something to be ashamed of. He was the first Alderman elected from the Stock-Yards when it became the Twenty-ninth Ward, and he set the pace for "Pat" Noonan, "Tom" Carey, Robert Mulcahy, "Buck" McCarthy, and "Mike" McInerney—the typical array of spoilsmen that has made the Twenty-ninth Ward a hissing and a byword in municipal politics.

From Sept. 30, 1889, until he resigned to accept the office of Railroad and Warehouse Commissioner Alderman "Tom" Gahan was a hustling member of the Cullerton gang in the City Council. He voted with Cullerton in bestowing valuable franchises without compensation to the city. Not only did he never attempt to secure compensation, but he deliberately voted against every amendment proposing compensation for the West Chicago Rapid Transit ordinance, for the Lake Street Elevated, for the Calumet Electric, for the Chicago and Evanston Electric, and a host of others passed by the gang with no compensation clause.

Alderman "Tom" Gahan also voted against the amendments in the public interest to the Chicago Economical Gas company ordinance, a most questionable measure, and for the notorious Bacon compressed-air ordinance, about which there was no question. This latter iniquity was called the "forever and everything ordinance," and was denounced by Alderman Julius Goldzier as "the most atrocious piece of jobbery ever worked off on the public."

Space does not permit a full recital of the jobs which "Tom" Gahan worked with such assiduity to get through the Council. Suffice it to say that every nefarious measure fathered or pushed by "Ed" Cullerton received the unwavering vote of "Tom" Gahan.

The best that can be said of Gahan's Council record is that it was no worse than "Buck" McCarthy's. No wonder "Tom" Gahan wishes to draw a veil over his official career during the years 1889 to 1893. It is not marked by a redeeming act. It should blight his ambition to be Treasurer of Cook County.—Evening Post.

OREGON AND IOWA AT BAHAI.

Battleships En Route to Manila Reach Their First Stopping Place After a Nineteen Days' Run.

Washington, D. C., Oct. 31.—A cablegram received at the Navy department this afternoon announced the arrival at Bahia, Brazil, of the battleships Oregon and Iowa. They are nineteen days from Tompkinsville, making an exceptionally smooth and rapid run down the coast. The battleships will stop at Bahia for a few days, replenishing their coal bunkers from the Abareda and the Celtic, and then will proceed to Rio, where they are to take part in the great demonstration there on Nov. 15 to commemorate the anniversary of the birth of the Republic of Brazil.

To Cure a Cold in One Day.
Take Laxative Bromo Quinine Tablets. Druggists refund the money if it fails to cure. 25c. Genuine has L. B. Q. on each tablet.

You all read of Captain Kidd and Captain Morgan when you were children. Read of them and all the famous pirates of the Spanish Main in "The Buccaneers and Their Reign of Terror," beginning in THE SUNDAY TRIBUNE Nov. 6.

PLAN SURPRISE FOR DEMOCRATS.

Chairman Rannels and Secretary Van Cleave Confident of Victory.

GOOD REPORTS COME IN.

Probability That Nineteen Republican Congressmen Will Be Elected.

MAY EXCEED THAT NUMBER

At Republican State headquarters Chairman Rannels and Secretary Van Cleave are planning to give the Democrats a crushing surprise on election day. They are not showing their hand, but it is understood the unexpected will be discovered in returns from Congressional and legislative districts.

The present Illinois delegation in Congress consists of seventeen Republicans and five Democrats. In addition to carrying the seventeen districts already held, Chairman Rannels says there is no longer any doubt that B. F. Johnson will be elected in the Eighteenth and William A. Rodenberg in the Twenty-first District. He also declared that the outlook in the Nineteenth and Twentieth Districts is growing brighter every day. He would not disclose the information on which he bases his hopeful calculations, but it came in the shape of reports from committeemen, letters by the score from politicians, and personal assurances from informed men residing in the closely contested sections who have visited headquarters. Many of the letters came from well-known Democrats, who inclosed copies of the appeal being sent out by the Democratic committee, which shows the struggle that organization is making to save itself. This appeal is signed by Chairman J. W. Orr and Secretary A. C. Bentley. It is printed on another page of this issue of THE TRIBUNE.

The Republican leaders are buoyed up and the Democrats correspondingly disheartened by reason of the friendly attitude of the coal miners and wage earners generally towards the Republican ticket. Judge J. P. Robarts of Cairo, who arrived yesterday to make speeches in Chicago this week, reported that the miners throughout Egypt almost to a man are working and shouting for the Republican candidates.

Judge Robarts also brought the news that Colonel William R. Morrison is supporting W. A. Rodenberg for Congress in the Twenty-first District. This was denied by Mr. Bentley, who said he had heard Colonel Morrison was doing all he could to help elect Fred J. Kern, the Democratic nominee.

On the strength of what the miners are doing and the fact that all classes of organized laboring men are fighting with them for the cause, the Republicans look for great gains all over the State and the election of Republican legislators in several Democratic strongholds. This new element in the campaign has alarmed the Democrats, and they are making every effort possible to counteract it. Either the State or Cook County machine is having a large poster printed, illustrating with pictures the affair at Virden and trying to demonstrate that the Republican party was responsible for the Chicago detectives being sent there to shoot miners and get shot themselves. It is understood the billboards of the city will be covered with these pictures.

TALK OF CULLOM'S SUCCESSOR.

Importance of Electing Republican Members of Legislature Is Urged by Chairman John M. Smyth.

The Republican Campaign committee is doing all it can to elect every legislative candidate on the ticket in city districts, but thus far it has not interfered in the anti-Humphrey fight.

"The election of State Senators this time is fully as important as the election of Congressmen," said Chairman Smyth. "They will be called upon to vote for a United States Senator, and the State of Illinois does not want a Democrat to succeed Shelby M. Cullom. It is also important that our nominees for the Lower House be elected. They are all pledged by the party to repeal the Allen bill and prevent the passage of any more such objectionable measures, and they will carry out that pledge.

"Every good citizen wants to see the civil service law faithfully tried. There are differences in opinions as to whether it can be made effective, but it certainly should have a fair test. As enforced by the present city administration it is a farce, and we know what the Democrats would do with the law should they control the next General Assembly."

There has been talk lately to the effect that Governor Tanner was using his influence to defeat the Republican county ticket and thereby overthrow the machine for its antagonism to him. But, according to some of the Governor's friends here, that is not true. At least they circulated the report yesterday that he denied the story and quoted him as saying that he was anxious to see the entire ticket elected.

So far as the Seventh Senatorial District is concerned the machine takes the ground that if the independent ticket is elected the party will not lose anything, as the men running for Senator and Representatives on it are all stanch Republicans. George P. Englehard, the nominee for Senator, is under pledge to abide by the party caucus in electing a successor to United States Senator Cullom.

STOCK-YARDS STENCHES AGAIN SWEEP OVER THE RESIDENCE DISTRICTS.

Health Department Threats Brushed Aside by Disease-Breeding Odors That Cover Chicago and Disgust its Dwellers—Nuisance Should Be Abated

Again last night the mephitic fumes from the Stock-Yards arose and spread over the city like a veil of death. People in the residence districts, especially to the north, who had taken advantage of the pleasant weather and opened their windows for needed fresh air were compelled to shut them tight to keep out what of the nauseating odors they could. Through every crack and cranny the stinks slipped in, making existence a burden.

The Health department has visited the yards with all sorts of threats of what would be done if these horrible stenches were not stopped. A temporary cessation has followed the menaces. But in a short time the men who render carcasses have paid no heed to the municipal authorities, and, as was the case last night, the disease-breeding vapors have arisen once more, and Chicago has held its nose.

It is a common occurrence for people to complain of the smoke nuisance, and the roar of wheels on the granite pavements, and the clanging of cable gongs. Grade crossing dangers have made many fear to drive save on boulevards and parkways, but these revolting stenches that periodically sweep over the city drive people to seek residence elsewhere. They cannot and will not endure germ-laden breezes.

The Health department declares that the nuisancemakers are on their good behavior whenever detectives go to "spot" the offenders. By a system of secret warning or telegraphy the approach of a city officer is told to the rendering coterie, and they shut off the rotten fumes in a hurry, so as not to be caught.

What the citizens of Chicago want to know is, why this disgusting evil is not abated for once and all? Why is it that the Health department does not prosecute these enemies of health, just as it would the persons who maintain open drains, or who sell milk laden with typhoid fever germs, or commit other flagrant offenses against humanity?

LOS ANGELES IS FAVORED.

National Educational Association Will Meet There Next Year if Railroads Will Make Fair Rates.

Los Angeles will entertain the next annual convention of the National Educational association if favorable railroad rates can be obtained.

This is the report brought back by District Superintendent of Schools A. G. Lane, who returned yesterday from a tour of the West on business connected with the association.

He was accompanied on his trip by E. O. Lyte, Millersville, Pa., President; Dr. Irwin Shepard, Winona, Minn., permanent secretary; and J. M. Greenwood, Kansas City, Vice President, who constitute the Executive committee appointed to secure a place for the holding of the next annual meeting in July, 1899.

Horse Dashes Against Electric Car.

Passengers on a Sixty-third street electric car were thrown into a panic last evening at South Park avenue when a runaway horse belonging to Nellson Bros., 623 Seventieth street, dashed into the car. The horse was instantly killed, but none of the passengers was injured.

More Trouble for Jacob A. Huff.

The suspected bigamist, Jacob Adolph Huff, now held in the bridewell, was yesterday identified by a photograph received from Wheeling, W. Va., so the police say, as the man who married Mrs. Jacob Hoh in that city April 13, 1893. Two months later the woman died under suspicious circumstances.

JERUSALEM AS THE KAISER SEES IT—THE NEW CHURCH.



The new Church of Our Savior at Jerusalem, which the Kaiser dedicated yesterday, is a gorgeous structure, erected at a cost of nearly half a million dollars. The building fund was gathered from pious Germans throughout the fatherland, the Kaiser himself subscribing the largest sum. This, with the new orphan asylum and hospital, will constitute the seat of Protestantism in Palestine.

PARTY LEADERS ARE CONFIDENT.

Positive Claims of Republicans in Minnesota and Iowa.

TALK OF BIG MAJORITIES.

Sound Money Democrats Helping Along the Republican Cause.

SITUATION IN MISSOURI.

Minnesota Republicans make positive claims regarding the Congressional elections. Chairman Hale of the Fifth and Chairman Adams of the Seventh District telegraph THE TRIBUNE that the party candidates will be elected by good majorities. Republican managers in Iowa predict a majority of 30,000 to 40,000 for the State ticket. Democrats expect to elect General Weaver to Congress in the Sixth District. Missouri Republicans are encouraged by the dissensions among the Populists, as well as by the fact that gold Democrats are committed to the support of Republican candidates.

Claims on Minnesota Congressmen.

Committee Chairmen Confident of the Reelection of Fletcher and Eddy—Prospects Good in All of the Districts—Phases of the Campaign.

St. Paul, Minn., Oct. 31.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—The prospects of the reëlection of our present Republican Congressman, Loren Fletcher, are all that the most enthusiastic friends of the party and of the Congressman himself can desire. His constituents fully appreciate the value to them of being represented by an efficient, experienced, and earnest Representative, and will show their appreciation in an emphatic manner on Nov. 8 next.

W. D. HALE,
Chairman Congressional committee Fifth District Minnesota.

St. Paul, Minn., Oct. 31.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—It is the belief of the Republican managers of the Seventh Congressional District of Minnesota that Congressman Eddy will be reëlected by 1,500 plurality, and this may possibly reach 3,000. While the Democrats who voted for him two years ago have returned to the opposition, the Republicans are making great gains by the return of Populists who were Republicans. The constitutional amendment has disfranchised 5,000 in this district, and fully 70 per cent of them are Populists. Republican prospects are equally good elsewhere.

ELMER E. ADAMS,
Chairman Republican Congressional committee, Seventh District.

Iowa for Sound Money.

Republican Leaders Look for a Majority of Between 30,000 and 40,000, Making Due Allowance for Prevailing Apathy—General Weaver's Prospects.

Des Moines, Ia., Oct. 31.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—There is general apathy among the voters of Iowa this fall, and it is somewhat difficult for that reason to estimate results. I have no doubt but that there is 75,000 majority for the principle of sound money in the State, but the result will depend largely upon the results of the efforts of the Republicans in getting their vote out. My best judgment is that the Republican State ticket will have from 30,000 to 40,000 majority over the fusion ticket.

GEORGE L. DOBSON,
Republican Candidate for Secretary of State.

Newton, Ia., Oct. 31.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—General Weaver will have a small majority for Congress in the Sixth District; would prefer not to give figures at this time.

L. S. KENNINGTON,
Chairman Sixth District Democratic Congressional Committee.

Greenfield, Ia., Oct. 31.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—There is too much apathy among voters on both sides to predict results in the Ninth District with any degree of certainty.

E. P. BICKFORD,
Chairman Ninth District Democratic Congressional Committee.

Missouri Republicans Encouraged.

Split in the Populist Convention Is Said to Have Destroyed Fusion Chances—Gold Democrats Pledged to Support the Republican Nominees.

St. Louis, Mo., Oct. 31.—[Special.]—The political outlook in Missouri is decidedly encouraging from a Republican standpoint. The split in the Populist State convention has "knocked fusion into a cocked hat." The middle-of-the-roaders are claiming a vote of 50,000 in the coming election, which would leave between 5,000 and 10,000 for the regular Populists. The gold Democrats are pledged to support the Republican nominees for Congress, and their vote should far exceed that of two years ago. Stephens' majority for Governor was less than 40,000, and the fusion of the Democrats and Populists then was complete. Besides, the Republican organization then was badly split owing to the turning down of Filley in favor of Kerens by the National committee. At present the Republicans are united and conducting an energetic campaign. They are confident of electing the three Congressmen from the St. Louis districts—Bartholdt, Pearce, and Joy—and declare they have more than a fighting chance in the Fourth, Eighth, Ninth, and Thirteenth Districts.

President McKinley's speeches here made a favorable impression upon all classes of citizens and have done much to disabuse the minds of the misled country voters of the State of the idea that McKinley was a weak man.

Democratic Claim in Wisconsin.

Chairman Een of the Eighth District Says Sheridan May Overcome the Republican Majority of 9,600 Which Miner Received Two Years Ago.

Milwaukee, Wis., Oct. 31.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—Although E. S. Miner received 9,600 majority over G. W. Cate, Democratic candidate in 1896, I consider the Eighth Congressional District of Wisconsin doubtful, with chances in favor of Phil Sheridan, the Democratic candidate.

JOHN EEN,
Chairman Eighth District Democratic Congressional committee.

EFFORT TO SELL OUT CHARGED.

Candidate for Governor of Pennsylvania Accuses Chairman John M. Garman of Party Treason.

Williamsport, Pa., Oct. 31.—More fuel was added to the flame of Pennsylvania's furious campaign tonight when Dr. Silas C. Swallow, the "honest government" candidate for Governor, boldly charged that Democratic State Chairman John M. Garman had made a proposition to United States Senator Quay to "sell out" the State Democracy. In support of his accusation Dr. Swallow produced an affidavit sworn to by E. C. Miller, a traveling man of this city.

Miller swears that on Sept. 8 last he met on a train between Williamsport and Philadelphia Charles E. Keck, a Wilkesbarre lawyer, who told him he was on his way to see Quay with a message from Garman.

Keck, who is Republican, explained his selection by saying:

"Garman told me that he had lots of men in the Democratic party, but none that he could trust with a mission of that kind.

"The proposition is that if certain legislation and favors in certain counties are given to Garman he will insure those counties for Stone, and he will offer positive evidence that he can deliver the goods."

W. A. Stone is the candidate for Governor.

Miller alleges that they went together to the Republican State committee headquarters, but Senator Quay was in Atlantic City, and Keck went there after him.

When they met in Philadelphia next day Keck told Miller, the latter swears, that he "laid the proposition before the old man and he thought well of it," and he was then arranging a meeting between Quay and Garman.

Dr. Swallow said that Mr. Miller's statement was corroborated on many important points by documentary evidence, hotel registers, etc., and that Mr. Miller voluntarily related the story.

Harrisburg, Pa., Oct. 31.—Senator Quay passed through here late tonight on his way from Philadelphia to his home in Beaver.

When shown charges made by Dr. Swallow of a proposition from Democratic State Chairman Garman to "sell out" to Quay, the Senator said:

"The charges are absolutely untrue. I have never had an interview either with Mr. Keck or Garman."

PREDICTS VICTORY IN OHIO.

Senator Hanna Bases a Prophecy on Registration Returns from All Over the State.

Cleveland, O., Oct. 31.—[Special.]—This city has been the center of political information today. Senator Hanna has received reports from all over Ohio concerning the results of registration, and from information thus received he makes a prediction on the probable result in Ohio.

"I am confident the Republican State ticket will win in this State," declared the Senator. "The majority may not equal that of 1896, but it will be sufficient to put the State in the safe column.

"Ohio is a Republican State, and there is no reason why she should not do her duty next week. The registration in Ohio is satisfactory to the Republicans. Half the battle is fought when the vote is registered. I think we can also get the vote out."

Senator Hanna said that reports from the State committee indicate that the Republicans will hold all the members of Congress they now have, although he admits there are two close districts.

"I contend that the good sense of the American people will prevail this year as it did in 1896," said Mr. Hanna. "At that time the integrity of the nation was at stake. There were many serious obstacles to overcome. The people arose to the occasion and they will do so next time.

"I expect to see a Republican Congress, which will mean the indorsement of the national administration and an indorsement of patriotism."

MUST STAND BY HIS CHOICE.

Decision in James P. Wilson Mandamus Case at Rockford, Ill., Establishing an Election Precedent.

Rockford, Ill., Oct. 31.—[Special.]—Judges Fuller, Donnelly, and Garver of the Circuit Court tonight denied the application for a writ of mandamus to compel the Secretary of State to place the name of James P. Wilson on the ballot as independent candidate for the General Assembly.

The decision established a precedent that a candidate having elected on which nomination papers he will stand is estopped from asking relief from the consequences of his choice.

HARVEY WANTS A CURFEW LAW.

Citizens of That Town Declare Such an Ordinance Is Needed to Restrain Incorrigible Boys.

Harvey is agitating a rigorous curfew law as the only solution of the street boy problem.

According to statements made by prominent business and professional men, to which is added the testimony of the Superintendent of Schools, parental restraint, as at present exercised in Harvey, is altogether unequal to the task of checking the growing tendency to viciousness among the young of both sexes.

Two years ago a curfew law was drawn by City Attorney Frank L. Stobs, but an effort to secure its acceptance by the City Council met with a storm of opposition, and the project was abandoned. Today the popular clamor for a curfew law is as great as was its objection to the law two years ago.

The greatest remedy of the age is "Sander & Sons' Eucalyptol." Eminently efficacious in coughs, colds, influenza, etc. The relief is instantaneous. Like surprising effects produced in croup, diphtheria, bronchitis, lung and chest troubles, diarrhœa, dysentery, kidney and bladder complaints, etc. Dose five to eight drops. On wounds, scalds, bruises, sprains, externally applied, it is the safest remedy—no swelling, no inflammation. In use at hospitals and medical clinics all over the globe. Sander & Sons' Eucalyptol is obtainable in one-ounce vials at all druggists, and each bottle is accompanied by medical reports upon its merits and directions for use. Read them. When buying, specify "Sander & Sons' Eucalyptol," or you may receive the common oil of eucalyptus, which possesses no curative qualities.

BLACK SPEAKS FOR HIS PARTY.

Defeated for Renomination, He Talks in Support of New York Ticket.

WARM PRAISE FOR ALGER

Declares the Secretary Did His Duty Well During the Spanish War.

IS A TRIUMPH FOR M'KINLEY.

New York, Oct. 31.—[Special.]—The Plaza Republican club of the Twenty-ninth Assembly District filled Lenox Lyceum tonight, Governor Frank S. Black being the star speaker. Nearly 3,000 persons attended the meeting and the overflow gatherings outside.

The Plaza club, which is controlled by Anson G. McCook, former Mayor Strong, James T. Yerance, Benjamin E. Hall, and John S. Tebbetts, declared for Seth Low last year.

General Stewart L. Woodford was in a box with a party of ladies. Shortly after 8 o'clock the speakers appeared on the platform, and as Governor Black's tall form came into view the crowd gave him a hearty greeting. They applauded, the band played, and three cheers were given.

With the Governor were former Mayor Strong, Elihu Root, Edward Lauterbach, General McCook, and General Woodford, who had slipped out of his box in time to get in line with the others on the platform.

Former Mayor Strong was introduced as chairman of the meeting, and during his short speech he made his audience laugh half a dozen times. He said in part:

"I am not going to take up the time of this vast audience here by making a speech tonight. I made my speeches over on the East Side, among the boys, where I have more fun than I have in talking to an audience of this intelligence over here, and where I am so well known."

Cheers for Governor Black.

There were cheers when Governor Black arose to speak, and the band four times played "See the Conquering Hero Comes." He concluded his praise of President McKinley for the manner in which he had conducted the war by saying:

"You cried for war with such resistless fervor that you forced him into it unprepared. In less than four months he brought you out of it victorious. Have you so soon made up your mind not to sustain him?

"With him stood one whom I shall name because he has so often suffered at the hands of the unthinking and the unjust—a hero in the last war, a statesman in this, courageous, upright, Secretary of War Alger has stood, performing his duty, and has not been swerved therefrom either by the perils of war or by the aspersions of his countrymen.

"Through cowardice," said the Governor, "the Republican party has never won, and at this late day its history should not be marred by the development of that unworthy trait."

Governor Black then dealt at length with State issues.

Colonel Roosevelt, who had been speaking in Brooklyn and Harlem, arrived at the meeting about 11 o'clock and when he appeared on the stage the whole vast audience rose and cheered him. Colonel Roosevelt looked tired, but talked with his usual vigor for a few minutes.

Only once did Governor Black refer to Colonel Roosevelt. It was at the close of his speech. He said:

"Fellow-citizens, the time is near at hand when argument must stop and the issue be decided. You must declare whether Theodore Roosevelt shall be elected Governor, who, some think, may prove to be too honest, or Tammany Hall, against whom that charge at least has never yet been made."

Porter and Martin Visit Platt.

J. Addison Porter, Secretary to President McKinley, and David Martin of Pennsylvania, Senator Quay's right hand man, were political visitors in town today and called at Republican headquarters.

Secretary Porter's visit, so it is said, is to find out and report to the President the exact condition of affairs in this State. He talked with Mr. Platt, he talked with Congressman Odell, and he talked with several other Republicans, who, while supporting Colonel Roosevelt, are in no wise connected with the Platt faction.

To a reporter who met him at the Fifth Avenue Hotel Secretary Porter said he was simply here with his wife on a shopping excursion, and not interested in politics.

He did not see Colonel Roosevelt yesterday, as the candidate was out for luncheon when Secretary Porter sent down to find out if he was in headquarters.

Mr. Martin was in conference with Senator Platt tonight and saw many prominent Republicans during the day. One of the theories of his mission is that he came to consult with Republican leaders regarding means of frustrating Tammany's alleged schemes of colonization and illegal voting.

SAY THEY WERE NOT NOTIFIED.

Naval Reserves Excited by Telegram from Norfolk, Va.—Shaffner Says He Has Funds.

A dispatch from Norfolk, Va., yesterday, saying the navy officials were surprised at the absence of the Chicago Naval Reserves, who were to have gone there to bring the converted yacht Frolic to this city, caused great excitement among the reserves. The dispatch said notice that the yacht was ready for the crew was sent to the Illinois authorities on Oct. 21.

Several of the crew who had expected to go after the boat say they had been told by Captain Shaffner that no word had been received from Washington or any other place informing him that the yacht was ready.

Captain Shaffner confirmed this assertion and said he had written repeatedly to the authorities in charge, and the reply always was that it would be ready in a few days. He said he had collected in donations a sum sufficient to pay the expenses of the trip.

SECOND ILLINOIS IS PRAISED.

Dress Parade at New Camp Commended by Division Commander—Affairs of Other Regiments.

[SPECIAL FROM JAMES P. SHERWIN, ADJUTANT SECOND ILLINOIS REGIMENT.]

Savannah, Ga., Oct. 31.—The Second Illinois Regiment held dress parade this evening for the first time in the new camp.

The Second, as usual, made a splendid showing, and Colonel Moulton was complimented by Major General Greene, the new commander of the Second Division.

The Fourth Illinois is preparing a provost guard for the City of Savannah.

The Ninth Illinois has built a band stand in camp for the citizens who come out to the concerts.

George W. Lucas Arrested.

George W. Lucas, who was indicted on July 24, 1897, on a charge of libel made by ex-Assistant State's Attorney Goudy, was arrested yesterday on a capias by Deputy Sheriff Morgan in a down-town office building and lodged in the County Jail. He is said to have been in Florida since the indictment was returned.

To Make Your Family Love You
Buy "Garland" stoves and ranges.

Many writers have undertaken to write a complete history of the Spanish Main, but all failed until Mr. C. M. Stevans finished "The Buccaneers and Their Reign of Terror." This romantic history will begin publication in THE SUNDAY TRIBUNE Nov. 6.

FOR SWEEPING HALF HOLIDAY.

Council Passes Order Giving Even Laborers a Rest Saturday Afternoons.

MAYOR'S VETO EXPECTED.

Report Shows the Total Cost of All Street Work to Be $464,072.

MONEY TO REPAIR BRIDGES.

Every employé of the city, from the Mayor down to the driver of a garbage wagon, with the exception of the police and firemen and people in the health office, will have a half holiday on Saturdays in future if an ordinance passed by the Council last evening can be carried over the veto which it is thought it will receive. The ordinance, which was introduced by Alderman Francis and reported favorably by the Finance committee, reads as follows:

That all departments of the City of Chicago, with the exception of the Police, Fire, and Health, be closed at noon on all Saturdays throughout the year for the purpose of allowing the city employés a half holiday, with full pay.

In answer to questions Chairman Powers of the Finance committee said, as he understood it, the ordinance applied to every employé of the city, except in the departments excepted, including scavengers and all other laborers.

Alderman Alling advocated the plan earnestly, his argument being that if the employé could have Saturday afternoons to themselves they could get over their holiday enjoyments before Monday morning and be in better shape to go to work. Alderman Maltby opposed it on the ground that the city did not have the money to throw away, and called attention to the fact he could get only three teams now to collect the garbage in the Twenty-second Ward.

"The ward is filthy as a consequence," he said, "and if the scavengers' work is cut down still further by taking them off on Saturday afternoon it will be worse." He estimated the cost to the city of the ordinance at $300,000 a year.

The measure was passed, however, by a vote of 39 to 15, the nays being as follows:

Fitch,	Maltby,	Nelson,
Jackson,	Upham,	Mavor,
Maypole,	Olson,	Darcy,
Belfuss,	Walker,	Bennett [34],
Walsh,	Hirsch,	Math—15.

Mayor Harrison already has vetoed two of these ordinances when the closing hour was 1 p. m. and it only applied to the clerks in the City Hall, and so it is supposed he will veto this one.

Assessment for Street Cleaning.

Alderman Cullerton introduced an order on the corporation for an ordinance which is likely to arouse considerable discussion before it is disposed of. It provides for the cleaning of the streets of the down-town district, in the territory bounded by Harrison street, the lake, and the river, by special assessment on the property located therein, instead of from the general fund, as at present. In speaking to it, Alderman Cullerton said the district got more than its share of the street-cleaning fund, and argued that as it required special attention it should pay for it itself.

Alderman Gunther replied that the First Ward was really the parlor of Chicago, and that the residents of all other wards came into it daily, and so all the inhabitants of the city were interested in keeping it clean, while Alderman Coughlin aroused laughter by exclaiming:

"You are all my constituents; you are all my people."

The matter went to the next meeting.

Cullerton Waxes Jocular.

Alderman Cullerton followed with a preamble and resolution, which was intended to be jocular. He recited that there had been much said about "the honest minority" and "the dishonest majority" in the Council; also that the theory of the American government was opposed to monopolies and special privileges, yet it had been charged that two members of the said "honest minority" had been charged with being allowed special privileges in the way of being given the right to operate a policy game which was in the nature of a monopoly. Hence he would ask that the matter be looked into for the purpose, if possible, of seeing that the privileges granted these Aldermen be allowed also to other members of the Council.

"I have been at a loss," said Alderman Cullerton, in speaking to the resolution, "to discover which is the 'honest minority' and which the 'dishonest majority.' Charges have been made that some members of the Council are interested in an enterprise which is in the nature of a monopoly, and I think we ought to ascertain, if possible, where we are individually at in this matter."

Alderman Alling moved the resolution be laid on the table, and it was done, 30 to 25. Alderman Cullerton made no protest, having accomplished all he was after in the matter.

Mayor Uses His Veto.

Mayor Harrison vetoed the ordinance letting the contract for the extension of the intercepting sewer from Pratt to Bryan avenue to John Dowdle on the ground it ought to be advertised and let to the lowest bidder, and the one providing for auromatic gates at bridges because they would cost too much.

Corporation Counsel Thornton took advantage of the opportunity of a communication to the Council to attempt to prove that the reason the present administration had not enforced the anti-department store ordinance was because Judge Chetlain had delayed deciding a case appealed from the justice courts. He had no reason to give, however, why nothing had been done with the other two ordinances.

On motion of Alderman O'Brien the next meeting of the Council was fixed for Wednesday, Nov. 9.

The special committee named to investigate the elevation of the Northwestern tracks at Noble street and Fox place reported that the road was infringing on city property, and recommended that the Corporation Counsel take some action. The recommendation was adopted.

Alderman Powers reported from the Finance committee a recommendation that $13,000 be appropriated for the repair of bridges, the Commissioner of Public Works having decided an emergency existed, and the money was set aside. The bridges reported in a dangerous condition and which must be repaired at once are Main, Erie, Harrison, Fuller, Ninety-fifth, Twenty-second, and Kinzie streets and North and Archer avenues.

Outlay for Street Repairing.

In response to an order of Alderman Miller several weeks ago Commissioner McGann made a report of the expenditure of the money in the street cleaning and repair fund. It showed $129,704 had been paid John McCarthy for street repair work; that with what had been spent for street cleaning, removing snow, and miscellaneous expenditures had produced a total of $464,072, leaving an unexpended balance of $90,655. The report by wards is as follows:

Wards.	Street repairing done by John McCarthy.	Cost of material used in street repairing.	Cost of street cleaning.	Totals.
1	$ 12,143	$ 1,080	$ 23,823	$ 37,047
2	7,809	2,316	6,134	16,260
3	6,057	192	7,671	13,920
4	1,738	875	6,973	9,587
5	7,099	275	5,301	12,076
6	2,679	874	5,229	8,283
7	1,289	318	5,815	7,423
8	1,440	440	5,726	7,607
9	11,909	790	5,136	17,836
10	11,848	429	4,391	1,668
11	4,666	261	6,573	11,501
12	13,140	623	2,882	23,595
13	......	387	5,959	6,347
14	733	526	5,081	6,346
15	......	258	6,144	6,402
16	5,495	864	5,914	11,774
17	160	192	5,601	5,953
18	2,784	281	8,700	11,716
19	2,075	549	11,011	13,637
20	1,420	448	5,087	6,951
21	7,925	617	4,843	13,389
22	6,344	301	7,232	13,878
23	5,396	118	[illegible]	10,800
24	4,658	1,509	8,057	14,225
25	1,256	413	5,720	7,390
26	......	828	5,143	5,972
27	......	791	3,786	4,578
28	......	377	3,775	4,153
29	5,426	395	8,098	13,920
30	839	1,024	8,822	10,685
31	......	672	7,688	8,361
32	3,305	333	10,091	13,729
33	......	556	5,405	5,961
34	......	1,439	9,451	10,890
Dump	......	2,110	......	2,110
Steam roller	......	116	......	116
Miscel's	......	369	......	369
Rem'v'g snow	......	....	38,000	38,000
Miscel. teams	......	....	34,000	34,000
Totals	$129,704	$22,906	$311,461	$464,072

Total appropriation for sidewalk and street repairing, street cleaning, etc. $554,728
Less total expenditure 464,072

Balance to date ....$ 90,655

SAYS WHITES ARE TO BLAME.

General C. H. Howard Attempts to Justify the Outbreak of the Pillagers—Robbed Right and Left.

The statement that the Pillager Indians at Leech Lake, Minn., were partly justified in their recent outbreak against the government authorities was made by General C. H. Howard before the Congregational ministers at their weekly meeting at the Briggs House yesterday morning.

General Howard was Indian Inspector under President Garfield, and his address yesterday was mainly a review of the proceedings of the Mohonk Indian conference held at Mohonk, N. Y., a few years ago.

The General attempted to justify the Leech Lake Indians in their recent outbreak, saying the government had broken faith with them and that drunken United States Deputy Marshals were in the habit of distributing whisky among the Indians and arresting them for drunkenness and taking them eighty to one hundred miles from the scene of their arrest for trial, as the fees derived from the arrest and conviction of an Indian were about $60.

General Howard said individual lumber dealers were in the habit of starting fires on the property of the Indians, and as a result they purchased the charred timber, which is really as valuable as the uncharred, under the treaty of the United States with the Indians, at $3.25 reduction. He spoke in substance as follows:

"For more than twenty-five years these Indians had been treated in a way to exasperate any people. The facts concerning the breaking of treaties and the outrages perpetrated upon them through this source of political appointments and political management, and the conduct of their affairs by commissioners, Indian agents, pine appraisers, Deputy Marshals, and others, not with a view to the good of the Indian in any sense, but for plunder, for rewarding political service, for making political capital; in short, for everything rather than the direct benefiting of the Indian.

"It is possible in this way that this outbreak at Bear Island, in Leech Lake, may prove the means of finally ending the farce of political appointments in the Indian service.

"The Indians have been robbed of $300,000 of their funds, and it cannot be wondered that they at last became exasperated."

Dinah Watts Pace of Atlanta was introduced as the female Booker T. Washington, because, as the Moderator remarked, she had done more for the education of colored children in the South than had any other individual woman, and spoke of her work in the educational field.

The Methodist ministers yesterday began a new year in the history of their association, with the officers elected last Monday in their places. A paper on "The Services of Tennyson to the Christian Faith" was read by the Rev. Sigmund Ragowsky of Louisvills, Ky.

A paper entitled "John Brown" was read before the Presbyterian ministers by the Rev. T. Ringland. After the paper there was a meeting of the Chicago Presbytery, at which the Rev. W. J. McCaughan, the newly appointed minister of the Third Presbyterian Church, was tendered an official reception, and returned thanks briefly.

The Rev. G. W. Anderson, D. D., of the University of Chicago addressed the Baptist ministers on "The Power of Christ as a Preacher."

MAY CALL DR. H. A. JOHNSTON.

Madison Avenue Presbyterian Church, New York, Likely to Seek a Pastor from Chicago.

Madison Avenue Presbytrian Church of New York is about to call a pastor, and the Evening Post of that city says the choice will lie between Dr. Howard Agnew Johnston of this city and Dr. George F. Pentecost. Its last pastor was Dr. Charles L. Thompson, an ex-Moderator of the General Assembly and now the secretary of the Board of Home Missions. It is one of the leading churches in New York City. Many of its members desire a young man, and the general feeling is that Dr. Johnston may be called.

Dr. Johnston is pastor of Forty-first Street Church, and his success in this city has attracted wide attention to him. He has received 1,000 new members into his church during his pastorate of five years. He has declined several offers of calls from Cleveland, Philadelphia, and other cities.

MANY GOING TO CUBA.

Increased Steamship Facilities Arranged For from Port Tampa and Miami.

The present semi-weekly sailings from Port Tampa to Havana, Cuba, are not sufficient to accommodate the travel, and it is proposed to largely increase at an early date the number of steamers plying between those points. It is also stated that steamship service will be inaugurated between Miami and Havana. Time of departure of these steamships is arranged with reference to the arrival of the two daily through trains of the Chicago and Eastern Illinois railroad. That company has already placed on sale one-way and round-trip tickets at reduced rates. Full information regarding rates, routes, and through car arrangements to all Southern and Southeastern resorts can be obtained on application to city ticket office, C. and E. I. R. R., 182 Clark street. 'Phone Main 3796.

ZANGWILL SEES CHICAGO GHETTO

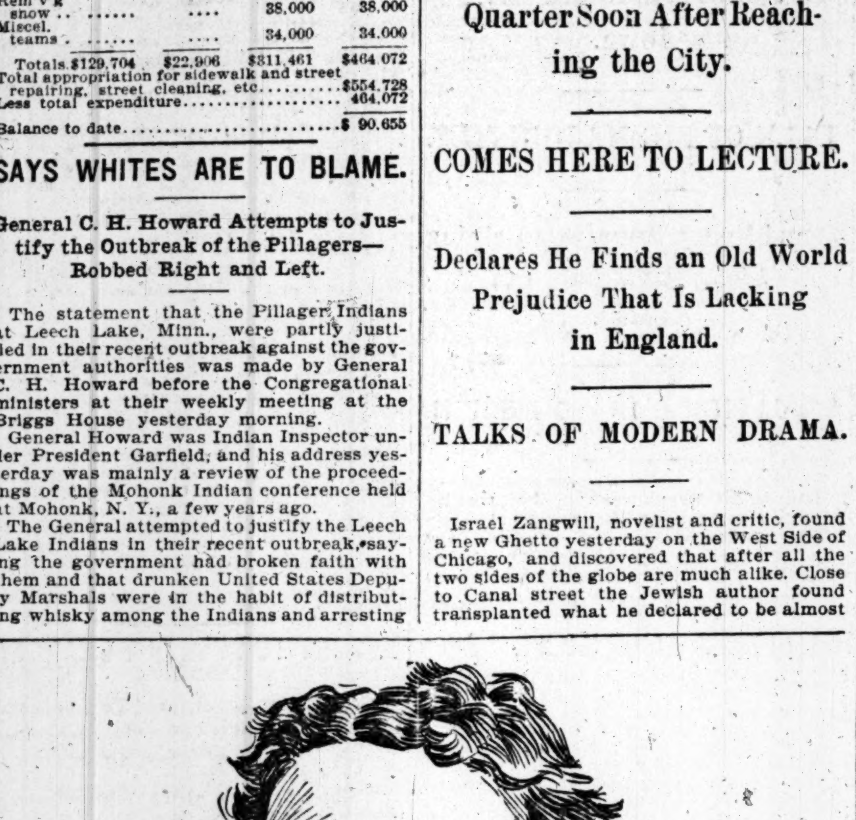
London Writer Visits Jewish Quarter Soon After Reaching the City.

COMES HERE TO LECTURE.

Declares He Finds an Old World Prejudice That Is Lacking in England.

TALKS OF MODERN DRAMA.

Israel Zangwill, novelist and critic, found a new Ghetto yesterday on the West Side of Chicago, and discovered that after all the two sides of the globe are much alike. Close to Canal street the Jewish author found transplanted what he declared to be almost an exact bit of an Oriental city. In the white houses and green blinds of Liberty street, in the Chicago Ghetto, Mr. Zangwill found reproduced a street of Smyrna. It was like meeting an old friend, and Mr. Zangwill lingered for a long time where most Chicago people turn up their noses and where garbage inspectors are wont to pass in great haste.



ISRAEL ZANGWILL, THE JEWISH NOVELIST.

Mr. Zangwill visited the Chicago Ghetto a short time after his arrival from Cleveland. It was a somewhat perfunctory visit, as he has reserved the New York Ghetto for a lengthy study, and the picturesque features of Liberty street were unexpected. The author was guided by Rabbi M. P. Jacobson of Anshe Maariv Temple, where he will lecture tonight, and by Mrs. Israel Cowen, 3216 South Park avenue, his hostess. It was after his return that he compared the surroundings of the children of the Chicago Ghetto with that of London which his books have made famous.

Talks of Many Topics.

Mr. Zangwill's accent is English, and in speaking his voice is scarcely raised to the ordinary conversational tone. His face is strongly Jewish. He discussed the Chicago Ghetto, his critics, and kindred topics, sitting sunk in an armchair almost to the shoulders, and part of the time sipping at a cup of coffee. Mr. Zangwill is not a lover of hotels.

The writer's appearance is striking. His teeth are large and irregular and give a noticeable prominence to his wide lips. Heavy black glasses increased his philosophical air. He was dressed in black—a frock coat and wide trousers of English make. He declared that, from his brief visit, the lot of the Jews of the Chicago Ghetto was much better than in London.

"But I find that there is an old world prejudice against the Jews in this country which does not exist in England," he said. "Here there is a tendency to discriminate against them, especially in the East at the summer resorts and hotels. There is no such feeling in England.

Losing Beauty of Faith.

"There has been a tendency on the part of the Jews in discarding some of their old beliefs to throw away all the poetry and beauty of their old religion and customs. It is like tearing down a beautiful temple because one does not wholly approve of the religion which it represents. I believe in the modern religious tendency, but why discard the poetry and beauty with it?

"The American Jew will be assimilated in America just as the other nationalities are and the problem, if there is one, will solve itself. But the Jewish people will revert from the extremes toward which they are rushing.

"I was not speaking about America at all when I criticised the modern drama," Mr. Zangwill said, at a remark about the stir which his New York lectures had created. "I criticised the drama as I knew it in England, believing that if the cap fitted the American people might take it. From what has been said of the lectures I judge that the cap did fit. But I did not see any criticism. It was merely a lot of irrelevant talk.

View of the Modern Drama.

"But I regard English and American literature as all one, and it is a pity to think of the language which gave Shakspeare to the world catering as it does in the modern drama to the American and English people. The caterers and the public are to blame. I do not mean that the light opera and the modern comedy are to be eliminated, but people should learn to enjoy the higher forms of the drama. They do not have to be dragged up to it.

"Just now the people of this country are at the stage where they devote themselves entirely to the struggle of the survival of the fittest and to admiring the fittest. The great capitalists remind me of the feudal Barons of olden times. The American people will in time pass that stage of existence. But I regard America as a great experiment. It is easy to plan a government on paper, but it is another thing to make men conform to that model, and the experiment is still going on. You can easily sketch a building on paper, but it is not so easy to hew and lay the rough stones and make the building a reality."

BUSINESS NOTICES.

Gale & Blocki, 44 Monroe street and 34 Washington street, are agents for Eimer & Amend's prescription No. 2,851, which is a cure for Rheumatism. One bottle will prove it.

Add 20 drops of Dr. Siegert's Angustora Bitters to every glass of water you drink.

STILL BARRED BY WRIT.

GENERAL ELECTRIC FAILS TO HAVE INJUNCTION QUASHED.

Judge Payne Continues the Hearing Until Today Despite Protests of Attorneys—Track Laying Move Surprises La Salle Street—Brokers Believe the City Railway in Control and Accept Consolidation Story—Barricade Ordered Removed.

No advantage was secured by either side yesterday in the contest between the General Electric company and the Chicago and Western Indiana railway over the control of Plymouth place, between Polk street and the viaduct. There was a cessation of hostilities, and there will be no move until the courts have made a ruling. In spite of the arguments and protests of Attorney Edward Walker and Attorney Thomas Moran, who appeared before him and moved that the injunction against the General Electric be dissolved, Judge Payne continued the hearing of the motion until this morning. Attorney E. A. Bancroft, representing the Western Indiana road, asked that a rule be issued against the General Electric company, holding the corporation in contempt of court for an alleged violation of the injunction served on Sunday. This question was also continued until today's hearing.

Financial Circles Surprised.

In financial circles the placing of tracks for the General Electric was received with astonishment and wonder. Whatever be the intentions or motives back of this mid night move, it appears that few even of the "insiders" in the street railway properties enjoyed the confidence of those who had directed this work or were given notice of what it meant.

It has been understood for some time among the financiers that the City railway had come into control of the General Electric. It was not supposed, however, that the City railway would try to operate cars under the General Electric franchise, but that all it wanted of it was to keep it from getting into possession of hostile interests. Developments may show, however, that this view was wrong and that the City railway had some positive as well as negative purpose in mind when it invested $500,000 in control of the General Electric.

Accept Consolidation Theory.

The proposition of consolidating the North, West, and South Side systems is generally accepted as a correct theory in La Salle street. It is thought possible that the General Electric may be used as a connecting medium between these systems and perhaps render possible a continuous ride from one end of the city to the other for 10 or 15 cents. In this case the present cable and overhead wire systems on every road might with great economy by replaced with the storage battery system and give perhaps a more plausible motive for this general consolidation than has yet occurred to the mind of the average financier of La Salle street.

In this connection it is to be noted that Joseph Leiter has paid several visits to Providence, R. I., and has become interested in an investment there connected with the manufacture and installation of locomotive and electric power patents of special kinds. Another suggested meaning in the work in Plymouth place is a possible attempt to "bluff" the Alley "L" people. It is understood that there is a hitch of some kind in the negotiations for the control of that line by the City Railway, the Alley "L" people not being satisfied with the terms of the City Railway respecting the character of the lien which is to guarantee the 4 per cent bonds to be exchanged for Alley "L" stock.

It is possible that by a fast transit route closely paralleling the Alley "L" the latter road might suffer and feel a more urgent need in coming to terms. The drop of about four points in Alley "L" stock during the last two weeks lends a particle of color to this theory.

City Officials Not Interested.

City officials are disposed to look on the controversy between the General Electric and the Western Indiana as a corporation squabble.

"It is simply a fight between two companies," said Mayor Harrison, "and our only interest in the matter is to keep the streets open for traffic until the differences are adjudicated. It is customary to issue permits to have that kind of work done at night, and on Sunday, so as to obstruct traffic as little as possible. I visited the scene of trouble yesterday and I noticed that the General Electric is laying the grooved rail in Plymouth place. Mr. Yerkes has contended all along that the groove rail could not be used in Chicago. The General Electric company's action in putting down that style of rail on one of the dirtiest streets in the city disproves the arguments advanced by the managers of other traction lines."

After inspecting the locality Superintendent of Streets Doherty ordered the Western Indiana to remove the obstructions in Taylor street. The débris was removed before noon. Superintendent Doherty also ordered the road to remove the extra tracks laid in Fifteenth street.

The General Electric will be required to keep Plymouth place free from obstructions during the settlement of the trouble.

Captain O'Neill of the Harrison Street Police Station detailed Lieutenant Barrett and Sergeant Mooney, with twenty patrolmen, to the scene of Sunday's troubles. The policemen were ranged along Plymouth place from Taylor to Fifteenth streets.

Dixon Wants Street Open.

Arthur Dixon had a conference with Commissioner McGann regarding keeping Plymouth place open to traffic. He has the teaming contract for transferring freight from the railroad warehouses in Plymouth place, and Commissioner McGann ordered the police to render every assistance possible to Mr. Dixon.

One solitary, lonely storage battery car made hourly trips on the short stretch of road between Polk and Taylor streets. It was presided over by three men, two conductors and a motorman. What the duties of the extra conducter were, no one seemed to know, unless there was a suspicion that one might be arrested, and another would be left to operate the car. Large crowds of curious people gathered in the vicinity during the day, but their desire for "trouble" was not gratified.

ALMOST DROWNS AT DETROIT.

Countess Schimmelmann, the Missionary, Falls Into the Water from Her Yacht.

Detroit, Mich., Oct. 31.—[Special.]—Countess Schimmelmann of Denmark, whose mission yacht is anchored at the foot of Third street, narrowly escaped drowning last night. She was rescued after she had gone down the third time.

The Countess was to make an address at the Woodward Avenue Baptist Church. As she stepped on the double plank gangway leading from the boat to the wharf the swells from a passing steamer moved the yacht.

The plank slipped and the Countess was thrown into the river.

After struggling in the water for fully five minutes she was rescued by her son, the mate, and Captain of the boat, and a watchman.

The Countess has recovered from the shock. She said: "If I feel well enough I shall start for Chicago tomorrow to do the work I have been saved for."

ANXIOUS TO LEAVE MANILA.

Colorado Regiment Cables Governor Adams an Urgent Request to Be Recalled at Once.

Denver, Colo., Oct. 31.—The following cablegram was received today from the regiment of Colorado volunteers in service at Manila:

To Governor Adams, Congressional Delegates, and the Press of Colorado: Providing peace is declared regiment earnestly desires recall. Rations insufficient; 15 per cent sick. Cheerfully remain for fighting; reluctant to serve garrison. Answer.
ONE THOUSAND COLORADO VOLUNTEERS.
NAPOLEON GUYOT, Chairman.

Governor Adams immediately telegraphed the cablegram to the War department, but from previous communications upon the same subject does not expect any action will be taken. He said:

"I do not think the situation is quite as bad as the cablegram would indicate. Fifteen per cent of the regiment sick is not a very large number."

CUBA IN HURRY FOR A REPUBLIC.

President Maso Issues an Address to the Provisional Assembly.

HAS FAITH IN M'KINLEY.

Says Time Has Come, However, for the Island to Care for Itself.

WANTS ARMY DISBANDED.

Santiago de Cuba, Oct. 31.—Señor Bartolome Maso, President of the Cuban Provisional Administrative Council, has issued an address to the delegates now in attendance at the military assembly at Santa Cruz del Sur, in which he reviews the considerations upon which the Cubans solicited the help of the United States, and indicates their wisest future policy. The address in part is as follows:

"The Cubans accepted the assistance of America, although not knowing exactly what were the American aims, just as they would have accepted help from any country in their fight against Spain. As the contest progressed the Cubans in the field were gratified to hear of a solemn declaration by the United States Congress regarding the intentions of the American government and the path it would follow in the Spanish-American war. The Americans came to our help to compel Spain to relinquish her sovereignty over Cuba in order that the Cubans themselves might be placed as promptly as possible in possession of the island, might assume the administration of its affairs, and have a government of their own.

Obey American Orders.

"Therefore, the Cubans agreed to coöperative with the Americans, to obey the orders issued by American Generals, and to help in all possible ways to establish a Cuban government when the Americans took possession. Though America did not recognize the government of the Cubans, it was well understood that the Cubans would not on that account abandon their organization, but that, on the contrary, the time would come when such recognition would be granted. Indeed, it was asserted to our Cuban representatives by one of the most distinguished members of the United States government, and also by the members of the United States Senate, that in order to do away with any obstacle that might hinder the United States in going into the fight for the cause of Cuban independence, recognition of a Cuban government must come later.

"Nevertheless, it has not been possible to establish direct relations between the Cuban and American governments for the transaction of the public business, although the general character of our relations throughout the war was friendly. But we have now reached a time when, even more than in the days of fighting, it is incumbent upon all Cubans to show true patriotism, and, while making every expression of gratitude to America for having given Cuba freedom and independence, to make prompt arrangements for paying off the Cubans now in arms, and for getting the country into working order."

Favor Disbanding the Army.

Havana, Oct. 31.—Advices received here from Santa Cruz del Sur say that a majority of the representatives of the Cuban army, at the meetings held there, are in favor of the dissolution of the Cuban insurgent government and the appointment of a commission to go to Washington for the purpose of thanking the American government for its intervention in favor of the Cubans, and to put themselves unconditionally at the disposition of the Washington authorities, so as to enable the latter to develop their program without any hindrance. The Cubans are also said to be in favor of the disbandment of the insurgent army.

The Cuban leaders who will probably assemble at Marianao are to be presided over by Manuel Sanguilly, who has been ill with fever for several days at Cienfuegos on his way to Santa Cruz del Sur.

VAN DUSER REACHES SANTIAGO.

Will Try to Find and Bring Back Bodies of Former Members of the First Illinois.

A cablegram yesterday announced the arrival in Santiago of A. Van Duser, a Chicago undertaker, who went to Cuba to find, if possible, and bring back to this city the bodies of former members of the First Illinois Regiment, as follows:

Baltzer, Ernest W., Company G, 497 Forty-second place.
Edgar, James, Company I, 497 Forty-second place.
Goetz, Herman W., Company F, Milwaukee, Wis.
Hussey, Eugene A., Company A, 6340 Drexel avenue.
Nikodem, John J., Company K, 448 Oakley avenue.

Mr. Van Duser will also try to find and bring back the body of Charles Ross, First United States Cavalry, Crown Point, Ind.

Mr. Van Duser will remain in Santiago a week, and he will conduct his search with the assistance of photographs and minute descriptions. The bodies will be shipped in copper-lined oak caskets, incased in zinc-lined oak boxes.

As soon as the bodies are found Captain Funkhouser of Company K will be notified by telegraph, and he will have charge of subsequent arrangements.

Mr. Van Duser left Chicago Oct. 6, and sailed on a transport from New York on Oct. 12.

MARIA TERESA MAKES FAIR TIME

Former Spanish Cruiser Sails Past Cape Maysi at the Rate of Six Knots Under Its Own Steam.

Washington, D. C., Oct. 31.—A telegram has been received at the Navy department stating that the Maria Teresa passed Cape Maysi, Cuba, this morning, going at the rate of six knots under its own steam; all well.

The Teresa sailed from Caimanera at 6 o'clock yesterday morning with the Vulcan and the Leonidas. These vessels will escort the Teresa most of the way to Norfolk. The Cincinnati also started with the Teresa, but it was to go only as far as Cape Maysi and thence across to Port Antonio.

It is probable that with fair weather the Teresa will reach Hampton Roads about Tuesday next.

TWO KILLED IN BED BY GAS.

James Slavin and Mrs. Julia Reese Are Found Dead—Open Burners Give the Cause.

James Slavin, a watchman for the Union Stock-Yards company, was found dead in his room at 4536 Emerald avenue yesterday morning. One gas jet was turned wide open and a coat was hanging on it. It is supposed that Slavin accidentally turned on the gas.

Mrs. Julia Reese, 72 years old, was found dead in her bed during the morning at the home of her son, Charles Reese, 6449 Butler street. One gas jet was turned partly on. Her son said he thought she had blown the gas out.

Mrs. E. C. Peckham of Topeka, Kas., arrived in Chicago on Saturday morning with her seven weeks' old infant, Iseline. The child had taken sick on the train and died in a North Clark street cable car while the mother was hurrying to a doctor's office.

Many writers have undertaken to write a complete history of the Spanish Main, but all failed until Mr. C. M. Stevans finished "The Buccaneers and Their Reign of Terror." This romantic history will begin publication in THE SUNDAY TRIBUNE Nov. 6.

GEAR AS IOWA'S PLATT.

OLD-TIMER TELLS HOW HE SECURED THE COVETED TOGA.

Managed His "Manager," Preferring to "Know for Himself" in a Contest for Supremacy in Which Strategy Was a Greater Factor than in War—Effect of Champagne on One "Patient"—Pins on the Map to Show How Contest Was Progressing

"Senator John H. Gear of Iowa is more like Senator Platt of New York in some respects than any one I can think of," said the old correspondent, who was on the road a number of years.

"Senator Gear never took anything for granted when he was a candidate. His manager, a misnomer in this case, was his son-in-law, and he is a smart one in several ways. And then he had a brother—the son-in-law, I mean—who was still smarter, and nearly up to John H. Gear, but not quite.

"I was in Des Moines the winter Governor Gear was elected to the United States Senate. He had been a member of the Lower House of Congress and Governor of his State. When he expressed his intention of trying for the Senate several younger men in politics objected, not on personal grounds, but because, to put it just as they stated it, 'Gear has had enough.'

"But your Uncle John was foxy. He indulged in that political sentiment, which has caught so often, about rounding his life with the Senatorial toga falling from his shoulders. The boys said it was all right if he could make the Legislature think so, but they warned him they would measure lances with him when the time came.

Others Heard the Bee.

"I think there were four or five candidates—avowed candidates, I mean—for the honor. One lived at the capital, another was a member of the lower House of Congress at the time, and lived in Clarinda; another was also a member of the lower House and an editor, and lived in Sioux City; the fourth lived in Council Bluffs and was at the time Attorney General of the State. There was another, a sort of dark horse, who came down from Oskaloosa, but he never got out of his stall.

"The candidates had their headquarters at the same hotel. Iowa was a high license State. I say this in order that you may understand why it was necessary for the candidates to have about three rooms each in the hotel.

"When I arrived, ten days before the caucus, I called on Governor Gear first. It was about 2 o'clock in the morning. My train was late. The hotel clerk told me, in reply to my question, that everybody had gone to bed, 'unless Governor Gear was up.' I was my own pilot, and I knocked pianissimo, and the Governor responded.

"He was in his shirt sleeves and without shoes, without collar, without waistcoat, and his suspenders were at half mast. His 'manager,' a husky young man, on this occasion looked as if he needed rest and food. The Governor, on the other hand, twice the age of his 'manager,' looked as if he could run a foot race.

"The Governor informed me that he would win. He had his lists prepared. They contained the 'stayers,' those who would come to him when they had done the complimentary by the other candidates, the 'doubtfuls,' the 'enemy.' He had a map of the State with pins in it.

Deeper Game than War.

"'It requires more strategy in politics than in war,' he said, as he noticed my look at the pins. And then he told me what his majority would be in the caucus. He told me who would be second, and so on to the last.

"I said he never took anything for granted. In the preliminary skirmish the Des Moines candidate, a lawyer, a man of polish, and at the head of a home which was made more attractive by his handsome wife, a woman who was also a good politician in her quiet way, a woman who was peculiarly fitted to grace such a home, gave a dinner there to his competitors. It was a graceful thing. Only the candidates and the attractive woman of that home were present at that dinner.

"More than a year after I learned that, after the dinner, Governor Gear, without violating any of the proprieties or niceties of conventionalism, learned from the hostess where her husband's votes would go in case he did not win. When the Governor returned to his hotel he got out his list and made a few changes. These changes increased his majority in the caucus.

"In the drug store of the hotel was a 'wheel of fortune,' constructed on the slot machine principle. It was a plaything for the cigars, or for mineral water. One day the proprietor announced that the 'wheel' would solve the political puzzle. Certain numbers indicated the candidates. The figure which showed up the greatest number of times during the day was the winner, and the name of the candidate on that figure, of course, would be that of the next Senator from Iowa.

Elected by the "Wheel."

"The wheel was kept busy. At night the result showed John H. Gear far in the lead. Now the Governor knew nothing of the scheme. He would hardly indulge in such frivolity. But do you know the result of that day's tomfoolery at that wheel had its effect upon some members from darkest Iowa, some who could not have been persuaded in any other manner? But I never knew who concocted it. Maybe it was the drug store man, but I don't believe it.

"There was a recalcitrant member from a river county who came to the capital unpledged. It was his first year in politics. He smoked cigars out of every candidate's headquarters, and indulged in such other things as are regarded legitimate in all Senatorial elections.

"At a late hour one morning, the Governor, returning to his room after everybody had gone to bed, stumbled over a young man on the floor of a corridor. The Governor saw the man's unfortunate condition. His room was contiguous to the situation. The Governor picked up the fallen solon from the up-country tier and carried him to his—the Governor's room.

"He put the fellow to bed. As he did so the member incoherently explained. He said it was beer and whisky. Either, he admitted, was bad enough, but he complained that it was unfair to hand that out to him while champagne was given to others. He said he had never tasted champagne, and he had promised his wife when he left home that he would drink only champagne. And this was the result.

"The foxy old Governor saw a chance. He learned in his own way where the new member had got the mixture. Then he looked at his list.

Treating a Patient.

"Then he went to his manager's room, adjoining, routed him out, and went back to his own room with a pint bottle and a corkscrew. He pulled the cork, filled the glass, raised the young man's head and held it and let the 'nectar for the gods' percolate slowly. When the bottle was empty the Governor said to the member:

"'That's what they drink in Washington.'

"The member, slightly rejuvenated for the moment, turned up his eyes and said: 'Shright, Gov'nor. Gimmish yer hand. Shee yer in Washinen, Gov'nor, some time and have anuzzer one.'

"And then he fell asleep. And when he awoke the Governor was there at his bedside, and he took care of him and braced him up. And one of the uncertain pins in the map was removed and 'certain' one stuck in the up-river county. And it was legitimately done.

"The night of the caucus I called on the Governor in his room as he and his manager were about leaving for the Statehouse. Once more he showed me his list and his map.

"'I shall be nominated on the first ballot,' he said. 'My majority will not be less than ——.' I do not now remember the figures he gave. But I recall that he was nominated on the first ballot, and that he received all he had claimed and several more.

"And that night, after the caucus, there was a jollification in the hotel. The Governor was not present. I have never seen anything in politics that was as wet as that affair.

"The Governor had not removed his clothes during the preliminary struggle except on the evening when he was a guest at the home of a rival candidate.

"'There is nothing like knowing a thing yourself,' he said after it was over to me when I had told him that he had worked too hard for a sure thing."

CHICAGO CARPET CO. Ltd.

Retiring from Business Sale

600 pairs Guipure & Scotch Net Curtains, all 3½ yds. long—regular value $5, $4.50 and $3, all at uniform price of

$2.00 Pair.

Also wonderful bargains in all kinds of Laces and Upholstery fabrics.

250 Sofa Pillows formerly $3, $4, $5, and $6, now

$1, $1.50, $2, & $3 ea.

50 Parlor and Bedroom Tables in mahogany, birch, maple and imitation of mahogany, regular values $10.00, $8.00, $6.00, and $5.00, all at uniform price of

$3.00 each.

Great bargains in all kinds of Furniture.

CHICAGO CARPET CO. Ltd.
Wabash-av. & Monroe-st.



Whole Family Cured of SKIN HUMORS

My wife had on her limbs five small pimples that began to enlarge, developing into eating ulcers, which, despite efforts to cure them, grew worse, eating to the bone. With two bottles of CUTICURA RESOLVENT, one box of CUTICURA (ointment), and one cake of CUTICURA SOAP, she was cured in two months.

I was afflicted with papular rash, from which I could not rest day or night. My skin became in a very bad fix. CUTICURA REMEDIES cured me in one month.

My baby girl was afflicted with Eczema, her limbs from her knees down were one solid sore from which she suffered greatly. With CUTICURA REMEDIES there was a complete cure. A. A. McLARTY, J. P., Winn, Ga.

CUTICURA WORKS WONDERS

The cures daily effected by the CUTICURA REMEDIES of torturing, disfiguring, and humiliating skin, scalp, and blood humors, with loss of hair, are so wonderful as to seem almost incredible. Yet every word is true. They are beyond all doubt the greatest skin cures, blood purifiers, and humor remedies of modern times.

SPEEDY CURE TREATMENT FOR EVERY KIND OF BLOOD AND SKIN HUMOR.—Warm baths with CUTICURA SOAP, gentle anointings with CUTICURA (ointment), and mild doses of CUTICURA RESOLVENT, greatest of humor cures.

Sold throughout the world. POTTER DRUG AND CHEM. CORP., Sole Props., Boston. "How to Cure Every Skin and Blood Humor," free.



The Coffee Part of Coffee is in Our T. & T. Blended Brand
Protected from dust and dirt—Roasted but Unground. We send our name with it.

For Sale by All Up-to-Date Dealers.

THOMSON & TAYLOR SPICE CO., CHICAGO.

HATS

Fall Style Hats $3 and $4.00.
YOUMANS Celebrated Hats.
A. BISHOP & CO.
Only Address,
156 STATE-ST.
No Branch Store.

DRINK HABIT CURED.

The Bartlett Cure is taken at home, without publicity or loss of time. No hypodermic injections, perfectly safe and healthful. No will power required; our medicines take the place of drink. Small expense. Write or call in confidence. Book on Alcoholism mailed in plain envelope free. D. C. BARTLETT, M. D., Mgr., Suite B 15, 183 Washington street, Chicago.

IT PAYS to Advertise in The Tribune.

GO
T CO. Ltd.
from
ss Sale
pure & Scotch
1 3½ yds. long
$5, $4.50 and
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6, now
2, & $3 ea.
Bedroom Ta-
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of mahogany,
$10.00, $8.00,
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RPET CO. Ltd.
& Monroe-st.

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ARTY, J. P., Winn, Ga.
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baths with CUTICURA SOAP,
TICURA [ointment], and mild
ENT, greatest of humor cures.
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Skin and Blood Humor," free.

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t and dirt—Roasted
send our name with it.
p-to-Date Dealers.
YLOR SPICE CO.,
CAGO.

all Style Hats
$3 and $4.00.
YOUMANS
Celebrated Hats.
BISHOP & CO.
Only Address,
156 STATE-ST.
Branch Store.

BIT CURED.
ken at home, without pub-
No hypodermic injections.
hful. No will power re-
take the place of drink.
call in confidence. Book
in plain envelope free.
D., Mgr., Suite B 15, 153
ago.

S
vertise in
Tribune.

WARING'S WORK NOT IN VAIN.

Now Announced Plans for Conquering Fever in Cuba Are Complete.

TO COST MANY MILLIONS.

Accumulated Garbage of Two Hundred Years Must Be Cleared Away.

NEWS OF A NEW YORK DAY.

NEW YORK BUREAU CHICAGO TRIBUNE, New York, Oct. 31.

Waring Leaves Plans to Conquer Fever.

According to statements made by Dr. Stinson, the death of Colonel Waring will not interfere with the work which he was sent to Havana to accomplish. His report upon the sanitation of the city and his plans for its improvement were practically completed before his death. After the papers, which were written in triplicate, have been thoroughly disinfected, they will be sent to Washington.

Dr. Stinson declines to make public any portion of the report, but it has been learned that it contains a complete system of drainage and sewerage, which Colonel Waring believed would totally abolish all fear of yellow fever when it was properly established.

It calls, however, for an expenditure of many millions of dollars, as the accumulated filth of 200 years must be thoroughly cleared away.

Thomas J. Jenkins, a builder of this city, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, showing liabilities of $1,083,880, of which $1,014,804 is secured, and assets of $60,000. The secured liabilities are chiefly on bonds and mortgages on various houses which he built, which have been sold.

The Ninth Regiment, New York Volunteers, was mustered out of the United States service today.

New Sugar Refinery Begins Work Today.

It was announced in Wall street today that the new sugar refinery of Claus Doscher will begin melting sugar at 9 o'clock tomorrow morning. As usual with new refineries, the product will not be up to the standard grades, and therefore will not command full prices. It is expected it will take at least ten days to turn out standard granulated.

It was announced in Wall street this afternoon that both the American Sugar Refining company and the independent sugar refiners had renewed their offer, withdrawn about two weeks ago, to guarantee prices on contracts or large orders. This guarantee is good until Jan. 1 and insures customers against any higher prices than those now ruling and gives to them the benefit of all declines in the meantime. Customers are thus induced to buy.

A report emanating from Norfolk, Va., that the American Sugar Refining company was considering the removal of its Brooklyn sugar refining plant to Norfolk was received with amusement by officers of the American company this morning. They said that they knew of no intention on the part of the company to relocate its Brooklyn plant.

The United States transport Mississippi arrived today from Boston with the First Maine Heavy Artillery. The Mississippi will anchor off Liberty Island, where the troops will be transferred to the Michigan. The Michigan will then sail for Savannah and embark the Fifth United States Cavalry and proceed to Porto Rico. The Michigan has on board an engineer battalion from Montauk.

Court Denies Injunction for Tradesmen's Bank.

Judge Lacombe, in the United States Circuit Court, today handed down a decision denying the motion of William H. Kimball, examiner of the Tradesmen's National Bank, for an injunction restraining the Sheriff from making a levy on that institution. In his application to the court, made in October, Mr. Kimball claimed that the instructions of Deputy and Acting Controller Lawrence O. Murray, that he take charge of the bank and advise correspondent banks of its suspension and to withhold payments of outstanding drafts, practically made him receiver and that the Sheriff had no power to make levy in behalf of the Continental Bank. Judge Lacombe decided that "until the Controller decides to put the bank into the hands of a receiver there is nothing in the statutes to support the contention that the bank's tangible receipts are exempt from levy under execution upon final judgment."

The engagement is announced of Miss Augusta McKim Davies, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. William Gilbert Davies, to Mr. Louis Mansfield Ogden of the Union club. Miss Davies' paternal grandfather, Henry E. Davies, was Chief Justice of the Court of Appeals, and her maternal grandfather, Alexander Rice, was at one time Governor of Massachusetts.

Denounce Tammany's "Open" Rule.

If any one doubted that the people of New York were aroused over the opening of the floodgates of crime by order of Tammany Hall he had only to present himself in historic Cooper Union tonight, where 2,000 persons, many of them mothers of growing boys, cheered to the echo the denunciation heaped upon those responsible for present conditions by Frank Moss, former President of the Police board.

It was a remarkable meeting, called by the Republican club, with Chauncey M. Depew in the chair, to discuss what Mr. Moss called "the home question." It was in the broadest and noblest sense an indignation meeting.

When Mr. Moss praised the work of Franklin Matthews in exposing the Tammany "wide-open" town there was a burst of applause that shook the building.

"I am sorry to have to speak plainly in a mixed audience," he said, "but you have come here to hear me and I will talk to you."

He then dealt plainly with the evils which are allowed to run unmolested in the city.

Kills Himself on the Eve of Good Fortune.

The body of Frank Flurl, who disappeared from his home at 1793 Amsterdam avenue, on Oct. 22, was found tonight in a rear room of a vacant house, 267 West One Hundred and Forty-seventh street. The windows of the room were tightly closed and the gas turned on full force. Flurl was one of four heirs to a fortune of $60,000. He was but 27 years old. He had a prosperous plumbing business, but had been brooding over fancied business troubles, and it is supposed that he took his life while suffering from one of his periodical fits of melancholia.

Wheelmen Parade in Honor of Peace.

Five thousand wheelmen took possession of Fifth avenue this evening in celebration of the return of peace, and they made a showing that will long be remembered by the tens of thousands of persons who thronged the great thoroughfare. The light from long lines of electric lights on either side were dimmed by the thousands of lamps, lanterns, and torches.

There were naval heroes from the Brooklyn and Massachusetts, resolute soldiers who fought their way up San Juan hill, New York firemen, female rough riders, and almost a regiment of Humpty Dumpty and Dusty Miller freaks.

All went to make up a panorama miles in length and as dazzling as an Oriental pageant.

At Madison Square and Fifty-ninth street the crowds on the sidewalks and in the park were particularly large. The spectators cheered lustily as the girls dressed in national colors and the illuminated signs passed along.

"Catherine" has so pleased the public that Charles Frohman is disposed to improve upon the highly platitudinous version of Lavedan's comedy now offered at the Garrick. To that end he has engaged Hall Caine, who will make a new translation of the work, in which Annie Russell is seen to such excellent advantage.

The first of the ships at the Brooklyn navy yard to go abroad will be the Brooklyn. This will not be until the Peace commission has finished its work, and then the Brooklyn, with probably the Massachusetts, will leave for England.

Mrs. William C. Whitney, wife of the former Secretary of the Navy, who has for several months past suffered from the effects of injuries received while horseback riding, is now expected to completely recover.

The Executive committee of the Citizens' State party has decided not to fill the vacancy on the State ticket caused by the death of Colonel George E. Waring, candidate for State Engineer.

STATE AND NATION AT ODDS.

Clash of Authority Between West Virginia and Federal Officers at Charleston.

Charleston, W. Va., Oct. 31.—A serious clash between federal and State judicial authorities is expected here. Maynard F. Stiles, attorney for Henry C. King of New York, obtained from the United States Circuit Court here an injunction to inhibit the Sheriff of Logan County from selling the land of his client for taxes. Judge Doolittle of the circuit of Logan County issued a rule against Stiles for contempt. After hearing Stiles' answer to the ruling, Judge Doolittle committed Stiles to jail, to remain there until injunction proceedings in the Federal Court were dismissed.

Stiles was placed in the county jail, and an application was made to Judge Jackson for a writ of habeas corpus, which Judge Jackson issued, and a Deputy Marshal was sent to bring Stiles before the Federal Court. The Sheriff and jailer refused, under instructions from Judge Doolittle, to deliver the prisoner to United States officers, and the officer having reported to court today, Judge Jackson was asked to issue a writ of attachment against the Sheriff and jailer, the effect of which was to bring these officers with their prisoner before court.

Attorney General Rucker of this State requested Judge Jackson to delay issuing the writ until he could communicate with Judge Doolittle, which Judge Jackson agreed to do. If Judge Doolittle refuses to give up the prisoner, an attachment will issue, and if the United States officers are resisted United States troops may be called upon.

LAWLESSNESS IN ARKANSAS.

Moonshiners in Cleburne County Use Violence Against Law-Abiding Citizens and Supposed Informers.

Little Rock, Ark., Oct. 31.—The Governor has issued a proclamation offering a reward of $100 for the arrest of every person guilty of lawlessness in Cleburne.

From reports received here the situation is serious.

The moonshiners are waging a relentless war on the informers and the law-abiding element.

In some cases houses and barns have been burned at night, live stock of all kinds belonging to informers has been killed, and farm implements and other property broken to pieces and destroyed.

Notices have been posted on the doors of informers' homes warning them to leave the county and remain away.

Cleburne County is isolated and has long been the home of moonshiners. It is many miles from a railroad.

ONTARIO BARS THE A. O. U. W.

Manitoba Branch of the Order Refused Permission to Do Business Under Friendly Societies Act.

Toronto, Ont., Oct. 31.—[Special.]—Dr. Howard J. Hunter, Inspector and Registrar General of the Insurance department of the Ontario government, has decided against the application of the Manitoba branch of the Ancient Order of United Workmen to be allowed to do business in Ontario under the friendly societies act.

Dr. Hunter gives as his chief reasons for refusing the application that "the A. O. U. W. of the United States, with which the Manitoba society is affiliated, is the real applicant in these proceedings; that the United States society has no status to make the application; that the name of the Manitoba society is used to give an apparent legal status to the application; and that the Manitoba society by reason of the limitations contained in its own constitution cannot legally undertake or transact business in Ontario."

C. F. W. Kraemer Arrested.

C. F. W. Kraemer, who for some time was employed as a court clerk by Justice Everett, was arrested at Dearborn and Madison streets last night by Detectives Mackey and McCarthy on a charge of embezzlement. Kraemer is charged with appropriating $86 belonging to Justice Everett.

Many writers have undertaken to write a complete history of the Spanish Main, but all failed until Mr. C. M. Stevans finished "The Buccaneers and Their Reign of Terror." This romantic history will begin publication in THE SUNDAY TRIBUNE Nov. 6.

Special offer—15 Cabinet size platinum photographs, 3 styles, $3 Stevens, McVicker's Theater.

JAMES C. HUTCHINS DEAD.

VENERABLE PRINTER PASSES AWAY AT HIS HOME IN GRANT PLACE.

Connected with "The Tribune" Composing Room for Thirty-nine Years—Funeral to Be Held on Wednesday Afternoon—Fellow-Employes Will Serve as Pallbearers—Points in a Long Life Devoted to the Typographical Art.

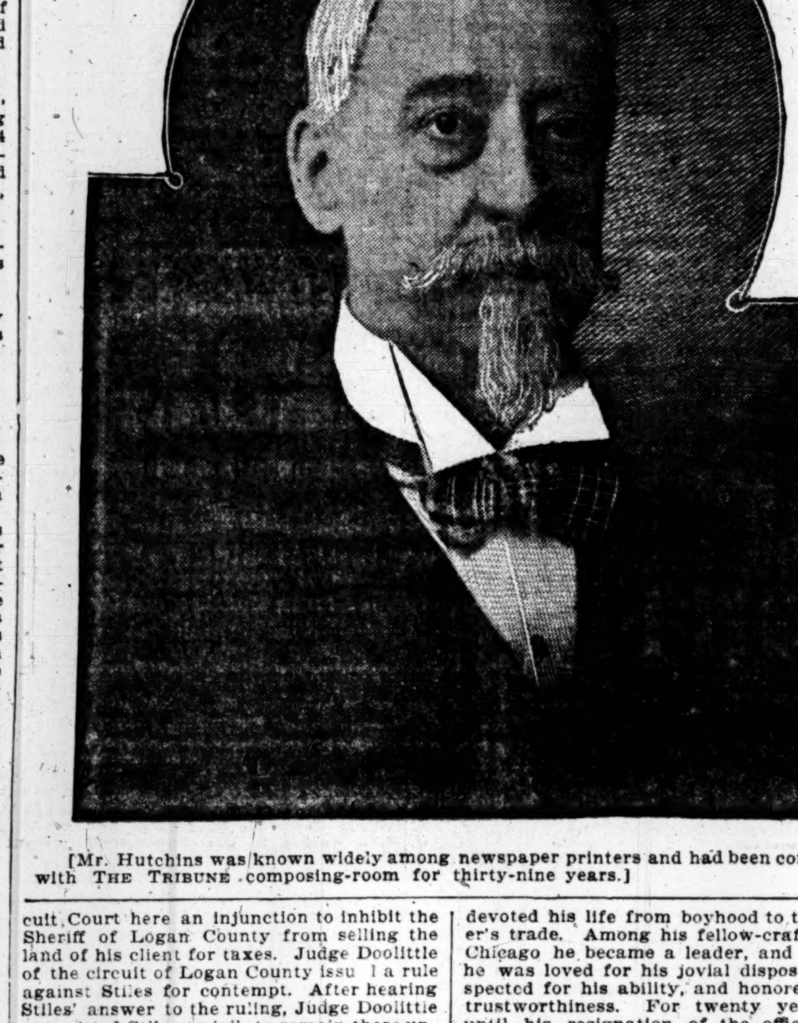
James C. Hutchins, 63 Grant place, who for thirty-nine years had been employed in the composing-room of THE TRIBUNE, and for the last thirty years or more as night foreman, died early yesterday morning at his residence from dropsy, caused by a complication of kidney troubles, with which he had suffered more or less for over a year.

Tomorrow at 2:30 p. m. the funeral will be held from the house in which Mr. Hutchins had lived for thirty years. It will be conducted by the men who have been his associates in the printer's craft for more than a generation, and from their number will be chosen the pallbearers and singers. The interment will be at Graceland.

The printers' chapel in THE TRIBUNE composing-room met at 1 o'clock this morning to take appropriate action relative to the death of Mr. Hutchins. The composing-room force, with many employés from other departments of the paper, will attend the funeral in a body.

James C. Hutchins, who has been known familiarly for two decades among the working forces of THE TRIBUNE as "The Skipper," reached the age of 63 years, and had devoted his life from boyhood to the printer's trade. Among his fellow-craftsmen in Chicago he became a leader, and by them he was loved for his jovial disposition, respected for his ability, and honored for his trustworthiness. For twenty years, and until his resignation of the office a few weeks ago, he was chairman of the Board of Trustees, having charge of the finances of Chicago Typographical Union No. 16.

JAMES C. HUTCHINS, WHO DIED YESTERDAY.



[Mr. Hutchins was known widely among newspaper printers and had been connected with THE TRIBUNE composing-room for thirty-nine years.]

Born in Dewey's Town.

Born in Montpelier, Vt., on Sept. 10, 1835, Mr. Hutchins spent his first twelve years in the town which was Admiral George Dewey's boyhood home. He attended the same school in which the latter was a pupil a few years later. At the age of 12 he went to New York City and became apprentice in a print shop, which later became the job department of the New York World. There he made the beginning at his trade, and three years afterward he went to Kalamazoo, Mich., where he remained for several years at the same employment. His next move was to Red Wing, Minn., where he became the publisher of a weekly paper, and where, when 21 years old, he married Miss Cordelia Phillips, whose death preceded that of her husband by five years.

In 1859 Mr. Hutchins disposed of his paper and came to Chicago to take a position in the composing-room of THE TRIBUNE. From then till the announcement of the stereotypers' strike, which deprived Chicago of newspapers for four days last July, he was constantly at his post except when on vacations, hardly ever missing a day by illness.

During his connection with THE TRIBUNE Mr. Hutchins saw the methods of publishing daily newspapers undergo many changes. He began work in the composing-room working "on the case," as typos express it—setting type by hand. In two years' time he was set at work in the "ad" room, where advertisements were put into type, and soon became foreman of this room. In 1865 he was again transferred, this time to the "makeup," and had charge of the work of arranging the type in the forms. Since that time he had continued as head makeup man and night foreman in the composing-room.

Tries to Save the Files.

When the great fire of Oct. 9, 1871, rolled over the city "Skipper" Hutchins, with others of the composing room and editorial forces, worked hard, but in vain, to save the files of the paper. He succeeded in getting the forms, already made up, to a place of safety. With Foreman Thomas Sullivan, Professor Elias Colbert, then a member of the editorial staff, and Samuel Medill, he undertook to carry down the files and remove them from the threatened district. The bulky volumes were carried in armfuls to the alley east of the building, but here the wind, which tore through the alley in a hurricane, played havoc with their burdens and sent the sheets whirling in all directions.

Later it is recounted that Mr. Hutchins, whose eyes had been injured by smoke and flame, was seen driving north in a lumber wagon, his head bandaged with a green veil, of which the free ends were trailing in the wind. It was feared then Mr. Hutchins' house would be destroyed. The fire came within half a block, but left it unharmed.

The most marked characteristic of the man, as seen at his work, at home, and in the society of young people, of which he was unusually fond, was an unfailing cheerfulness and brightness of disposition.

"Cheer up, Cheer up," said with a smile that went always a long way towards making the words effective, was one of his most common forms of salutation.

Service for the Union.

Mr. Hutchins' membership in the Typographical union was almost as old as the union itself and antedated by some years his coming to THE TRIBUNE. As Treasurer first and then trustee of union No. 16, one of his hobbies was to hoard for the body as much gold as possible. He carried the key to the safe deposit box in which the treasury funds were kept, and always chuckled and related the fact with satisfaction when he was able to change paper money for gold to put in the strong box.

Mr. Hutchins was a man of social disposition, and till within a year of his death went out frequently to dances and parties, always devoting his time as far as possible to young people.

Surviving members of Mr. Hutchins' family are his son, James C. Hutchins, attorney for the Illinois Trust and Savings Bank, and two daughters, Mrs. B. W. Perkins and Miss Sara Hutchins, both of Chicago.

"Why Mr. Hutchins was called 'Skipper,'" said one of his old comrades in the composing-room last night, "no one can tell, except that more than a score of years ago one of the old boys, who is not here now, began calling him 'Skipper' as a nickname, and it stuck to him. Of late years there have been many men employed here who never learned what his real name was. The name seemed to fit him, too. He was spry and active and jolly."

J. F. PHILLIPS DIES SUDDENLY.

Treasurer of the Rock Island and Pacific Railroad Succumbs to Paralysis at His House.

John F. Phillips, treasurer of the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific railroad, died suddenly last evening at his home, 9860 Prospect avenue. Mr. Phillips was 61 years old and had been connected with the Rock Island railroad for thirty years. He had been in poor health for some time, but had been able to attend to his business.

Yesterday he was at the offices of the railway company and returned home at 5 o'clock. He complained to his wife of feeling ill, and Dr. Clement was summoned. The physician was unable to relieve his patient, and an hour later he expired. Paralysis was the cause of his death.

John F. Phillips was born in Brattleboro, Vt., July 14, 1837. He received his early education in the common schools of his native town and in Massachusetts, to which State his family removed while he was a lad. In 1860 Mr. Phillips came West and located in Chicago, where he had since resided.

He entered the service of the Rock Island road as a clerk in the purchasing agent's office. He was appointed to the position he held at the time of his death in 1885.

Mr. Phillips was married in 1857 to Miss Bessie Webster of Chicago. The widow and three children, Robert, Lottie, and Earnest, survive him.

SAMUEL WHITE DUNCAN DEAD.

Prominent Baptist Divine and Missionary Worker Passes Away in Massachusetts.

Boston, Mass., Oct. 31.—The Rev. Samuel White Duncan died at his home in Brookline at midnight last night from heart disease. He was born in Haverhill, Mass., Dec. 19, 1838. He had been Foreign Secretary of the American Baptist Missionary union for the last six years. Mr. Duncan left this country last August, to be absent until next June, on a tour of inspection among the Asiatic missions in the service of the society with which he was connected, but returned to Boston last Saturday ill.

Dr. Duncan has had the following Baptist pastorates: Euclid Avenue, Cleveland, 1867-'75; Ninth Street, Cincinnati, 1875-'83; Second, Rochester, N. Y., 1883-'88.

In 1885 he was elected President of Vassar College, but declined the honor. The University of Chicago conferred on him the degree of D. D. in 1878.

William McGregor.

William McGregor, one of the oldest boiler makers in Chicago, died yesterday at his residence, 692 West Monroe street. The funeral will take place tomorrow afternoon at 1 o'clock from the family residence. Mr. McGregor was born in Scotland in 1826 and came to Chicago in 1867. In 1875 he began the manufacture of steam boilers, and at the time of his death was President of the firm of William McGregor & Co. A widow and three children, Douglas T. and William G. McGregor and Mrs. Charles D. Williams, survive him.

Helen Faucit.

London, Oct. 31.—Helen Faucit (Lady Martin), the celebrated English actress, who retired from the stage many years ago, is dead. She was born in 1820, and was married in 1851 to Sir Theodore Martin, K. C. B.

[Helin Faucit (Lady Martin) was born in 1820. She was married in 1851 to Sir Theodore Martin, K. C. B. Before retiring from the stage she had attained a wide reputation as an actress. After her retirement she published a book, "Some of the Female Characters of Shakspeare."]

The Rev. Joseph Addison Hallock.

The Rev. Joseph Addison Hallock died yesterday at the residence of Mrs. F. H. Hague, 1034 Morse avenue, Rogers Park. Mr. Hallock was 87 years of age. The funeral will be held on Wednesday at Palatine, Ill.

MME. YALE CAPTURES CHICAGO.

THE AUDITORIUM PACKED FROM PIT TO DOME.

A Representative Audience of Chicago's Smart Set—Society Out in Full Blast—20,000 Turned Away—Mme. Yale's Beauty and Eloquence Delight All.

The beauty worshipers of Chicago were well represented at the Auditorium yesterday when Mme. Yale, the famous Queen of Beauty, delivered a lecture on beauty and entertained over 6,000 of her own sex in her inimitable style. To say that Mme. Yale is a charming woman is merely stopping at the threshold. To describe her physically, she is as beautiful as a dream, with an indescribable manner that endears her to all who come under the influence of her delightful magnetism. Mme. Yale possesses a personality that baffles tongue or pen to describe, but is inadvertently felt by the beholder and retained as long as memory lasts. So popular has she become a mere announcement is sufficient to fill the largest theater in America. The Auditorium is the second largest theater in the world. All of the tickets for Mme. Yale's lecture were taken in one day, and over 20,000 ladies who applied for seats were turned away. Such a demand for tickets has never before been equaled. Every nook and corner affording standing room was occupied by old and young, rich and poor, gathered together of one common accord, all eagerly anxious to hear and see a member of their own sex who has become famous as the authority on a subject nearest and dearest of all others to the feminine heart. At 1 o'clock the vast multitude began gathering from the east, the west, the north, the south, and many of those who had not secured tickets in advance wore a look of not only disappointment, but utter despair and hopelessness. A speculator could have gotten all the way from $2 to $5 a ticket, for women were offering to buy them at any price, but they were not to be had. The entertainment began at 2:30. Carl Soule and his orchestra played several musical selections, the overture being "Stars and Stripes." Among the selections played was "The Queen of Beauty" march, dedicated to Mme. Yale. The curtain rolled up and displayed Mme. Yale posing in Greek attire. For a moment it seemed as if every one held their breath, the vision seemed too sacred to disturb with applause, until she began changing positions, when a murmur of delight broke the silence and the great audience was fully awakened from their dream of rapture into the full realization that they were actually gazing upon the most beautiful type of womanhood human eye has ever feasted on. Grace and beauty rivaled each other in coloring, expression, and posture. To describe Mme. Yale is an attempt to describe the indescribable. One cannot put into language the beauty of the flower nor paint the grandeur of the soul any more than they could describe the fragrance of the rose of wherein lies the expression of thought. Human loveliness is not alone in physical perfection; it is that indefinable something which results when the sum of all the virtues is combined with grace and symmetry. Beauty is charm of contour and amiability of expression.

The type of a perfect woman is one in whom there is a perfect development of the body and the mind. Beauty is truth in its fullest expression. Mme. Yale represents truth. Hers is the development of nature. There is nothing of sham, nothing of artificiality. The mind is mind and the flesh is flesh. No young lady of 20 is her superior physically, and no woman of any age known can equal her mentally. Surely hers is a rare composition. In grace, suppleness, contour, and delicacy of skin she is still in appearance,

"Standing with reluctant feet
Where the brook and river meet,
Womanhood and childhood fleet!"

Why time has for her no terrors Mme. Yale explained to the thousands of women before her yesterday. She made no boast of her own perfections. Her beauty was its own excuse for being. For ugliness alone there is no excuse. The classical "Yale Beauty" posing was an exhibition of grace that held the audience spellbound with admiration. The perfect outlines of Mme. Yale's exquisite figure were plainly visible through what seemed to be a silvery, gauzy, flimsy, tinseled material that had the effect of a dazzling sunshine. It was a loose, flowing effect girdled under the bust, after the Greek fashion, with silver bands, cut décolleté, with bare arms. Mme. Yale's luxuriant golden hair was done up in a Greek coiffure which gave her the appearance of a classical goddess. It seemed as though she must have been molded after some divine creature, so perfect was every detail of her face and form. The taper of the dress and the delicacy of coloring, combined with the other harmonious effects, made a vision of loveliness far too beautiful to portray in language. Mme. Yale's contour is marvelous. Her flesh seems to be as firm as marble and her skin has the sheen of satin, but her most remarkable feature is her eyes. They seem to kindle with a new light with each change of thought, and their bright, starry effect goes straight to the mark, holding the beholder a captive, for it seems impossible to see another feature while under the spell of her marvelous gaze. At a casual glance one would be under the impression that Mme. Yale's eyes were blue, but on close inspection, which the writer was permitted to make, they were found to be a gray, with deep rims of violet, heavily fringed with jet black lashes, which consequently shade the gem-like beauty of their fathomless depths.

Mme. Yale's opening remarks were characteristic of this marvelous woman's lifework, and women listened with that intense interest accorded only the wise and famous. "We are living in a progressive age," quoth she, "surrounded with the elements of production and the trophies of discoveries. It behooves the wise women of this generation to be up and in arms against the destructive elements that would rob them of their natural inheritance. Beauty is a weapon given woman by her Creator with which to insure her happiness and success in life. With this passport through life she has nothing to fear so long as her watchword is Virtue, for beauty is divine and its mission sacred. It enters into the heart of man and lo! he is a changed being. Beauty is the incentive of love and the inspiring theme of life. It unfolds the depths of our soul as does nature with her unerring hand unfold the tiny seed into the full equipment of the matured tree with its branches, leaves, flowers, and fruit. Within each human form has been placed the complete man or woman, perfect in health, grace, and beauty. Hidden away in woman's heart and in the innermost depths of her soul is that yearning for beauty that instinct tells her she needs and must have before she can fully realize true happiness or be able to experience the full meaning of true womanhood. Woman is not a perfect being without beauty, for her inner qualities lie dormant and neglected until awakened by the messenger of genius and inspiration. Health is the foundation of all beauty, for it feeds the vital spark and supplies tint and expression. The deportment of grace and every part of physical splendor must draw upon the vital forces for power and sustaining strength in order to bloom in their freshness. Good health is the only medium through which beauty can be acquired and retained."

Mme. Yale's discourse lasted three hours and her remarks were built upon the above data. She interspersed many original sayings and related several humorous incidents concerning the ignorance existing on the subject of health and beauty. Mme. Yale's third appearance on the stage produced a decided sensation. It was in her famous physical culture drill where she captured all hearts and won the most enthusiastic applause and praise ever received by woman from women. Mme. Yale has that peculiar faculty of immediately disarming criticism, and the most skeptical of her audience on this occasion threw down their arms and joined in the uproarious applause that made the gigantic pillars of the Auditorium groan with the tremulous reverberation felt throughout its entire structure.

Mme. Yale wore a costume after the hunting goddess "Diana" and portrayed in every detail the ideal conception of what Diana should look like. The pliancy of her exquisite and shapely limbs and the elasticity and flexibility of her entire body as it swayed from side to side or bent and bowed in rhythmical time to the strains of a lively waltz was simply intoxicating and seductive in effect, but purity and refinement were portrayed in every way, and the artistic effect carried with it true conviction as to the great merit of the Yale system. In the fourth and last part Mme. Yale held an informal reception, talking in a friendly way to her auditors, giving them the necessary instructions for practical work in following out the rules of the Yale system. Mme. Yale's appearance is the best and highest comment on her art, and if the benefits from her system and remedies will have the same effect on other women as they have had on her it is to be hoped the Yale converts will multiply in numbers to bless the heart of man and to ornament earth's paradise. Mme. Yale's gowns were artistic creations and blended with her rare beauty. There is only one thing to regret, and that is that so many ladies who are anxious to profit by Mme. Yale's teachings were unable to secure tickets owing to the unprecedented demand for them. May the Queen of Beauty reign long and wield her magic influence over her own sex, and may her good work be far reaching so that humanity in general may profit by her life devotion to a work that is worthy of her rare genius.

OFFICIAL WEATHER FORECAST.

OFFICE OF CHIEF OF WEATHER BUREAU, Washington, D. C., Oct. 31.—Forecast for Tuesday:

Illinois and Indiana—Partly cloudy and warmer, with possibly showers in extreme northern portion, high south to southeast winds.

Lower Michigan—Warmer, with increasing cloudiness, south to southeast winds, becoming high.

Upper Michigan—Warmer, with increasing cloudiness and probably rain, high southeast winds.

Wisconsin—Increasing cloudiness and probably rain; warmer in eastern portion, high southeast winds.

Minnesota—Rain, cooler, high northeast to southeast winds.

Iowa—Increasing cloudiness, with cooler in central and western portions, south winds.

Missouri—Partly cloudy, with warmer in eastern and cooler and showers in extreme northwest portion, south winds.

North and South Dakota and Nebraska—Showers, cooler, south, shifting to west winds.

Place of observation. Time taken: Oct. 31, 8 p. m.	Height of barometer	Thermometer	Max. temp.	Direction of wind	Precipitation 12 hours	State of weather
Abilene	30.16	66	74	S.	....	Clear
Albany	30.12	42	50	W.	....	Fair
Alpena	30.18	38	38	S.	....	Fair
Atlanta	30.32	48	56	N.W.	....	Clear
Amarillo	30.00	64	74	S.W.	....	Clear
Battleford	29.68	34	36	N.W.	.82	Fair
Bismarck	29.54	52	68	S.E.	....	Fair
Buffalo	30.22	38	42	N.	Tr.	Clo'dy
Boston	30.02	44	50	N.W.	....	Clear
Cairo	30.30	46	54	S.E.	....	Clear
Calgary	29.64	38	46	W.	....	Fair
Charlotte	30.32	44	54	N.W.	....	Clear
Cheyenne	29.82	52	66	W.	....	Clear
Chicago	30.18	42	44	S.	....	Fair
Cincinnati	30.34	46	46	S.E.	....	Clo'dy
Cleveland	30.26	42	46	S.W.	Tr.	Clo'dy
Concordia	29.80	66	74	S.	....	Clo'dy
Davenport	30.04	46	50	S.E.	....	Clear
Denver	29.78	68	76	W.	....	Fair
Des Moines	29.92	54	56	S.W.	....	Fair
Detroit	30.28	40	42	S.E.	....	Clo'dy
Dodge City	29.80	68	80	S.	....	Fair
Dubuque	30.00	44	48	S.E.	....	Fair
Duluth	29.76	40	48	E.	....	Fair
El Paso	30.08	66	78	W.	....	Clear
Edmonton	29.68	38	44	W.	.01	Clo'dy
Galveston	30.32	62	66	S.E.	....	Clear
Grand Haven	30.18	42	44	S.E.	Tr.	Fair
Green Bay	30.02	38	40	S.E.	....	Fair
Havre	29.82	40	48	W.	Tr.	Fair
Helena	30.00	40	50	S.W.	Tr.	Clear
Huron	29.58	50	66	S.	....	Fair
Indianapolis	30.28	44	46	S.	....	Clear
Jacksonville	30.26	54	62	N.E.	....	Clear
Kansas City	30.02	58	64	S.E.	....	Fair
Lander	29.80	46	58	S.E.	Tr.	Fair
Little Rock	30.30	52	62	S.E.	....	Clear
Los Angeles	30.00	62	68	S.W.	....	Clear
Marquette	29.92	36	38	S.	....	Fair
Memphis	30.34	52	56	S.W.	....	Clear
Minnedosa	29.44	40	54	....	....	Fair
Montgomery	30.28	54	60	N.	....	Clear
Montreal	30.10	38	44	E.	Tr.	Fair
Nashville	30.32	46	56	S.E.	....	Clear
New Orleans	30.32	58	60	N.	....	Clear
New York City	30.10	48	56	N.W.	....	Clo'dy
Norfolk	30.22	50	54	N.W.	....	Clear
Oklahoma	30.08	62	72	S.	....	Clear
Omaha	29.82	62	66	S.	....	Clear
Oswego	30.16	42	44	N.	Tr.	Clo'dy
Palestine	30.28	60	72	S.E.	....	Clear
Parkersburg	30.36	44	48	N.W.	....	Clo'dy
Philadelphia	30.16	46	54	N.	....	Clear
Pittsburg	30.20	44	56	N.W.	Tr.	Clo'dy
Pueblo	29.82	64	74	S.	....	Fair
Qu' Appelle	29.50	34	44	N.W.	Tr.	Clo'dy
Rapid City	29.56	64	72	N.W.	....	Clo'dy
San Francisco	30.12	60	62	W.	....	Clear
St. Louis	30.22	48	52	S.	....	Clear
St. Paul	29.76	44	50	S.E.	....	Fair
Salt Lake City	30.00	46	60	S.E.	.26	Rain
Ste. Marie	30.10	32	40	S.E.	....	Clo'dy
Springfield, Ill.	30.18	44	50	S.	....	Clear
Springfield, Mo.	30.14	54	62	S.E.	....	Clear
Vicksburg	30.32	58	62	S.E.	....	Clear
Washington	30.22	46	54	N.W.	....	Clear
White River	30.06	28	28	S.E.	....	Clo'dy
Williston	29.60	50	64	W.	....	Fair
Winnipeg	29.46	40	44	S.	....	Clo'dy

WEATHER IN CHICAGO.

The temperature as observed yesterday by L. Manasse, optician, 88 East Madison street, Tribune Building, was as follows: Thermometer, 8 a. m., 44 degrees; 9 a. m., 45; 10 a. m., 45; 11 a. m., 44; 12 m., 46; 1 p. m., 49; 3 p. m., 50; 6 p. m., 50. Barometer, 8 a. m., 29.78; 6 p. m., 29.69.

MARRIAGE LICENSES.

THE COUNTY CLERK ISSUED PERMITS TO wed to the following couples yesterday, the parties living in Chicago where no place of residence is given:

	Age.
William M. Honn, Effie Yoazoal	27—27
Sherley D. Williams, Carrie Atkinson	28—24
Charles Brauback, Katie Gertelbauer	36—21
Emil Wober, Spring Bluffs, Ill., Louise Wirth	45—40
Albert Rolla, Anna Zluczinska	28—21
William G. Hercock, Sophie E. Berg	25—22
Carl M. Johnson, Minnie Halgren	32—32
Frank A. Rymoskiewicz, Rose Gorilkowska	26—22
Francisyek Mackowski, Marcinna Giorsewska	27—22
John Garrity, Nellie Doyle	22—22
Harry Moredu, Martha Nass	24—20
Edward E. Guenther, Frances Brog	25—22
Louis P. Miller, Rose Adams	33—23
Friedrich Hahne, Sophie Scharringhausen	50—55
Charles W. Townsend, Nettie Albrecht	21—21
John B. Schouff, Mary Turney	26—24
Mandell Mandelsohn, Esther Ascher	21—18
Henry Steffen, Bertha Brinkmeier	28—27
William F. Weber, Maggie Graal	22—23
Franciszek Wilusik, Katarzna Majka	24—20
James Cramer, Mamie Weren	31—18
John Ces, Rosie Kroscie!	24—24
Adolph Evers, Mathilda Josephsky	28—28
Frank Philbin, Margaret Foley	28—26
Walter L. Lillie, Harriett A. Tice	29—28
Eugene H. Hill, Detroit, Mich., Elsa Loeb	33—19
William Fredrickson, Mary Doll	25—18
Edward F. McGarvey, Mary I. Thompson	31—48
Herbert A. Eadie, Annie N. Stacey	28—28
Charles Sullivan, Nora McCarthy	35—33
Alfred T. Reinhart, Bell Krengness	21—19
William Spandekow, Augusta Brandt	22—24
Julian Lapsis, Marlianna Wuns	25—21
John H. Driscoll, Mary S. Gratte	21—18
Ignacy Polasik, Annie Stenzel	22—22
Edward H. McBelan, Jennie Powell	26—22
Joseph Farrell, Agnes Steele	21—18
Hermann Holt, Louise Schulz	23—19
Michael Krystowiak, Constancy Nowak	21—22
John A. Lundquist, Amanda Carlson	35—25
Orville K. Richards, Florence Bane	25—21
John F. Foley, Nellie Haines	20—22
Julius Lence, Annie Zenech	21—21
Frank Roth, Annie Tekin	25—19
Antonos Szimiszuis, Barbara Bertuszaitis	31—25
John P. Hobbs, Majorie Bodman	21—18
John Broniovieczyk, Mary Pietros	21—17
Joseph A. Nelson, Amanda N. Nelson	48—45
Paul Smogolski, Antonina Sergott	22—18
Eugene Guth, Johanna Weight	24—23
Roger Ryan, Della Fogarty	25—25
Homer Kilburn, Lizzie R. Ryan	30—26
Henry Perry, Bell Clingenspiel	34—31
Joseph Risley, Amelia Heller	29—25

OFFICIAL DEATH RECORD.

THE FOLLOWING BURIAL PERMITS WERE issued yesterday by the Health department:

Byrne, Eliza, 70; 909 S. Spaulding-av., Oct. 31.
Burkhardt, Joseph, 71; 1239 Ashland-av., Oct. 30.
Baker, Edward, 37; 5 N. Artesian-av., Oct. 29.
Conley, William D., 27; 372 W. 15th-st., Oct. 29.
Cagney, Edmond, 75; 127 Vernon Park-pl., Oct. 30.
Coughlin, Annie B., 11; 2119 Wentworth-av., Oct. 30.
Clary, Amy, 68; 434 61st-st., Oct. 30.
Caster, Kate E., 36; 275½ S. Peoria-st., Oct. 30.
Darlieden, Zochns, 72; 219 Dayton-st., Oct. 29.
Flood, Florence, 23; 155 18th-st., Oct. 29.
Hennessy, J. W., 51; 782 Clybourn-av., Oct. 28.
Gray, Martha L., 52; 1061 N. 43d-av., Oct. 29.
Hesser, Marie, 27; 92 Thomas-st., Oct. 29.
Herbert, Michael, 71; 2289 Congress-st., Oct. 29.
Hecht, Iven, 27; 142 Belmont-av., Oct. 28.
Hopp, Conrad, 44; 234 Fletcher-st., Oct. 29.
Haeger, Frances L., 9; 779 Washtenaw-av., Oct. 31.
Hassfutter, John, 34; 1019 Fulton-st., Oct. 29.
Hohensteg, Elizabeth, 83; 5521 Washington-av., Oct. 30.
Kratonvil, Wench, 82; 547 Humboldt-st., Oct. 29.
Kollach, Bertha, 5; 103 Orchard-st., Oct. 30.
Keating, James, 32; 16 Pleasant-st., Oct. 29.
Lahndarp, Cladena, 6; 684 Talman-av., Oct. 29.
Lewis, Charles S., 37; House of Correction, Oct. 26.
Lindahl, Oscar L., 15; 44 Crosby-st., Oct. 31.
Nelson, Anna S., 74; 760 N. Irving-av., Oct. 29.
Needu, Heinrich, 77; 1851 N. Ashland-av., Oct. 28.
Odzdkinoki, Catherine, 85; 806 Dixon-st., Oct. 29.
Osgood, Peter, 37; 40 W. Madison-st., Oct. 29.
Overfelt, Peter, 42; 80 De Koven-st., Oct. 29.
Puechort, Anton, 62; 732 31st-st., Oct. 29.
Rapke, Gustav, 38; 23 Keenan-st., Oct. 29.
Sehnem, Anna G., 79; 572 Burling-st., Oct. 30.
Sebelik, James, 88; 3232 Butler-st., Oct. 30.
Vesely, Frantisek, 59; 423 W. 18th-st., Oct. 30.
Weckerle, Jacob, 63; 6116 Drexel-av., Oct. 30.
Wenershold, Maria C., 82; 5240 Wentworth-av., Oct. 30.
Webster, William V., 88; 759 W. Adams-st., Oct. 29.
Wolf, Johann, 58; 705 S. Western-av., Oct. 30.

DEATHS.

BACON—Rev. A. M. Bacon, on Monday, Oct. 31, aged 71 years. Funeral from his late residence, 5658 Wabash-av., Wednesday, 2:30 p. m.

DOOLEY—Mary Dooley, née Moloney, at her residence, 610 S. California-av., native of County Limerick, Ireland, aged 90 years 6 months. Beloved mother of Michael, Mrs. T. Sullivan, and the late Sergeant Thomas Dooley. Funeral Wednesday, Nov. 2, at 10 a. m., to St. Agatha's Church, by carriages to Calvary.

HALLOCK—Oct. 31, at the residence of his daughter, Mrs. F. H. Hague, 1034 Monroe-av., Rogers Park, Rev. Joseph Addison Hallock, aged 87 years 4 months. Funeral Wednesday, Nov. 2, 9 a. m., by cars to Palatine, Ill.

HAYNES—Suddenly, on Oct. 31, at the residence of her daughter, Mrs. J. B. Washburne, 1470 East Ravenswood Park, Emma B., relict of the late Sidney C. Haynes. Funeral on Wednesday at 2 p. m.

HUTCHINS—Oct. 31, at his residence, 63 Grant-pl., in his 64th year, James C. Hutchins. Funeral Wednesday, at 2:30 p. m.

McGREGOR—On Oct. 31, William McGregor, aged 72 years. Funeral from family residence, 692 W. Monroe-st., Wednesday, 1 p. m.

SWINFORD—Oct. 31, Carrie A., wife of W. R. Swinford, at residence, 1049 N. Clark-st. Funeral 4 p. m. today.

TRASHER—Philip Herbert, of St. Augustine, Fla., Oct. 29, 42 years 10 months 8 days. Jacksonville [Fla.] and Minneapolis [Minn.] papers please copy.

TOO LATE TO CLASSIFY.

LARGE WHOLESALE MILLINERY HOUSE will dispose of their fine silk velvet pattern hats at $3.50 and $4 each. 15 E. Washington-st., 3d floor.

ANNOUNCEMENTS.

THE REV. S. J. THOMPSON, PASTOR OF Unity Church, will speak at the Lake View Woman's club. Subject: "The Philosophy of Charity." Tuesday, Nov. 1, at 3:30 p. m.

COLUMBIA—CASINO BEAUTY SHOW
Last Nights of LOUIS MANN CLARA LIPMAN in The TELEPHONE GIRL.
NEXT SUNDAY NIGHT HELLO!! ROGERS BROTHERS....
And a Great Company of Comedians in the Last Musical Farce Success,
A REIGN OF ERROR
Seats and boxes on sale Thursday morning.

POWERS' NEW THEATER, (Late Hooley's) Randolph & La Salle.
MR. N. C. GOODWIN AND MISS MAXINE ELLIOTT
IN Nathan Hale By Clyde Fitch. Evenings at 8:15. Sat. (only) Mat. at 2

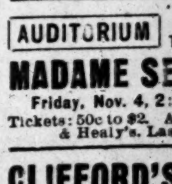
HOPKINS
THE WAR OF WEALTH ☆ THE BIOGRAPH
BARNEY FAGAN AND HENRIETTA BYRON—The Avalos—The Wilson Family—Baldwin & Daly—Kimball & Donovan—and several others.

TEMPLE ANSHE MAYRIV,
Indiana-av. and 33d st.
LECTURE BY
ISRAEL ZANGWILL,
THE CHILDREN OF THE GHETTO.
TONIGHT AT 8.
Tickets, $1 00. On sale at Lyon & Healy's.

BIJOU. Halsted and Jackson. DAILY MATINEES.
CHAMPION OF ALL CHAMPIONS.
John L. Sullivan.
Next Week—AFTER 7 YEARS.

ADELPHI THEATRE WABASH AVE & 18TH
10 20 30
ASK! THE! POLICEMAN! Where It's At... ADELPHI THEATER! Mat. Today, 2:15. Tonight, 8:15. Next week "Down in Dixie" POUSSE CAFE.

SAM. T. JACK'S,
Madison-st., nr. State. Tel. Main 2193.
Only Burlesque House in Chicago.
2 Grand Performances Every Day 2 and 8.



CLARK BROS.' ROYAL BURLESQUERS!
Prices......10c, 20c, 30 c.

AUDITORIUM CHICAGO ORCHESTRA, Theodore Thomas, Conductor.
MADAME SEMBRICH SOLOIST ...SOPRANO.
Friday, Nov. 4, 2:15. Saturday, Nov. 5, 8:15.
Tickets: 50c to $2. At Box Office, Inter Ocean, Lyon & Healy's. Last Concert before Opera.

CLIFFORD'S GAIETY. 10-20-30
DAILY MATINEES. H. GRATTAN DONNELLY'S FARCE COMEDY,
...A PAIR OF JACKS...

M'VICKER'S—JACOB LITT, Lessee and Manager.
The Safest Theater in the World—30 Exits.
Johnstone Bennett, Richards and Canfield, Willis P. Sweatnam, and all-star cast, in
...A FEMALE DRUMMER...
Every Night and Sat. Mat., 25, 35, 50, 75, $1.
Wednesday Mat., 25c and 50c, all reserved.
Sunday—Hoyt's "A CONTENTED WOMAN."
Extra matinees Tuesday, election day.

LYCEUM MATINEE DAILY.
THE LORIN J. HOWARD COMPANY. 'A BIG HIT.
The great New York success. 3 comedy drama in 4 acts.
Bulls and Bears.
Next week—JIM THE PENMAN.



Last week a few customers were disappointed that they were too late to secure some of the special bargains we offered.

Sorry—but we cannot tell how long these goods will last. "The early birds," etc. You know we mean just exactly what we say, and we cannot keep up the supply indefinitely in these mark-down sales. Here's another chance, viz.:

1st—CHILDREN'S CAPE OVERCOATS—for ages 3 to 8 years—Cheviots, Cassimeres, Chinchillas, Fur Beavers, etc., were $6.00, today only $3.50; were $7.00, today only $3.50; were $7.50, today only $4.50; were $8.00, today only $5.00; were $9.00, today only $5.00; were $12.00, today only $7.50; were $14.00, today only $8.00; were $17.00, today only $10.00. Not all sizes of each kind, but a full assortment in the lot.

2nd—BOYS' BLUE CHINCHILLA REEFERS—4 to 16 year sizes—regular $5.00 and $5.50 goods, today only $3.50.

Our Furnishing Goods Dept. offers a big lot of ribbed silk and satin "made-up" BOWS, regular 50c values and choice patterns—today, 20c.

Also Men's Natural Gray Cashmere Socks, with spliced heels and toes, regular 35c, today only 18c a pair, or 6 pairs for $1.00.

Please see that your wife knows about these things.

F. M. ATWOOD,
N. W. Cor. Madison and Clark-sts.

THE AUDITORIUM—Opera Season.
GRAND OPERA.
Under the Direction of Mr. Maurice Grau.
MONDAY, NOV. 7, FOR 3 WEEKS.
Next Monday, Nov. 7—"LOHENGRIN"—Mme. Eames and Mme. Schumann-Heink [her first appearance in America], M. Ed de Reszke, Mr. Bispham, Mr. Pringle, and Herr Dippel [his first appearance here]. Conductor, Sig. Mancinelli.
Tuesday—"ROMEO AND JULIET"—Miss Suzanne Adams [her first appearance in America], Mme. Djella [her first appearance in America], Mlle. Bauermeister, M. Plancon, M. Devries, M. Albers, and M. Saleza. Conductor, Sig. Mancinelli.
Wednesday—"TANNHAUSER"—Mme. Eames, Miss Meisslinger, and Mme. Schumann-Heink. M. Van Dyck [his first appearance in America], Mr. Bispham, Herr Muhlmann, and M. Plancon. Conductor, Herr Schalk.
Thursday—"BARBER OF SEVILLE"—Mme. Sembrich, Mlle. Bauermeister. M. Ed de Reszke, Sig. Campanari, Sig. Carbone, and M. Salignac. Conductor, Sig. Mancinelli.
Friday—"FAUST"—Miss Suzanne Adams, Mlle. Bauermeister, and Mme. Mantelli. M. Saleza, M. Albers, and M. Plancon. Conductor, Sig. Mancinelli.
Saturday Afternoon—To be announced later.
Saturday Evening, Nov. 12—At popular prices, "LA TRAVIATA"—Mme. Sembrich, Mlle. Bauermeister, Miss Roudez, Sig. Campanari, and M. Salignac. Conductor, Sig. Bevignani.
Scale of Prices: $3.50, $3, $2.50, $2, $1.50; Boxes, $30. For Saturday Evenings, $2, $1.50, $1; Boxes, $15.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE
.....LAST WEEK.....
MODJESKA
Tonight...ANTONY AND CLEOPATRA
Wednesday Eve.......CAMILLE
Thursday.......MARY STUART
Friday.......ANTONY AND CLEOPATRA
Saturday Mat.......AS YOU LIKE IT
Saturday Eve.......MACBETH
NEXT WEEK—MRS. FISKE.

Grand Opera-House—Special TWO WEEKS Nov. 7 & 14.
MRS. FISKE Presenting for the First Time Here...
LOVE FINDS THE WAY
Preceded by a Bit of Old Chelsea.
Sale of Seats Opens Thursday at 8:30 a. m.

Burton Holmes Lectures
EXTRA.
THE HAWAIIAN ISLANDS
Wednesday Evening, Nov. 2, at 8:15.
NEXT COURSE LECTURE,
Friday Evening, Nov. 4, at 8:15.
Saturday Afternoon, Nov. 5, at 2:30.
"FEZ," THE METROPOLIS OF THE MOORS.
Reserved Seats, 25c, 50c, 75c and $1—Now on Sale.

MASONIC TEMPLE.
..AN ALL-STAR BILL..
JAMES THORNTON, WILLARD SIMMS, ELOISE MORTIMER, SOLARET, MR. and MRS. TOM M'INTOSH, KINZO, DOLLY MESTAYER and Pickaninnies, DAVENPORT BROS., &c.
ALWAYS THE BEST. MATINEE DAILY.

LAKESIDE JOCKEY CLUB.
Meeting Begins Saturday, Oct. 29.
FIVE OR MORE RACES DAILY.
Special trains leave Pittsburg, Ft. Wayne & Chicago R. R. Depot, Canal and Adams-sts., at 12:20, 12:50, 1:10 p. m., stopping at Archer-av., 41st-st., and Englewood. Regular train at 2 p. m. Illinois Central R. R. special leaves Randolph-st. at 12:30, 1:05; Van Buren 2 minutes later, stopping at 12th-st., 22d-st., 39th-st., and 63d-st. Returning after the races. Round trip, 25c.
ADMISSION . . . . . . 50 CENTS.

CHICAGO OPERA HOUSE
CONTINUOUS VAUDEVILLE.
Mr. Harry Lacy & Co. — Anna Teresa Berger.
Sisters Maitland. — 3 The Lukens 3.
O'Brien & Buckley. — Miss Oriska Worden.
Quigley Brothers. — Anna Suits.
Lorenz & Allen. — The Maginleys.
William Schaar. — Lapelle Edwards.
Mullally Trio. — Smith & Vanetta.
3 Heards. — Delia Worthington.
PRICES: 10—20—30 CENTS.

OLYMPIC
CONTINUOUS VAUDEVILLE.
Harry Atkinson. — Leonidas' Dogs & Cats.
Flo Irwin & Walter Hawely. — Schonert & Governale.
Dick & Maud Garnella. — Herbert Albini.
Mr. & Mrs. Harry Budworth. — Kleist Brothers.
Nellie Maguire. — Leo & Chapman.
The Sisters Lavigne. — Kosure Children.
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HE HAS DAZZLING SPEED.

BRILLIANT RACE BY FRANK BELL AT THE LAKESIDE TRACK.

Two-Year-Old Carries 120 Pounds, Gets Off Badly, and Then Gallops Over His Field, Equaling the Track Record — Macy Wins Again with Ease—Olinthus Captures a Race at Oakland, but Is Hard Pressed by Sam McKeever.

For the first time since Oct. 13 local patrons of racing saw the sport conducted yesterday over a fairly good track at Lakeside. Cheap selling platers ran a mile in 1:43¾, which was going like the wind compared with the speed exhibited during the last week at Harlem. The weather, although bright early in the afternoon, was disagreeably cold, and it probably was responsible for a small crowd going to the track.

The feature of the day was the victory of Frank Bell with the creditable burden of 120 pounds on his shoulders. O'Neall's colt was giving away all sorts of weight, but was a 1 to 2 favorite, nevertheless. The manner in which he demonstrated that his favoritism was deserved was rather startling, for he got considerably worsted in the start, whereas Boney Boy, a good 2-year-old, to whom he was conceding twelve pounds, was away flying. Frank Bell, however, shot past his field with wonderful quickness, and, the race being at 4½ furlongs, was lengths in the lead as they struck the stretch. He drew away and won by four lengths, pulled up. The time, :55, was remarkable considering the conditions and tied the track record. There is no question that this colt is a speed wonder. Boney Boy managed to land second money, but had Andes got off as well he probably would have beaten the Bradley entry.

The withdrawal of Boanerges and Dr. Sheppard robbed the fourth race, at nine furlongs, of much of its interest, Macy being made a 1 to 3 favorite. The Schorr horse won the race without effort, while The Devil was an easy second.

W. C. T., in the third race, was, like Frank Bell and Macy, an odds-on favorite, and won almost as handily as they despite a poor beginning, but this trio of favorite successes followed upon the victories of two 20 to 1 shots. In the first race W. P. Magrane's Master Buck rushed to the front as soon as the flag went down and led all the way, with Banish, an 8 to 1 shot, second all the way. The favorite was J. W. Schorr & Son's Nailer, a novice. The colt got away slowly and was bumped a good deal, but managed to finish third. Nilmah, well played, ran a bad race.

The second race, at a mile, had Don Orsino, Milwaukee, Fonclif, Sutton, and others engaged, but the winner turned up in Count Fonso. Lucid and King Bermuda were the early pacemakers, with Milwaukee a close attendant, but in the stretch the two former retired quickly and Fonclif assumed command, but Count Fonso came through the run home with a great burst of speed and defeated Milwaukee a half length. A length and a half behind the latter came a close bunch that included Surmount, Fonclif, Pinar del Rio, Gold Band, Sutton, and Celtic Bard.

For the closing race of the day, at seven and a half furlongs, there was little difference in the betting against Her Favor, Hardly, and Locust Blossom, with Ramona, Graziella, and Inconstancy only a point or two away. Her Favor, ridden by Lynch, worked her way to the front by the time half the journey had been covered and managed to stay there to the end, although close pressed by Inconstancy, who came strong the last quarter. Julia Hazel, a 30 to 1 shot, came with a rush at the end and nosed out Hardly for third money.

Lakeside Summaries, Oct. 31.

Weather clear. Track good.

First race, ¾ mile, 2-year-olds, maidens, purse $400:

Bet.	Horse, weight, jockey.	St.	½	¾	Str.	Fn.
20-1	Master Buck, 100 [McN'ls]	5	1½	1½	1½	1½
8-1	Banish, 100 [Holden]	2	2nk	2nk	2^3	2^1
3-1	Nailer, 113 [T. Burns]	6	6½	5nk	4^2	3^2

Time, 1:16½. Numa, Major Bell, Sun God, Bloss, Phidias, and Nilmah finished as named. Winner, W. P. Magrane's b. g., by Buckmaster—Bertha C. Start good. Won driving. Master Buck had speed to loan. Banish stopped and came again in the stretch. Nailer had all the bad luck.

Second race, 1 mile, selling, purse $400:

Bet.	Horse, weight, jockey.	St.	½	¾	Str.	Fn.
20-1	Count Fonso, 103 [Ho's'll]	12	5h	7^2	5½	1½
3-1	Milwaukee, 106 [T. Burns]	4	3^1	3^3	2½	2½
12-1	Surmount, 99 [Nutt]	11	6½	4½	4^3	3nk

Time, 1:43¾. Fonclif, Pinar Del Rio, Gold Band, Sutton, Celtic Bard, Lucid, King Bermuda, Globe II., Don Orsino, King's Highway, and Onalaska finished as named. Winner, Scott & Powers' ch. g., by Prince Fonso—Artless. Start good. Won driving to the limit. Count Fonso came through in the stretch like a whirlwind. At the eighth post he swerved badly, but Hothersall kept him clear of the others and caused no damage. Milwaukee hung a trifle at the end. Fonclif stopped badly. Pinar Del Rio was running great guns at the end. Sutton had no chance from where he got off. King Bermuda stopped almost to a walk. Don Orsino was knocked out of it on the first turn.

Third race, ¾ mile, selling, purse $400:

Bet.	Horse, weight, jockey.	St.	½	¾	Str.	Fn.
7-10	W. C. T., 110 [Caywood]	7	5^1	2nk	1h	1½
9-2	Tenole, 107 [Bloss]	6	1½	1½	2½	2½
4-1	Bishop Reed, 110 [Lynch]	4	4nk	7^1	4½	3½

Time, 1:16. N. N. Kaufman, Red Duchess, Glenmoyne, Hessville, and Con Regan finished as named. Winner, W. Hoffman's b. g., by Montrose—Georgia H. Start fair. Won handily. W. C. T. was much the best. Bishop Reed was sharply shut off after passing the half mile post. N. N. Kaufman showed a sharp turn of speed.

Fourth race, 1¼ miles, purse $400:

Bet.	Horse, weight, jockey.	St.	½	¾	Str.	Fn.
2-5	Macy, 112 [T. Burns]	5	1^2	1^2	1^3	1^2
4-1	The Devil, 103 [Holden]	1	2h	2^2½	2^4	2^2½
8-1	Storm King, 110 [Flint]	3	3^4	3^8	3^8	3^2

Time, 1:56¼. Plantain and Donna Rita finished as named. Winner, J. W. Schorr & Son's br. c., by Hindoo—Alga. Start good. Won eased up. Macy only galloped all the way. Donna Rita's race was bad.

Fifth race, 9-16 mile, 2-year-olds, purse $400:

Bet.	Horse, weight, jockey.	St.	¾	Str.	Fn.
2-5	Frank Bell, 120 [Bloss]	5	1^2½	1^8	1^4
15-1	Boney Boy, 105 [Seaton]	1	2½	2½	2½
7-1	Andes, 98 [Holden]	7	7^2	3½	3½

Time, :55. Fontainbleu, Goal Runner, Cathedral, Flying Bird, Palomacita, Lobos, and Rosalia finished as named. Winner, J. W. O'Neal's b. g., by Big Henry—Flora Leach. Fair start. Won easily. Frank Bell displayed phenomenal speed. Goal Runner made up a lot of ground. Andes was all tangled up at the start. Cathedral seems to be of little account. Flying Bird showed a flash of speed.

Sixth race, 15-16 mile, selling, purse $400:

Bet.	Horse, weight, jockey.	St.	½	¾	Str.	Fn.
7-2	Her Favor, 104 [Lynch]	6	4½	1½	1h	1nk
6-1	Inconstancy, 104 [Ellis]	1	6h	6½	2½	2¼
30-1	Julia Hazel, 104 [Shep'd]	8	7^1	5h	4½	3h

Time, 1:35¼. Hardly, Ramona, Locust Blossom, Graziella, Penso Roso, Silver Set, and Dixie Lee finished as named. Winner, J. Rodegap & Co.'s b. f., by Himyar—Favoress. Good start. It was a driving finish. Inconstancy made a strong bid on the stretch turn, but weakened in the final sixteenth. Julia Hazel finished with a rush. Silver Set quit badly after going about three furlongs. Graziella, too, weakened badly. Locust Blossom took the longest route.

Today's Lakeside Entries.

First race, ⅝ mile—Peg Parks, 114 pounds; Black Fonso, 114; Tom Toher, 114; Red Gidd, 114; Storm Queen, 114; Grey John, 114; Free Lady, 114; Ferroll, 114; Billy Mason, 117; Canova, 117; Aunt Mary, 119; Uncas, 119; Tenole, 119; Farley, 119; Summer Sea, 119; George H. Ketcham, 119; Lucy Belle, 119; Bill Arnett, 122; Redwood, 122.

Second race, 1⅛ miles, selling—Mr. Easton, 91 pounds; Bethlehem Star, 91; George Lee, 96; Alvarado II., 104; Moncreith, 105; Sunburst, 107.

Third race, 5½ furlongs, 2-year-olds—Pella B., 103 pounds; Mazie V., 103; Pat Cleburne, 103; The Pride, 103; Nora Ives, 103; Mountain Dew, 103; Harry Nutter, 106; J. J. T., 106; Capsicum, 106; Sugden, 106; Miss Marks, 107; Mrs. Jimmie, 107; Scatcohen, 107; Hanlight, 110; Antiquary, 110; Barabbas, 110; Annowan, 113; Cathedral, 118.

Fourth race, 1 mile and 70 yards, 3-year-olds—Plantain, 94 pounds; Don Orsino, 97; The Devil, 102; Al Fresco, 107.

Fifth race, ¾ mile—Montgomery, 109 pounds; O'Connell, 109; Dunois, 112; Timemaker, 112; Dr. Sheppard, 112.

Sixth race, 1 mile, all ages, selling—White Pine, 86 pounds; Facade, 86; Chario, 89; John Sack, 112; Udah, 112; Sugar Cane, 121; Tranby, 123; Fonclif, 124.

FAVORITE FALLS AT AQUEDUCT.

Imitation Takes a Tumble Just as the Flag Drops—Other Choices Win.

New York, Oct. 31.—[Special.]—With every excuse for a big attendance the crowd at the Aqueduct racetrack today fell far below the average. Faithful backers were rewarded with the success of three favorites at prices good enough to leave a margin of profit, though three other favorites did fall. Village Pride in the first race, Swiftmas in the seven-furlong handicap, and Nosey in the mile and forty yards carried the public money safely. Knight of the Garter, Greatland, and Imitation were the deceivers.

Whatever chance Imitation may have had was gone the moment the flag fell. The colt, running for the first time in the name and colors of J. A. McCormick, was favorite for the closing event, a mile, for maidens of all ages, Moody having the mount. The horses broke together and Starter Pettingill dropped the flag. In the same instant Imitation stumbled and fell, throwing Moody over his head. The accident escaped the attention of the greater part of the crowd, and long after Moody had picked himself up and limped to the judges' inclosure Imitation's backers were vainly trying to find their choice in the long string of horses trailing through the backstretch. Becky Rolfe made the running into the stretch, where Dr. Withrow went on from second place and, ridden out, won by half a length, Becky Rolfe second, and Hardy C. third.

Weather clear. Track fair.

First race, ⅝ mile, purse $400, 2-year-olds, selling:

Bet.	Horse, weight, jockey.	St.	½	¾	Str.	Fn.
2-1	Village Pride, 107 [Maher]	7	1½	1½	1h	1^2
5-1	Miss Order, 101 [Claw'n]	8	2^1	2^2	2^2	2h
30-1	Lady Dora, 107 [Cun'g'm]	2	5^1	3h	3h	3h

Time, 1:03. Crown, Lady Exile, Exit, St. Sophia, Amorita, Faiella, Diva, and Coquina finished as named. Post 10 minutes. Start straggling. Won easily. Village Pride was much the best. Crown was shut out and closed strong.

Second race, 1⅛ miles, purse $400, selling:

Bet.	Horse, weight, jockey.	St.	½	¾	Str.	Fn.
5-1	Banquo II., 102 [Maher]	2	2^5	3^1	2^2	1^1
4-1	Estaca, 106 [H. Martin]	5	5^1	4^3	1½	2h
15-1	Free Lance, 110 [Doggett]	3	4h	5½	4½	3½

Time, 1:56. Knight of the Garter, Charagrace, Myth, Continental, Talisman, and Tanis finished as named. Start fair. Won cleverly. Continental had great speed for six furlongs and then chucked it up. Estaca finished gamely. Knight of the Garter got poor handling. He was taken wide on the stretch turn. Charagrace was interfered with. Free Lance closed like a wild horse.

Third race, about ⅞ mile, purse $400, all ages, handicap:

Bet.	Horse, weight, jockey.	St.	½	¾	Str.	Fn.
11-5	Swiftmas, 122 [Turner]	4	4h	2^2	2^2	1^2
10-1	Diminutive, 105 [Claw'n]	7	7	7	6	2^1
12-1	Bardella, 108 [Spencer]	3	3h	3h	3½	3h

Time, 1:26 1-5. Swamp Angel, Sensational, Dan Rice, Strangest, Sanders, and Takanassee finished as named. Start fair. Won easily. Sensational showed a lot of speed, but stopped in the last furlong. Swamp Angel was none to well handled. Takanassee showed a burst of speed.

Fourth race, 11-16 mile, purse $400, 2-year-olds, selling:

Bet.	Horse, weight, jockey.	St.	½	¾	Str.	Fn.
9-2	Rare Perfume, 108 [Maher]	2	3^1	2h	1h	1h
1-1	Greatland, 108 [Turner]	1	1½	1½	2^1	2h
5-1	Handcuff, 102 [H. Martin]	8	4h	5½	5^1	3h

Time, 1:09. Lepida, Colonel Tenny, Somers, Anagram, Camotop, and Parker Bruce finished as named. Post 10 minutes. Start good. Won driving. Greatland wanted to quit the last sixteenth. Maher outrode Turner at the finish. Handcuff closed strong.

Fifth race, 1 mile and 40 yards, purse $400, 3-year-olds, selling:

Bet.	Horse, weight, jockey.	St.	½	¾	Str.	Fn.
6-5	Nosey, 106 [Clawson]	4	3½	3h	2h	1½
7-2	Bonadea, 99 [Maher]	1	1½	2^2	1h	2½
2-1	Ruby Lips, 88 [Moody]	3	1½	1^1	3h	3h

Time, 1:16. Prince Auckland and Gionoine finished as named. Start straggling. Won easily. Ruby Lips got a poor ride.

Sixth race, 1 mile, purse $400, all ages:

Bet.	Horse, weight, jockey.	St.	½	¾	Str.	Fn.
6-1	Dr. Withers, 107 [Turner]	1	2^1	2^4	2^1	1½
7-2	Becky Rolfe, 107 [Claw'n]	2	1^3	1^2	1h	2^4
4-1	Hardy C., 107 [Garrigan]	5	4½	4½	3h	3^4

Time, 1:45 1-5. Pirate M., Game Boy, Staysail, Happy Knack, and Stain finished as named. Imitation fell. Start good. Won driving. Dr. Withers and Becky Rolfe were lucky at the start. Imitation crossed his legs and fell.

Aqueduct entries:

First race, ⅝ mile, selling—Regulator, 108 pounds; Surrogate, 108; Harry Reed, 108; Charley Rose, 108; Tinge, 108; Buffoon, 108; Athy, 105; Tappan, 105; Lady Disdain, 105; Billali, 105; Calculation, 102; Town Topics, 94.

Second race, ⅝ mile, 2-year-olds, selling—Improvident, 104 pounds; Sir Christopher, 104; Kosteletzkri, 101; Impartial, 98; Our Annie, 98; Incandescent, 98; Holdup, 98; Curbstone, 95; A. Reeves, 95; Little Jess, 95; Cavalleria, 92; Fray, 87.

Third race, 1 mile and 40 yards, 3-year-olds—Gala Day, 118 pounds; Blarneystone, 118; Nigger Baby, 111; Danforth, 111; Whistling Con, 111; Flax Spinner, 111; Ruby Lips, 108.

Fourth race, 5½ furlongs, 2-year-olds—King Barleycorn, 120 pounds; Lady Lindsay, 118; Captain Sigsbee, 116; Prince of Wales, 112; Mr. Shena, 110; Federal, 105; Rusher, 104; Hilee, 103; The Gardener, 100; Tyran, 97; Chivalrous, 96; Exit, 90.

Fifth race, 1 mile, all ages—Stray Step, 126 pounds; Don d'Oro, 126; Brighton, 123; Mizpah, 123; Dalgrettl, 123; Ben Eder, 123; Kirkwood, 100; King Barleycorn, 100; Rare Perfume, 100; Exception, 97.

Sixth race, 1 mile and 40 yards, selling—Aurelian, 108 pounds; Governor Budd, 108; Hardy C., 100; Becky Rolfe, 99; Adaxus, 99; Bastion, 99.

HE TRIES TO BITE OLINTHUS.

Sam McKeever Thereby Loses a Race at Oakland — Buckwa Beats Rosinante a Head.

San Francisco, Cal., Oct. 31.—[Special.]—It was a slow track at Oakland today, but there were exciting finishes in two of the events. The Burns & Waterhouse Stable, whose entries captured the five races on Saturday, to the surprise of turfmen, bookies, the talent, and the pikers, was out of luck today and did not win an event. The weather was beautiful and the attendance, 2,500, was half that on the opening day.

It was in the third race that the first rattling finish came. Olinthus and Sam McKeever were neck and neck in the last sixteenth and it looked as though Sam would win out. But the racer was ugly and twice he reached for Olinthus in an attempt to bite him. This lost him the race, for Olinthus, going steadily, flashed under the wire first by a scant head.

Buckwa and Rosinante furnished the next exciting race, the fourth. It was a long journey, one and one-sixteenth miles, and coming in the stretch both were trying hard for the lead. It seemed as though it would be a dead heat, but with a splendid effort Buckwa won by a nose, Cromwell, carrying top weight, being a good third. Had the distance been a sixteenth short Rosinante would have won.

The fifth event was also a good race. Yemen won in a hard drive from Chihuahua, coming strong.

In the second race Plan was played as a good thing, starting at 16 to 5, but going down to 8 to 5 before the betting closed. Plan won handily from Red Glenn, who led Shasta Water. Highland Ball was well played on a strong tip in the first event and sustained the faith of his backers. Excursion, at 3 to 5, managed to get the place from Major Cook, at 20 to 1.

Weather clear. Track slow.

First race, 11-16 mile, purse $300, all ages, selling:

Bet.	Horse, weight, jockey.	St.	½	¾	Str.	Fn.
7-2	Highland Ball, 121 [Pig't]	1	1^1	1½	1h	1^1
3-5	Excursion, 107 [Thorpe]	3	5^1	4^3	2^3	2^1½
20-1	Major Cook, 119 [H. Smith]	2	2h	6½	5^3	3h

Time, 1:11. Juanita, Reina de Cuba, San Carlos, and Mollie A. finished as named. Start fair. The first four were doing their best. Juanita showed a fine turn of speed. Reina de Cuba suffered from bad jockeyship.

Second race, 1 1-16 miles, purse $350, selling:

Bet.	Horse, weight, jockey.	St.	½	¾	Str.	Fn.
2-1	Plan, 95 [Houck]	5	1^2	1^1	1^3	1h
7-1	Red Glen, 105 [Rutter]	2	3^4	3^6	2^2	2^{10}
4-5	Shasta Water, 107 [Thorpe]	1	2½	2h	3^5	3^4

Time, 1:50½. Lady Hurst, Eureka, and Little Cripple finished as named. Start straggling. Won in a hot drive. Plan was much the best. He was incompetently handled. Lady Hurst labored throughout under hard riding.

Third race, ¾ mile, purse $400, 2-year-olds:

Bet.	Horse, weight, jockey.	St.	¾	Str.	Fn.
9-5	Olinthus, 113 [H. Shields]	1	4^3	3^3	1h
3-1	S. McKeever, 105 [Rutter]	5	2^2	1^3	2^4
4-1	Los Medanos, 103 [J. Powell]	2	1½	2^1	3^3

Time, 1:17½. Hemera, Romany, Lothian, and St. Isadore finished as named. Jingle Jingle left at the post. Start good. Won driving. Olinthus got off slowly, was several times pocketed, and came like a flash at the end. Romany ran green. He was jostled and thrown out of the race, but is a grand looker. St. Isadore had no chance from the start.

Fourth race, 11-16 miles, purse $400:

Bet.	Horse, weight, jockey.	St.	½	¾	Str.	Fn.
3-5	Buckwa, 97 [Gray]	1	1^2	1^1	1½	1h
2-1	Rosinante, 97 [Kiley]	3	4	4	3^1	2h
3-5	Cromwell, 105 [Rutter]	4	2^1	2^1	2½	3^3

Time, 1:49½. Morinel also ran. Start straggling. Won driving hard.

Fifth race, ¾ mile, purse $400, selling:

Bet.	Horse, weight, jockey.	St.	½	¾	Str.	Fn.
7-5	Yemen, 105 [Rutter]	3	2h	3h	1h	1^2
7-1	Chihuahua, 95 [Devin]	5	3½	2h	2½	2^3
20-1	Mamie G., 108 [Kelly]	2	4^1	6½	5^1	3h

Time, 1:16½. Sport McAllister, Amassa, Manzanillo, Losette, Whitcomb, Kruna, Bliss Rucker, P. F., and Fig Leaf finished as named. Start good. Yemen is at his best and won handily. Chihuahua ran a good race under bad riding. Mamie G. closed a big gap. Sport McAllister ran well. Manzanillo ran a good race from where he got off.

Oakland entries:

First race, ¾ mile, maidens—Brown Prince, Durwad, Defiant, Inverary II., Pongo, 105 pounds each; Majesta, School Marm, Forwerts, Milkhearth, Stan Powers, Lomo, 112 each; General Arthur, 115.

Second race, ¾ mile, selling—Little Alarm, Step About, 99 pounds each; Prompto, 102; Lady Britannic, Lost Girl, Roadwarmer, 104 each; Peixoto, 107.

Third race, 1 mile, selling—Don Luis, Suscol, Los Prietos, 110 pounds each; Zarro, Veloce, P. F., 119; William O'B., 122.

Fourth race, ⅞ mile, selling—Alvero, Benamela, Howard, 102 pounds each; Tom Smith, Dolore, Collins, Masoero, 107 each; Bernardillo, 109; Rey del Tierra, Outaway, 110; San Mateo, 112.

Fifth race, 11-16 mile, 2-year-olds—St. Kristine, Polka, 95 pounds each; Anchorer, 98; Ventoro, 100; Lime Water, Casdale, 103 each; Jennie Reid, Headwater, 105 each; Magdalenes, 108; Horton, 111.

JOCKEY KNIGHT IS INJURED.

Accident Causes the Postponement of the Last Race at Latonia.

Cincinnati, O., Oct. 31.—While the horses were at the post for the last race at Latonia today Jockey Knight, who was on Elusive, the favorite, got tangled up in the rubber barrier and was thrown to the ground. He was unable to remount and some time was lost before Frost was secured to take his place. The field was a hard one to line up and after a long delay the judges decided to postpone the race until tomorrow on account of darkness. The racing was good and the betting lively. Track fair. The summaries:

First race, 6 furlongs, selling—Crusader, 107 pounds [M. Dunn], 8 to 1, won; Dr. Pitts, 107 [Crowthurst], 4 to 1, second; Siddubia, 100 [Frost], 5 to 2, third. Time, 1:18½. Trimuda, Terramie, Luffa, Lady Hamilton, Samovar, Aryan, and Covington, Ky., also ran. Maggie S. left at the post.

Second race, 5½ furlongs—Ed Tipton, 100 pounds [T. Knight], 5 to 2, won; Hardee Pardee, 107 [G. Taylor], 4 to 5, second; Red Pirate, 112 [J. Mathews], 7 to 2, third. Time, 1:11¾. Rice, Blenheim, Estabrooks, Holland, and Frank McConnell also ran.

Third race, 1 mile, selling—R. B. Sack, 101 pounds [G. Taylor], 10 to 1, won; Can I See 'Em, 102 [Frost], 10 to 1, second; Lena Myers, 102 [Crowhurst], 4 to 1, third. Time, 1:46. McCleary, Eleanor Holmes, Agitator, Suenell, Ma Angeline, Rastus, Mordecai, Mitt Boykin, and The Planet also ran.

Fourth race, 1 mile, selling—Possum, 105 pounds [Conley], 11 to 5, won; Elsie Bramble, 105 [J. Mathews], 5 to 1, second; Leonag, 97 [Frost], 12 to 1, third. Time, 1:47½. Fair Deceiver, Reana, Violin, Flop, Heman, Dominis, Philip Byrnes, Flora G., and Ben O'Fallon also ran.

Fifth race, 5½ furlongs—Primavera, 103 pounds [Crowhurst], 15 to 1, won; Schanken, 102 [C. Thompson], 16 to 5, second; Souchon, 110 [J. Mathews], even, third. Time, 1:11¼. Miss Patron, Mayme M. M., Yakima, Lecila, Beana, and Duplicate also ran. Lady Roller left at post.

Sixth race—Postponed until tomorrow.

Tomorrow's entries:

First race, selling, 1 mile—Rida, 97 pounds; Libation, 97; Full Hand, 98; Creedmore L., 100; Gomez, 101; John Sullivan, 102; Aunt Maggie, 105; Menne, 106; Lyilis, 106; Kathie May, 106; Provolo, 108; Royal Choice, 109; Amber Glints, 110.

Second race, 11-16 mile—Galathee, 105 pounds; Red Pirate, 105; Air Blast, 105; Clarence B., 105; Volandies, 105; Parakeet, 112.

Third race, handicap, 1 1-16 miles—Sir Rolla, 98 pounds; Millstream, 100; Sauber, 107; Alleviate, 108; Great Bend, 110; What Next, 115.

Fourth race, selling, 1¼ miles—Virgie O., 99 pounds; Jack Hays, 101; Doncella, 101; Joe Shelby, 102; Evaline, 104; Donation, 104; Pop Dixon, 104; Barton, 107; Osric II., 112.

Fifth race, 5 furlongs—Carlene, 100 pounds; Emily B., 100; Paysinta, 100; Lillie Mark, 100; Lizzie Tello, 100; Capitolia, 100; Charline, 100; Viola K., 105; Malaise, 105; Frances Reed, 105; Custance, 105; Rose Apple, 105; Belle of Dublin, 105; Preliminary, 110.

Sixth race, selling, 1 mile—Elusive, 98 pounds; Deyo, 101; Rarus, 101; Ennomia, 101; The Doctor, 105; Barbee, 105; The Star of Bethlehem, 105; Eleanor Holmes, 105; Harry Shannon, 106; Mordecai, 108; Caius, 110.

Many writers have undertaken to write a complete history of the Spanish Main, but all failed until Mr. C. M. Stevans finished "The Buccaneers and Their Reign of Terror." This romantic history will begin publication in THE SUNDAY TRIBUNE Nov. 6.

STAGG'S HEROES RETURN.

VARSITY STUDENTS GREET THE HOME-COMING FOOTBALL TEAM.

Wild Scenes on the Campus When the Men Who Battled Against Pennsylvania Saturday Arrive — Players Are in Good Shape — Wisconsin Threatens to Protest Rogers, Allen, and Cassells, While Chicago May Protest Holmes.

Coach Stagg and the University of Chicago football team arrived home early yesterday morning from Niagara Falls, where they had spent Sunday seeing the rights and easing the strain which they had undergone in their contest with the University of Pennsylvania on Saturday.

Owing to the uncertainty of their arrival the varsity students did not turn out to give the team the reception which had been planned, but the team had hardly arrived on the campus before the jubilee ceremonies began, and throughout the day the team held a levee at the university. Speeches were made and showers of congratulations were poured upon the team, Coach Stagg, and Trainer Conibear as well. During and after the chapel exercises at 11 o'clock the students had a wild time, and all day long the men were given all sorts of ovations.

At Snell Hall in the afternoon the team was given a reception and tea by the men who live there, and all the co-eds. and the friends of the team were on hand to hear the stories of how the game was played.

The day spent at Niagara Falls was the most pleasant part of the entire trip, and while the men were allowed a little leeway and let up a bit in their training none of them appeared worse for wear yesterday. One of the things the men talked a great deal about was the reception which the University of Michigan students gave the team as it rolled through Ann Arbor. Almost 500 of the Michigan men were out down at the station as the train came in at midnight, and the U. of M. yell awoke the people of the town. The Chicago crowd was soon awake, and the Chicago cry resounded in turn to that of the Michigan. Those of the team who leaned out of the windows were heartily congratulated.

Men in Good Condition.

The men were all in the best of shape after the trip and none of them showed any effects of the game.

However, Burnett, who injured his leg some time ago, is suffering from the wound and fears a case of gangrene will set in. He had an operation performed and may have to submit to another consultation and operation. Hamill, Mortimer, and Clarke as well appeared drawn in their faces. They may be given a rest until they get into better shape. No practice was held yesterday, but a few of those who were somewhat stiff and sore took an outing on the track and ran a little of the soreness out and then returned to the gym, where Trainer Conibear, as a sort of thanks to the men on his own part, applied copious quantities of liniment and gave them all a good rubdown.

Last night the men spent the time as they chose, and today the team, scrubs and all, will once more appear on the field and resume hard practice for the game with Purdue on Saturday.

The men will not be worked hard at first, but the practice will become stiffer and severer towards the latter part of the week. Stagg will also turn his attention now to the Wisconsin game, which is the next big contest on the list, and the men will be put through a new set of plays.

One of the peculiar things about the Eastern trip was that Stagg had figured out and had the men learn a score or more new plays, none of which was used at all during the game.

Stagg had nothing to say regarding the protests, and had not even heard of them. The talk of protesting Rogers has assumed a new point, but there are, however, strong doubts of his having played five years, as the Wisconsin men claim.

In the cases of Allen and Cassells, both denied that they had ever played in any game which could affect their amateur standing, and both denied that anything could be brought up which would give the Wisconsin men any advantage. When Allen was asked regarding the protest yesterday he asserted that he had played against Holmes up in Minnesota on some college team, and it was probably on this grounds that the Wisconsin management will protest.

Cassells said: "I have not during my athletic career done anything which could be out of the line of amateurism, and if they intend to protest me I am afraid they have a case of which I know nothing."

Stagg Will Protest Holmes.

On the other hand, it is said at the university that Stagg will protest Holmes. This created some talk at the university yesterday and many are inclined to believe that Holmes will be called to account for some wrestling which, it is said, he did a few years ago in a professional way. Whether this is Stagg's grounds for his argument could not be learned. However, the protest of Allen is connected with that of Holmes. Holmes knew that Chicago would protest him, and in order to square himself he undoubtedly took this opportunity. It is also said that Holmes has been corresponding with Allen and stated in one of his letters that he would like to come to Chicago next year. Whether this is also a move on his part to protect himself it is not known, but it looks as if he was taking that course.

Yesterday the material for the new grand stand was delivered on Marshall Field. The stand, when completed, will surround the entire field. It will not be as high as that on the west side of the gridiron, but will be similar to that on the east, low and sloping.

HOLLISTER TO THE RESCUE.

Reports at Northwestern and Will Aid the Coaches — New Men in the Line.

The new trainer for Northwestern arrived yesterday at Evanston, but only staid a few minutes. He came to see President Rogers and arrange for the opening of his work. Beloit was anxious to keep Dr. Hollister, and it was in the nature of a surprise to Evanstonians that he appeared, for there have been rumors galore that he was going to break his contract. Athletics are in a chaotic state at Northwestern just now, for Trainer Beutner has too much to do and cannot attend to it all. Had things been running smoothly Hollister would have been allowed a longer leave of absence, but the Athletic committee did not think it advisable to let matters go on as they are at present.

"I do not intend to make any radical changes," said Dr. Hollister, "but shall let things take their course, and if I don't approve of the way they are going, I shall change it. Until the close of the football season I am to have only the track and gymnasium, but presume I shall be out on the football field, and expect to be of service. It is too early to give any of my plans, and, to tell the truth, I haven't made any."

No efforts are being spared to make the Michigan game a success, for much depends on it to the purple. "I shall teach the men simple, hard, fast football this week, and will not attempt any tricks," said Bannard yesterday. "The men are just taking hold. They seemed a little discouraged after the Chicago game, but the interest is increasing, and today, for the first time, there was a decent scrub out. We need a strong resistance every day, and with the old scrubs we did not get it."

There was a meeting after chapel at noon and speeches were made urging the men who knew anything about the game to come out and play. All students were also urged to watch the practice, and, as a result, the largest body of girls seen this fall on Sheppard Field were gathered around the side lines.

The story that Ryan had been put off the gridiron at Michigan created a great deal of amusement and a certain amount of anger in football circles. Ryan was a close friend of Street at Williams and when the two met at Ann Arbor the Michigan man did all in his power for his friend. Ryan was allowed on the side lines and he could have taken all the notes he desired. Michigan does not fear Northwestern and took care to impress the fact on the purple end. They claim that they have the strongest team since '95, and Ryan was astonished at their play. He will not acknowledge that Northwestern has no show, but he does not hesitate to say that the purple will have to play gilt edged ball to win.

The practice yesterday was fast and in many ways the best of the fall, but it was marred by incessant fumbling, much of which was inexcusable. Bothne was put in at tackle and Scheiner at right half. The work of both was excellent, that of Bothne being a revelation in some respects. He is so quick that he can be used in carrying the ball to good advantage and his weight is sufficient to make him strong in defensive play. Scheiner at half gives much more speed to the backs than Bothne did, but he is not acquainted with the signals, and is not in shape physically, so will not be used against Michigan.

SCRUBS GIVEN SIX ATTEMPTS.

Harvard Line Receives Good Practice at Defensive Work—Cochrane Out of the Game.

Cambridge, Mass., Oct. 31.—[Special.]—Today Harvard varsity settled down to hard work behind the closed bars of Soldiers' Field. The coaches consulted before the work commenced, and it was decided that the best way to get the players to understand was to have the scrubs bang away at the varsity line for all they were worth, in order to make it possible for them to hold the ball for any length of time. The scrubs were allowed six attempts, in which to gain their distance, and the result was some stiff bucking of the line. The gains were not always as satisfactory as Head Coach Forbes would have wished, but this was in a great measure due to the fact that the varsity is not yet used to the new signals, and six of the men who played on the Indian game laid off today. The scrubs were never able to make any gains around the varsity ends, but the tackles were worked considerably.

C. Sargent and Burnett both played at center for the first time in some time, and illustrated to the satisfaction of all that Jaffray has to be abandoned as a candidate for center. As between Sargent and Burnett, the opinion of the coaches is rapidly swerving around to the latter. Burnett is somewhat too aggressive, and often needs to be reminded of the fact, but he has the right so in him, and has rapidly been making big strides since he was taken from tackle to center. He played center on his class team, but at first was looked upon as a sure man for tackle, rather than for center. Sargent continues to play the position in a style that is peculiarly his own. As a result of the game with the Indians only one man has been really seriously hurt. Cochrane has water on the knee, and it is doubtful whether he will be allowed to start in the Pennsylvania game, as the edict has gone forth against cripples. But, besides Cochrane, Warren, Boal, Donald, Burden, and Reid are somewhat under the weather, and in consequence were not in their football togs today. Of these only Donald has any real injury. His arm was knocked out of kelter early in the game, but he foolishly remained playing without mentioning the fact to any one.

Daly and Dibblee were out in their football clothes, but neither played in the lineup.

It has become evident that thus far the Harvard coaches have not made any great progress in the line of solving the "guards back" bugbear. For a time last week, and for five minutes of the play today, the scrubs tried the play, and the varsity has not been able to stop it with any degree of success that warrants the belief that they will stop the trained legions from Pennsylvania. That only five minutes should be given to the solution of this play, on which it is certain that Pennsylvania will win or lose the game next Saturday, seems to be inexplicable. Harvard gas got to realize that this formation has thus far shown itself to be solvable, as Chicago showed for the first half of the game last Saturday, and with stronger material and a heavy line there is no reason why Harvard should not be more successful than were the Chicago lads.

YALE COACHES ARE ARRIVING.

Hinkey Joins the Team Tomorrow—Few Varsity Men Engage in the Practice.

New Haven, Conn., Oct. 31.—[Special.]—In expectation of a stiff practice game, with plenty of vigorous coaching, a good-sized crowd assembled this afternoon to see Yale begin direct preparations for the Princeton game. They were disappointed, however, for not a single varsity man lined up, and only a few were on the field. The first installment of coaches—John Hall, Laurie Bliss, and "Pa" Corbin—arrived, and several more are expected tomorrow. The silent man, Frank Hinkey, after urgent appeals, has consented to come on Wednesday and probably will remain with the team until the end of the season. There were many football critics among the spectators, but no one seemed more interested in the thirty-five minutes of hard practice than Boal, the old Harvard player. He saw few points of vital importance except that the college side tore through the scrub varsity almost at will. All the play was in the varsity territory. Twice when the college side had reached the twenty-five-yard line Quarter Back Sullivan stepped into the game and tried for a goal from the field. One of these was successful. He tried the feat once more when the varsity was on the college side's thirty-yard line, but this was a failure. Captain Chamberlin has given up this work since he injured his leg, and now the coaches are depending upon Sullivan as a drop goal kicker.

UTTERLY IRRESISTIBLE TEAM.

Young Women of Dunellen, N. J., Organize a Football Club and Play a Game.

New York, Oct. 31.—[Special.]—This football team will, of course, be irresistible; will win every match it plays until another team like it is formed. For this team is made up of charming young women of Dunellen, N. J., among them the Misses Emma Craig, Mamie Teel, Bessie Vail, Edith Boice, Sarah Ward, Louise Buckley, and Josie Dealaman. The young football players have distinguished themselves at basketball, and, yearning for other and more athletic worlds to conquer, turned to the football gridiron. They are daughters of the best families of Dunellen and shine both in society and in church affairs.

The victorious players will wear a most attractive uniform, a blue Tam O'Shanter cap, a white sweater, a blue skirt, modeled after a bicycle skirt, golf stockings, ankle pads, and heavy shoes. On Saturday they played a practice game with the Dunellen team at Westfield. One of the Dunellen men thoughtlessly spoke of the other team as "scrubs," and the young women wouldn't play until he was put off the field.

Their adversaries handled the girls as if they were dresden china images, there was no interference with them and they much enjoyed running with the ball, while the pursuing men purposely fell all over themselves. When the young women think themselves sufficiently skillful they will play a game, probably of five-minute halves, with the regular team of Dunellen and give the proceeds to charity.

Tigers Play Hard, but Loose.

Princeton, N. J., Oct. 31.—[Special.]—The Tigers and the scrubs played the fiercest game on Varsity Field today that has been seen this year. The varsity succeeded in scoring but one touchdown in two halves of fifteen minutes each. There was something wrong with the team. The men were either worn out after the Brown game or they were not in condition. There was lack of harmony in the plays, and the team worked like a machine that was badly in need of oiling. More men were carried from the field injured than in any previous practice game. Poe, the plucky little end, went out first with the same old trouble with his knee.

Michigan Hard at Work.

Ann Arbor, Mich., Oct. 31.—[Special.]—Michigan's practice today was light on account of Saturday's alumni game. Aside from the regular coaches—Hall and Herbert—Henniger, Villa, and Hogg were out assisting in the instruction. The "grads." see that there is considerable need of development before Saturday's game with Northwestern, and the eleven will be worked hard this week. The team still has a tendency toward slow play and this must be corrected before anything like championship form can be reached. Varsity was able to score only once today, and that only for two points by forcing a safety.

Princeton Team Loses Reiter.

Princeton, N. J., Oct. 31.—[Special.]—It was given out by Dr. Wright today that Reiter would be out of the game during the remainder of the season. His injury is more serious than was at first supposed. Efforts are being made to arrange the Princeton-Yale freshman game for the morning of Nov. 12 as a sort of curtain-raiser for the big game.

Indian Team Defeated.

Kansas City, Mo., Oct. 31.—The Indians from Haskell Institute, at Lawrence, Kas., were defeated in their football contest here today with the team from the University Medical College of Kansas City. The score was 46 to 0.

TAKES OVERDOSE OF MORPHINE

Charles L. Jenks, Real Estate Dealer, Has a Narrow Escape from Sudden Death.

Charles L. Jenks, son of Chancellor L. Jenks, a real estate dealer, 816 Chamber of Commerce Building, is at the Presbyterian Hospital in a critical condition, the result of an overdose of morphine, taken in his father's office yesterday.

Jenks, who is 39 years old, has been suffering from heart and stomach troubles several months, and during the day, his father says, the pains attacked him so severely that he sent out for some morphine. While the messenger who brought the drug stood by, the sufferer swallowed a large dose of the morphine, and in a few moments became unconscious.

Dr. Davis of the Chicago Opera-House Block was called and worked several minutes on the patient before he succeeded in reviving him. A police ambulance was called, in which he was taken to the Presbyterian Hospital. There the physicians say his condition is critical.

Chancellor L. Jenks and his son live in Evanston, where they are prominent in social and church circles. The son has a wife and two children. He has been connected with his father in the real estate business several years.

William Smith was unable to endure the pain due to rheumatism, and Sunday night ended his life by shooting himself in the head in the store of Peter Van Schaack & Sons, 140 Lake street, where he was employed as a watchman. He died on the way to the County Hospital. His widow and four children live at 1847 North Robey street.

SOUTHWORTH IS FINED $500.

Judge Ball Holds the Lawyer in Contempt for Refusing to Obey an Order of Court.

John M. Southworth, an attorney, who is supposed to be in Indiana, was fined $500 yesterday by Judge Ball for contempt of court in refusing to turn over certain papers as ordered by the court. The fine was imposed at the instance of Attorney William Armstrong. Southworth is said to have collected $17,000 in a case in which Mr. Armstrong had been his partner, and Armstrong sued for his share. Judge Ball ordered Southworth to give up the papers and the lawyer refused to do so.

Read "The Buccaneers and Their Reign of Terror," beginning in THE TRIBUNE Sunday, Nov. 6.

Upmann's Extra 5 cigar. Sold by over six hundred Chicago dealers. Ask for it.

WISCONSIN MAY EVEN UP.

GORDON CLARKE AS WELL AS ROGERS CALLED PROFESSIONAL.

Madison Authorities Charge That the Chicago Half Back Coached the College Team at Tarkio, Mo., for Pay—Money May Have Been Returned—Badgers Believe Stagg Will Replace the Men When He Gets the Papers—Knolla Also on the List.

Madison, Wis., Oct. 31.—[Special.]—Is the amateurism of University of Chicago athletes not above suspicion and Professor Stagg's much-vaunted football team composed in part of professionals? The evidence now in the hands of the University of Wisconsin would certainly indicate that such is the case. A formal protest against C. J. Rogers and A. Gordon Clarke was mailed to Professor Stagg tonight, and there is authoritative information to the effect that protests against Burnett and Knolla will soon follow. The protests against Rogers and Clarke are made by Evan A. Evans of the university law school, but it is certain that the Athletic council is behind him in this action. The charge against Rogers is that he competed in the Minnesota-Beloit game four years ago, and hence is barred by the four-year rule. Mr. Evans has been out for the last week investigating the record of Gordon Clarke, and claims to have found conclusive proof that he coached Tarkio College of Tarkio, Mo., for money.

Says Gordon Clarke Was Paid.

Mr. Evans, when seen by THE TRIBUNE reporter, said:

"I visited Tarkio, Mo., a week ago and found from newspaper files and from inquiry among the students of Tarkio College and the business-men of Tarkio, that M. G. Clarke of Omaha, now of the University of Chicago football team, was the hired coach of that college in 1895. This evidence was corroborated by nearly all of the students and leading business-men of the town. There was some report of an endeavor to clear Clarke's record later on by returning the money he had received, but this talk was always accompanied by a knowing wink, intimating that the return was a fake. Even if the money was returned and a receipt shown it would be conclusive evidence of Clarke's professionalism.

"It is strange that the matter never came to the notice of Professor Stagg, and probably the students never told the full truth, and when the formal protest is made both Clarke and Rogers will doubtless be withdrawn from the game."

In regard to the cases of Burnett and Knolla no specific information as to the exact charges can be obtained from either Mr. Evans or from the authorities here, but it is practically certain that the protests against them will be based on their coaching for money. The cases against these two are not yet completed and their records are being still further looked up.

A report appeared in a morning paper that Allen and Cassell's had been protested. This is emphatically denied by the football management, and it was doubtless a mere rumor. However, two more of Chicago's most prominent players will be protested before the Wisconsin-Chicago game occurs. Their names cannot be learned, as members of the athletic council maintain the greatest reticence on the matter. Manager Fisher is out of town and Captain O'Dea, when asked about the protests, said that he could not say anything about them at present.

Affidavits Against Clarke.

Mr. Evans says that there is no doubt in the cases of Rogers and Clarke that they are ineligible. He has in his possession numerous affidavits in the case of Clarke and says that there can be no question as to his guilt. It seems evident from his investigations that Clarke's record is known and that an unsuccessful effort has been made to cover it up by returning the money he received for coaching. The evidence against Rogers consists of affidavits proving that he played against Minnesota in the Minnesota-Beloit game in 1894. As he has been a regular player on Beloit's eleven since 1894, this fact would debar him from further play. Evan A. Evans, who has been the chief mover in this matter, is in his last year in the law school. He is a well known debater at the university and has gained considerable prominence throughout the State as a politician. In the Cochems-Maybury case of last spring Mr. Evans had charge of their defense.

It is hard to tell just what will be the action of the football management in case the protested men are not withdrawn from the game by Chicago on account of the general secrecy in which the affair has been kept. The feeling against Chicago, however, because of her action in the Cochems-Maybury case last spring is still bitter among the students here, and it is extremely doubtful if they will consent to a game with Stagg's team if he persists in playing the protested men.

SIX-DAY RACE SEEMS ASSURED.

Opposition to the Bicycle Event Is Weakening in New York—Foreign Participants.

New York, Oct. 31.—[Special.]—With the news of the signing of five prominent foreign riders for the next six-day race, to start on the evening of Dec. 5 at Madison Square Garden, came today the more important information that opposition to the six-day race on the part of the L. A. W. consulate of this city had practically died a-borning. At the time it was given out that the six-day race would be run regardless of the L. A. W. the local league officials announced that such a contest was inhuman and must be stopped. Action was taken by the Associated Cycling Clubs as well as the consulate, and tomorrow is the time set for the appearance before the Board of Aldermen of New York of committees from these organizations. Louis Rosenfeld of the consulate, who never saw a cycle race in his life by his own admissoin, and who has been the leader of the opposition, today admitted that nothing of a substantial nature had been done. The committee was supposed to have drawn up articles for submission to the Aldermen. By the promoters of the race this opposition is considered the best advertisement possible, and no uneasiness whatsoever is felt as to the outcome. This may be seen by the fact that today cablegrams were received from big Jim Kennedy in Europe announcing the following riders as signed: Teddy Hale of Ireland, winner of the race in 1896; Stephane of France, who competed last season; Fredericks, the Swiss rider who took second to Miller, the American, in the seventy-two-hour race in Paris; Joyeux of France, and Pat O'Halleran, an Irishman of considerable reputation as a long-distance rider. Kennedy announces the probable signature of Maurice Cordang, the greatest long distance rider the world ever knew. He rode 618 miles in twenty-four hours, an average speed of 2:18 to every mile. All of the prominent Americans, Miller and Schinneer of Chicago, first and third last season; Rice of Newark, second in 1897 and 1898; Burns Pierce of Boston, Julius of Sweden, and twenty others, have entered. But twenty-five entries are wanted, and fifty are probable now.

FIGHTERS REFUSE TO GO ON.

Greater New York Athletic Club Experiences Trouble—Receipts Are Attached.

New York, Oct. 31.—The twenty-five-round fight between Dal Hawkins of California and Jack Downey of Brooklyn, which was to have taken place before the Greater New York Athletic club tonight, was declared off. The boxers insisted on the club putting up the guarantee money, amounting to $1,500, before going on with the contest, but the club refused, and the pugilists left the house.

Tom Sharkey and Gus Ruhlin, who obtained judgment against the club last week, attached the gate receipts, and the Sheriff's officers were early on hand to satisfy the claims.

As a substitute for the big bout Walter Burge of Boston and Jimmy Clare of Brooklyn were put on for twenty-five rounds, and the spectators, who numbered over 4,000, had to be satisfied with the arrangement. In the seventh round Burge hit Clare far below the belt with his knee, and disabled the Long-Islander, who writhed with pain on the floor. Referee West, who had up to that time not interefered with the men, declared Clare the winner.

CARRIG GETS THE DECISION.

Wins Over Jack Lewis in a Close Contest at McGurn's—Barry in an Exhibition.

Jack Carrig got the decision over Jack Lewis in the fight at McGurn's handball court last night. There was little to choose in the condition of the men at the finish, and Referee Malachi Hogan gave it entirely on the fact of Carrig doing most of the leading. The first round saw nothing of any account, both men sparring lightly. In the second round Carrig landed hard on Lewis' wind for the first blow of the fight. He then followed it up with a left swing. A mixup then ensued, Lewis coming out somewhat the better of it. Carrig sent Lewis to the floor with a right, Lewis staying down for six seconds. The third round opened with both men mixing things, in the middle of which Carrig slipped and fell to the floor, but jumped up immediately and rushed his man, getting in a hard right on the wind. Lewis rushed, but was stopped by a right on his jaw. In the fourth round Carrig repeatedly played for and landed on the wind, sending in a right swing on the face at the end of the round which seemed to worry his adversary considerably. Carrig opened the fifth by rushing, putting a hard left on the wind and a moment later his right in the same spot, with a right swing close behind. Lewis returned by a right on the face and then swung his left, but failed to put enough force into it. The round closed with a hot exchange, Lewis coming out the better. Carrig started to lead off in the last round, but Lewis was making the effort of his life for the decision and put his right hard into the face twice, but it was too late and the call of time left the man from the East in the better condition.

Jimmy Barry sparred four rounds with Frank Bartley and got the crowd good-natured by a clever exhibition. The other bouts were between Sammy Harris and Al Chetlain and Ed Sullivan and Jack Bolan, a newcomer in Chicago rings and one who seems to know a good deal about the game. Bolan is likely to be heard from in the 128-pound class this winter. A fair-sized crowd was present.

Corbett Hard at Work.

New York, Oct. 31.—[Special.]—James J. Corbett began training in earnest at the Lenox A. C. today. He did a little light indoor work there on Saturday and punched the bag a few minutes on Sunday, but today was his first day of real earnest work. A great deal of systematic training will not be necessary to put the ex-champion in prime condition. He has been at West Baden Springs for two weeks past, and while there worked from four to six hours a day. He returns weighing 196 pounds, and announced that he would not be much lighter than that when he entered the ring. This morning Corbett led off with work in the gymnasium. He put on the gloves with McVey for a few minutes, then sparred with two others in quick succession, and followed up this vigorous exercise with a half hour's lively punching of the bag. McVey then came on the mat for a bit of wrestling and the morning's work wound up with a shower bath and a rub-down. In the afternoon Corbett took a five-mile spin in Central Park, and expects to increase the distance to eight or ten miles a day before he end of the week. Charley White is superintending the ex-champion's preparation as usual and says he will show up as fine as spilt silk.

Sharkey Ready for Battle.

New York, Oct. 31.—[Special.]—Tom Sharkey is training down at Bay Ridge for his fight with James J. Corbett and is in condition right now for a long and hard ring battle. He has taken off all the flesh that he can possibly spare and his muscles are as hard as so many lumps and strips of iron. The sailor has improved wonderfully in his manner of handling himself and declares that the charge of using foul tactics can never be attributed to him again. He resents the insinuations cast out by Corbett in a recent interview and declares that the former champion can do all the talking he wants to previous to the day of battle—he will keep quiet and make up for lost time in the ring with his fists.

"I don't intend to have anything lacking about me when I meet Corbett," said Sharkey today. "I believe I can lick him, and it won't be because of carelessness or neglect if I fail. I am a little surprised that he has seen fit to criticise me. Let him go on. I know I am a fair fighter and will prove it when I get him in the ring."

Hogan Wins Over Bezenah.

Louisville, Ky., Oct. 31.—One of the cleverest fights ever brought off before the Kentucky Athletic club was that tonight between "Tommy" Hogan of New York and Eugene Bezenah of Cincinnati. The boys went the twenty rounds. Hogan outpointed his opponent, and on this showing Tim Hurst, the referee, gave the decision to the New-Yorker. The opinion was freely expressed that the contest should have been declared a draw. Hogan jabbed Bezenah at will with his left, while the Cincinnatian played for the wind and landed many a rib-roaster. In the last round Bezenah landed an overhand swing flush on Hogan's jaw, and "Tommy" for an instant had a plain view of "queer street." He pulled himself together quickly and the bell tapped with both men fighting fiercely.

Kirwan Fails.

George Kirwan failed to stop Frank Scott at Hanlon's court last night, and the latter went home with 50 per cent of the gate receipts as the result of his efforts.

OAKLANDS DEFEAT LINCOLNS.

South-Siders Improve After the First Game and Win by a Comfortable Margin.

The Oakland bowlers twice defeated the Lincoln Cycling club representatives in the Chicago Bowling league series rolled last night. After the Lincolns won the first game by eighty-nine pins the Oaklands captured the second and third by margins of twenty-six and seventy-five pins. Moore and Sendlinger rolled high average for their respective sides. The scores:

FIRST GAME.

Lincolns.	S.	Sp.	B.	E.	Tl.	Oakl'nds.	S.	Sp.	B.	E.	Tl.
Kiene	5	3	1	2	161	Hamm	4	3	1	2	173
Winship	3	5	0	2	181	Carpenter	3	4	0	3	163
Huhn	3	4	0	3	176	Bender	4	5	2	1	158
Miller	4	7	0	0	209	Lyon	4	3	2	1	165
Sendlinger	4	4	2	1	166	Moore	2	4	3	1	145
Totals	19	23	3	8	893	Totals	15	19	8	8	804

FRAMES.

Lincolns	82	107	104	77	102	84	92	85	72	88
Oaklands	63	83	75	97	76	88	95	102	62	63

SECOND GAME.

Lincolns.	S.	Sp.	B.	E.	Tl.	Oakl'nds.	S.	Sp.	B.	E.	Tl.
Kiene	4	6	0	2	182	Hamm	3	4	1	2	171
Winship	1	6	1	3	145	Carpenter	3	4	4	0	153
Huhn	2	2	2	5	127	Bender	3	4	1	3	154
Miller	2	4	0	4	156	Lyon	5	1	4	1	156
Sendlinger	4	6	0	0	213	Moore	6	3	0	1	215
Totals	15	22	3	14	823	Totals	20	15	10	7	849

FRAMES.

Lincolns	91	82	64	84	76	74	89	73	95	95
Oaklands	58	115	95	71	53	103	106	91	75	62

THIRD GAME.

Lincolns.	S.	Sp.	B.	E.	Tl.	Oakl'nds.	S.	Sp.	B.	E.	Tl.
Kiene	5	3	1	2	175	Hamm	4	4	0	3	161
Winship	3	3	3	2	135	Carpenter	4	5	1	2	170
Huhn	1	4	2	3	136	Bender	4	6	0	1	180
Miller	3	3	4	0	160	Lyon	2	3	1	3	150
Sendlinger	3	3	2	1	156	Moore	3	5	0	2	176
Totals	16	15	12	8	762	Totals	17	23	2	11	837

FRAMES.

Lincolns	83	65	76	90	85	78	69	50	74	92
Oaklands	76	70	64	96	100	95	68	75	87	106

Plaza Bowlers Victorious.

In the interclub series rolled last night on the Plaza Cycling club alleys, the home side won three straight games from the Woodlawns. With the exception of the first game by the Plazas, both sides rolled poorly. The scores:

FIRST GAME.

Plaza C. C.	S.	Sp.	B.	Sc.	Wood'n C.C.	S.	Sp.	B.	Sc.
W. Thom'n	3	6	1	195	Mayou	2	5	3	160
Blake	2	7	1	173	Luse	4	0	6	139
Wolff	3	4	3	151	Woodbury	0	5	5	134
Marks	3	6	1	180	Flenner	3	3	5	138
G. Thom'son	1	6	3	157	McMillan	3	6	2	183
Totals	12	29	9	856	Totals	12	19	21	754

Frames—

Plaza C. C.	101	82	97	94	96	85	81	76	74	70
Woodlawn C. C.	74	76	89	79	74	83	52	61	75	91

SECOND GAME.

Plaza C. C.	S.	Sp.	B.	Sc.	Wood'n C.C.	S.	Sp.	B.	Sc.
W. Thomp'n	0	5	5	131	Mayou	1	7	2	161
Blake	2	5	3	156	Luse	2	3	5	142
Spaulding	3	4	3	159	Woodbury	0	4	6	121
Marks	0	4	6	122	Flenner	1	6	3	145
G. Thomp'n	4	3	3	172	McMillan	4	2	5	149
Totals	9	21	20	740	Totals	8	22	21	718

FRAMES.

Plaza C. C.	82	75	76	77	52	63	75	74	84	82
Woodla'n C.C.	63	70	68	82	70	74	50	71	79	91

THIRD GAME.

Plaza C. C.	S	Sp	B	Sc	Woodlawn.	S	Sp	B	Sc
W. Thomp'n	4	5	1	193	Mayou	1	4	5	133
Blake	1	3	6	125	Luse	3	3	5	137
Spaulding	3	3	4	141	Woodbury	3	1	6	123
Wolff	1	4	5	133	Flenner	1	5	4	136
G. Thomp'n	2	8	0	193	McMillan	2	5	3	156
Totals	11	23	16	785	Totals	10	18	23	685

FRAMES.

Plaza C. C.	83	79	68	62	77	93	85	96	83	62
Woodl'n C.C.	75	77	92	69	43	58	64	62	75	72

BETTER WEATHER IS EXPECTED

October Breaks the Record for the Variety and Severity of Its Storms.

November, according to Professor Cox of the weather office, will be ushered in with fair and warmer weather. Such is the forecast for today and probably for tomorrow.

That famous October weather that annually makes the month one of the most pleasant of the twelve failed to arrive in time this year. In 1897 it rained on but four days in October. This year there were only seven days on which the city was not drenched. The precipitation during the last thirty-one days was over three inches, or one and one-eighth inches above the normal.

Twice during the month there were snowstorms, on Oct. 13 and 25. This was the earliest fall of snow since 1872. Two severe storms added to the other discomforts. One, a gale blowing sixty-three miles an hour, played havoc with the jubilee decorations. The other on Oct. 25 did widespread damage to shipping and the water front. The heavy rain did $250,000 worth of damage to the city streets, while the parks suffered severely.

The average daily temperature during the month has been 1° lower than normal. The highest temperature was 73° on Oct. 3, while the lowest was reached on Oct. 27, when the thermometer stood at 30°.

COLLEGE MEN AT A FEAST.

Upsilon Chapter of Phi Kappa Sigma Fraternity Gives Its Annual Banquet.

The twenty-fifth annual banquet of Upsilon Chapter of the Phi Kappa Sigma fraternity was given last evening at the Victoria Hotel. William B. Dyche was toastmaster.

The toasts and responses were as follows:

"Phi Kappa Sigma" .... Martin W. Gridley
"Upsilon Chapter" .... Edgar P. Cook
"Lambda Chapter" .... Samuel S. Jackson
"Alpha Epsilon Chapter" ... Ed V. Starkweather

MAGNATE RODGERS TALKS

PHILADELPHIA OFFICIAL SAYS THAT HIS CLUB LOST MONEY.

Praises His Men for Good Behavior and Better Playing — Will Oppose Cutting Down the Number of Games and Believes That the League Will Extend the Term of Twenty-five-Cent Ball—Total Abstinence Clauses Observed.

Philadelphia, Pa., Oct. 31.—[Special.]—So far as the selection of a manager for the Philadelphia baseball club for next season is concerned the admirers of the Phillies must not lose any sleep over the matter at the present time. The powers that be have not considered that important point and do not intend to. This information comes from no less a source than the gallant Colonel John I. Rodgers.

The Colonel was seen today at his office in the Fidelity Building.

"What about the manager for next season?" was asked.

"Mr. Shettsline's work of the last season gave entire satisfaction, but we have not considered the matter of a manager."

Asked as to whether the club made any money the last season Colonel Rodgers said that the season was not a profitable one. Like other clubs, the Philadelphia club lost money, the amount of which he did not care to make public.

"Philadelphia is the best baseball city in the country, but 50-cent baseball has in the past proved unprofitable, not only to the home club, but to visitors as well. I have no doubt but that the league will grant an extension of the rule permitting a club to play 25-cent ball."

"We will vote against cutting down the schedule," said Colonel Rodgers. "Few clubs complain of the schedule, but the trips may be altered, in order to cut down expenses, which have been enormous this year. It costs money to carry eighteen players around the country, and if the trips can be cut down considerable money will be saved. It has been suggested that salaries be cut down, and while I do not know the feeling of the magnates on the matter, it will be difficult to cut salaries. There is no question but that some of the clubs feel it a necessity, but it will be, indeed, a hard matter to do. Mr. Reach, Mr. Shettsline, and myself feel much pleased with the conduct of our men. The scandals of former years were conspicuous by their absence during the last season. We started with twenty-four total abstinence men under contract, and claim to have broken the record. Few thought it a matter of public rejoicing, yet, in view of charges of heavy drinking against a majority of our men in 1896 and 1897, this record was one to be proud of. The total abstinence clauses were lived up to by the men because we detained a large amount of the salaries to the end of the season as a guarantee of good behavior.

"There was no rowdyism and scarcely any objectionable conduct by any Philadelphia player during the season. The men behaved quite as well away from home as in Philadelphia. As for the playing ability of the team, its improvement over 1897 is manifest by the move up from tenth position. The men have learned to play together, and in all probability will be kept intact next year, except that we will try to improve our pitching department, and if we can improve any other position by a judicious exchange or purchase we will not hesitate to do so, but will be first sure that the change will be an improvement."

HIS LEAGUE A MONEY-MAKER.

President Johnson Discusses the Western Circuit and the National League Threats.

President Ban B. Johnson of the Western league did not accompany President Hart on his trip to Mexico. At the eleventh hour he decided not to join Pulliam and Hart, but to remain in Chicago for a few days to attend to important business in the Western league. Yesterday he received a telegram from President Hart requesting him to join the party at El Paso, but he could not do so. He will meet the pleasure seekers at Hudson, N. M., in a few days. He was held in Chicago through the expectation of a meeting of the league. A meeting was ordered for Sunday in this city, and several of the magnates were in town. The purpose of the call was to consider matters appertaining to the makeup of the Western circuit for next year, but later developments made the meeting unnecessary and it was declared off. The matter of circuit in the Western is no nearer settlement than it was when Omaha disbanded. Franklin, the Buffalo magnate, has said he will not entertain any proposition from the Western and President Johnson, making the reply courteous, said yesterday: "There are individuals to be considered as well as cities. St. Louis is a great ball town, but with Von der Ahe it is a loser."

Mr. Johnson, speaking of the Western, said: "The league has always been a money-maker: no league has ever paid the money on investments that we have—even the National. We have made money and have money in the treasury, and we are not the bankrupt organization some of the jealous try to make out. We had a losing season, but not half so disastrous a year as the National suffered. Next season we will be in the field with the strongest league, excepting the National, in the country, and we will have a winning season. The proposition to cut short the season just past was considered and rejected. I firmly believe that, had we quit for the year, every league outside of the National would have quit, for they were all ready to suspend.

"There is no danger that the big league will transgress the national agreement and intrude on our territory, for we could get millions to back us and put rival teams in their territory should the National league magnates attempt such a move. True, this man Brush has tried a few such funny moves, but he has never had the support of his league, nor have the National league club-owners shown any disposition to break faith. There have been no further developments in the league, nor has any decision been rendered as to completing the circuit."

Baseball Briefs.

Johnny Powell of Cleveland is spending the winter at his home on the West Side.

Barry McCormick left last night for his home in Cincinnati, where he will spend the winter.

Bill Everitt, who is branching out as a plunger, is engaged at present at Latonia trying to beat the books.

The mother of the late Dave Foutz has erected a fine monument over the grave of the famous pitcher at Baltimore.

General Sporting Notes.

Charlotte, Mich., Oct. 31.—[Special.]—The Charlotte Athletics defeated the Hillsdale College football team today. Score, 6 to 0.

Last night at Green's Billiard Academy Shaefer attempted to play 100 points eighteen-inch balk to Catton's sixty and was defeated by the shortstop, 60 to 18. Catton's high run was thirty-three and his average was twenty.

CANADIANS AT STOCK-YARDS.

Delegation of Merchants and Aldermen from Montreal on a Tour of Inspection.

Visiting merchants and Aldermen from Montreal inspected the Stock-Yards yesterday under the guidance of Assistant Superintendent Dayton G. Gray.

The party was made up as follows: G. N. Ducharme, W. B. Sunt, H. B. Cady, G. L. Telfor, Dr. Laberge, Dr. Gilford of the Gazette, Mr. Lareau of La Patrie, Aldermen Premoreau, Jaques, Gallory, and Dufresne, J. B. Baurrissa, and M. Cummings.

The visit was made for the purpose of studying the system in vogue at the Stock-Yards, with a view of adopting it so far as practical in the new $100,000 plant to be erected in Montreal. The Aldermen came on an official errand connected with municipal control of slaughter houses which obtains in Montreal.

TALK OF AUSTIN'S ANNEXATION.

Cicero Town Officials Say They Believe the Village Will Remain Outside of Chicago.

Interest in the annexation of Austin to Chicago, which will be voted on at next Tuesday's election, is increasing daily in Oak Park, although comparatively little concern regarding the matter is manifested by residents of Austin. The Cicero Town officials express a confidence that Austin will remain in Cicero. President Emerson of the Town board said that, while Berwyn might be in favor of the annexation of Austin, he was confident Oak Park and Austin would defeat the movement by a large majority.

KINSLEY'S
105 ADAMS STREET.
Table d'Hote Dinner, One Dollar.
Cafe Second Floor.
Every Evening 5:30 to 8. Aeolian Piano & Organ.

NEW CHICAGO-ST. LOUIS LINE.

Arrangements Completed for Extension of the Peoria and Northern.

TO PARALLEL THE ALTON

Henry Villard and the Deutsche Bank Said to Be Backing the Project

DEPEW'S IDEAS CRITICISED.

All arrangements have been perfected for the immediate extension of the St. Louis, Peoria and Northern railroad to Chicago. When completed the new road will form another direct line between Chicago and St. Louis and almost parallel the Chicago and Alton.

Henry Villard, formerly President of the Northern Pacific, and the Deutsche Bank of Berlin are reported to be back of the scheme and will furnish the money for the enterprise.

The Chicago Terminal Transfer company, with which arrangements have been made to provide terminals in Chicago for the new line, controls the old Chicago and Northern Pacific and the Chicago and Calumet Terminal Belt road. It also owns the Grand Central station at Fifth avenue and Harrison street.

The Deutsche Bank of Berlin, which furnishes the money for the new road, holds a majority of the stock of the Chicago and Northern Pacific.

An agreemenet has just been made between the Laclede Construction company of St. Louis and the St. Louis, Peoria and Northern and others for the construction and equipment of the railway and branches to be known as the "St. Louis and Northern Short Line."

Contract with Constructors.

The subscribers agree to purchase from the construction company 4 per cent gold mortgage bonds of the new line to the amount of $16,250,000 par value, bearing interest from July 1, 1899, and shares of the capital stock of that road for the sum of $13,000,000, to be paid by the subscribers to the Central Trust company of New York, for account of the construction company, in such installments and at such time as may be required by the construction company, provided that not more than 20 per cent of any subscription shall be called in any one month.

Financial and railroad men in this country condemn the new scheme. The incentive for it, they say, is not to be found in any prospect that the proposed line could pay interest on its capital. The project, they declare, would never have been heard of but that its sponsors hope to enhance the value of other properties in which they are interested.

They say there is no legitimate reason for the road's existence. The present railroads between Chicago and St. Louis are not overcrowded with business and their service is not inefficient.

The Deutsche Bank of Berlin and its agents, they say, could easily be engaged in better business. Northern Pacific affairs are likely to demand a good deal more of their attention than they seem to look for, and they should not be deluded by the supposition that as they have been so successful in unloading large blocks of securities of that property they can risk burning their fingers in others.

Depew Predicts Disaster.

Chauncey M. Depew, who is chairman of the Board of Control of the Joint Traffic association, predicts disaster from the adverse decision of the Supreme Court. He says weak lines will be bankrupted, gigantic combines formed, and the business world shaken.

The opinion is freely expressed that Mr. Depew is laying the foundation for an onslaught on the part of the Eastern trunk lines upon Congress to secure the enactment of a law legalizing railroad pools.

Wall street interests, which generally keep well posted on the financial condition of other corporations, do not appear to share the pessimistic views of Mr. Depew. Railroad securities and stocks have been steadily advancing since the Supreme Court promulgated its decision. Railroad rates are as well maintained now as they have been at any time within the last year.

The rate situation has been as bad as could be for the last twelve months, and yet all the railroads, with scarcely an exception, have been making money. Many roads which have not been paying dividends for a number of years are now doing so, and many others, like the Rock Island, Burlington, etc., have increased theirs.

This shows that low rates do pay if there is enough business.

Disagree with Depew.

There are many railroad officials who do not agree with Mr. Depew as regards the effect the Supreme Court decision will have.

E. L. Russell, President of the Mobile and Ohio railroad, takes a radically different view from Mr. Depew. He says if the managements of the various roads are intelligent and honest the decision will not affect their revenues. If the railroad managements admit that the decision will destroy the revenues of the railroads they admit that the respective managements are not competent to handle their business.

No railroad management, says Mr. Russell, should receive and transport freight for less than cost unless it is done for some worthy charitable purpose. The common law and the State and federal statutes in force bearing upon this question allow the carriers reasonable rates for their services in transporting freights.

All the law that he had ever seen on the subject authorizes the carriers to make such a charge for the services they render as will give them a reasonable return on the money invested in the property. He had reached the conclusion that the decision would not affect the business of his company.

Commencing today fast train service will be resumed between Chicago and California points via St. Louis and El Paso, Tex.

In conformity with request made by their Southeastern connections, the Western roads have agreed to make homeseekers' excursion rates to points Southeast Nov. 1 and 15 and Dec. 6 and 20.

May Extend to Richmond, Ind.

Richmond, Ind., Oct. 31.—[Special.]—A mysterious visit by John R. Walsh of Chicago, President of the Indiana Southern railroad, to this city yesterday, accompanied by F. M. Trissal, also of Chicago, the general attorney of the line, gave rise to the rumor that the road is soon to be extended to this city. The visitors inspected the property of the company and rode over the proposed route for some distance.

Asks for a New Receiver.

Toledo, O., Oct. 31.—The Manhattan Trust company made application in the United States Court today for a new receiver for the Detroit and Lima Northern railroad. The Manhattan company holds $3,335,000 in mortgages against the road and claims it is not satisfied with the present receivership.

J. H. Meek Held for Murder.

A Coroner's jury which investigated the death of David Goodwillie held James H. Meek to the Criminal Court for murder. Goodwillie and Meek quarreled in a barn at Flournoy and Robey streets on Saturday evening and Meek struck Goodwillie on the head with a club. The injured man died at the County Hospital. Meek said he struck in self-defense.

Many writers have undertaken to write a complete history of the Spanish Main, but all failed until Mr. C. M. Stevans finished "The Buccaneers and Their Reign of Terror." This romantic history will begin publication in THE SUNDAY TRIBUNE Nov. 6.

NEWS OF THEATERS.

Nathan Hale.

A drama in four acts by Clyde Fitch.—Produced at Powers' Theater.

THE CAST.

Nathan Hale (Yale, 1773)	Mr. N. C. Goodwin
Guy Fitzroy	Mr. William Ingersoll
Lieut. Colonel Knowlton	Mr. Thomas Oberle
Captain Adams	Mr. Clarence Handyside
Cunningham	Mr. Neil O'Brien
Ebenezer Lebanon	Mr. Thurlow Bergen
Tom Adams	Mr. Richard Sterling
William Hull (Yale, 1773)	Mr. S. M. Hall
The Jefferson Boy	Master Ralph
The Talbot Boy	Mr. Henry Lewis
Jasper	Mr. Frank Mayne
Sentinel	Mr. Charles Budd
Alice Adams	Miss Maxine Elliott
Mistress Knowlton	Miss Estelle Mortimer
Angelica Knowlton	Miss Gertrude Elliott
The Widow Chichester	Miss Hattie Russell

Mr. Goodwin is one of the few actors from whom a speech before the curtain is admissible. When he comes to Chicago he comes as a friend as well as an actor, and a first night without a few words from him in proper person would be as unnatural as Hamlet without the friendly ghost. At the end of the second act of "Nathan Hale" last night at Powers' Theater Mr. Goodwin did what was expected of him and incidentally alluded in a rather vague manner to the new play which he has in store for us. In view of the size and enthusiasm of the audience which greeted the return of "Nathan Hale," he may well regard a new production as being hardly within the sphere of practical politics. If first night indications go for anything it will be unnecessary to change the bill during the present engagement.

Although "Nathan Hale" went with the freshness of a new play, it is hardly necessary to practice the art of analysis on a production which received such extended notice last season. What improvements could be made without a radical change have been carried out, so that the action is quicker and more natural than before. The exuberances of the colored servant's conversation have been curtailed and in the third act Mr. Goodwin has flattered the critics by accepting their advice and has invented a new way of establishing Nathan Hale's identity. In the original version Hale, after he has passed through the ordeal of Alice's sudden arrival, proceeds to give himself away in the most foolish fashion. Now the same end is reached by bringing on the colored servant, who comes naturally enough in the wake of his mistress, and not being warned immediately recognizes and convicts her lover. The new method was tried for the first time last night, and was certainly a change for the better.

The rest of the performance leaves little room for criticism. It is perhaps inevitable that the orchestra should play the sickly-sweet "Farewell," wrongly attributed to Schubert, throughout the touching scene at the end of the second act. In any case, the scene is theatrical in effect, because Mr. Clyde Fitch's knowledge of human character, especially woman's character, being certainly not as deep as a well, leads him into the error of making his heroine pretend to hate the man she loves simply because he insists in spite of promises upon risking his life. If Alice Adams shrank from his accepting the loathed mission of a spy there might be something to say for her attitude; as it is, she is simply angry at him for putting his duty as a soldier before her love for him, and discards him at the moment when a real woman would fall down and worship him.

One other flaw might still be removed, and that is the limelight in Hale's face in the third act. This has already been noticed in the past, and the effect last night was as inartistic as ever.

On the whole, Mr. Goodwin's impersonation of the spy hero has mellowed with the last year. His play of humor when it is given rein is as spontaneous as ever and his heroics are more subdued. The character is hardly worthy of his talents, but he makes of it at least a consistent and even interesting portraiture.

Miss Elliott was better than she ever was before in the second act; the dream passage being given with absolute art. In the climax of the act she was slightly handicapped by the author and the slow music. The really beautiful scene in the last act has not been improved by being made slightly more hysterical. Possibly any one seeing it for the first time might have considered it an exquisite piece of emotional acting, which, indeed, it is, but the quieter methods of last year were better; then she did not speak at all, which is preferable to the sobbing "No, no," of last night.

For the rest, the company is as good as ever and apparently unchanged. Nothing could be more delightful than the little "bit" done by Miss Gertrude Elliott in the extraordinary basket hat and gorgeous costume of the period. Small as the part is, Miss Elliott makes it a dominant factor in the earlier scenes. The setting is beyond reproach, even if the birds in the last tableau might be omitted.

Mme. Modjeska opened the last week of her engagement at the Grand last night with a repetition of "Macbeth." "Camille" on Wednesday night and "As You Like It" on Saturday afternoon are the new features of the week as far as this engagement is concerned. On each night she plays a different rôle, and thus closes her engagement with a wonderful display of versatility.

MINSTRELS ARE IN TROUBLE.

George Wilson and W. S. Cleveland Quarrel and Suddenly Dissolve Partnership in Alabama.

Montgomery, Ala., Oct. 31.—[Special.]—Minstrel George Wilson and his partner and manager, W. S. Cleveland, have fallen out. Last night, Wilson says, Cleveland left with all the money, leaving the company and the contracts on Wilson's hands. Wilson made some arrangement regarding money by wire, and leaves tonight for Mobile.

Wilson says he will secure a good manager and play out the season.

DR. HARPER TO BE CHAIRMAN.

University President Accepts Chief Place on Special Committee to Establish a Parental School.

President Harper of the University of Chicago yesterday decided to accept the chairmanship of the special committee composed of representatives of various organizations of the city interested in the establishment of a parental school. The committee, it is understood, will meet this week to perfect organization and outline a plan of work. Besides the chairman its members are:

Mrs. Alzina P. Stevens, Cook County Federation of Women's Clubs.
Maud Summers, Ella F. Young club.
Clarence O. Scudder, Chicago Principals' association.
Elizabeth Burdick, Chicago Grade Teachers' federation.
Esther Withkowsky, Collegiate Alumnæ.
Mrs. Dillon, Catholic Women's league.
H. H. Hart, President Children's Aid society.
Bishop Samuel Fallows, Pontiac Reformatory.

Secretary G. F. James of the committee spent some time while in the East in examining into the working of the system as applied in Boston and Brooklyn. The committee will meet tonight at the Chicago club. It is proposed to hold three hour sessions at each meeting hereafter and arrangements will be made for noonday luncheon meetings.

SWEDISH CHURCH BAZAAR.

Benefit Fair Is Opened in Phœnix Hall by the St. Ansgarius Congregation.

A bazaar for the benefit of St. Ansgarius' Swedish Episcopal Church was opened last night in Phœnix Hall, 324 East Division street.

The hall contains a number of booths from which articles are sold by the young women of the church.

St. Ansgarius' was the first Swedish church established in Chicago, and has been favored by Jenny Lind, the Swedish nightingale, with a number of gifts, including a communion set, still used by the congregation.

The bazaar closes on Saturday night.

Grosscup Enjoins George Hurd.

Judge Grosscup yesterday entered an order in the United States District Court temporarily enjoining George Hurd and others from infringing the proprietary rights of a New York drug company. Proceedings were begun in May, when the case attracted notice owing to the rumored intention of Judge Grosscup to declare the defendants in contempt of court for disobeying his orders.

OPERA SINGERS COMING TODAY.

Maurice Grau and His Company to Arrive in Chicago This Afternoon.

NEW MEMBERS IN TROUPE

Edouard de Reszke and Plancon, However, Still Among the Mainstays.

SEASON BEGINS ON MONDAY.

Mr. Maurice Grau will arrive in Chicago with his grand opera company at 2:30 p. m. today over the Erie road. They will come by special train. The company includes more new singers than usual, but many of the familiar faces will be seen again. Edouard de Reszke is still one of the mainstays of the company, and Plançon will loom as large as ever.

Mr. Thomas has already prepared his program for Friday, and practically gives up his band from now on to the tender mercies of Mancinelli and Schalle. Mancinelli has already gone over the field of battle with the orchestra in preparation for the presentations on Monday and Tuesday next of "Lohengrin" and "Romeo et Juliette."

The opera season in Chicago will last three weeks, beginning next Monday. There will be a performance every evening and matinées on Saturdays, the Saturday evening opera being given at popular prices. The company is one of the most complete and fully equipped that ever visited Chicago. One has only to glance over the casts published in the musical column of last Sunday's TRIBUNE to become convinced of this fact. There may have been other seasons when certain branches were slightly stronger; there certainly has never been a finer ensemble. When it is said that Melba will hardly be missed among the sopranos and Jean de Reszke's absence will not grievously handicap the tenors, no higher recognition can be accorded to the efforts of Mr. Grau as an impresario. Indeed, it is not too much to say that Mr. Grau is stronger in tenors and prime donne than he has ever been before; and the contraltos, baritones, and basses form together a powerful phalanx which could not easily be surpassed. It is necessary to lay stress upon this fact, because there is a steady attempt in certain quarters to belittle Mr. Grau's enterprise and to rob it of proper public support.

At the present moment Chicago is one of the four cities in the world—leaving Baireuth out of the question—which are given the opportunity of listening to the most magnificent band of singers in grand opera. The scheme was first organized by Sir Augustus Harris in London and Messrs. Abbey and Grau in this country. Since the death of Mr. Abbey and Sir Augustus Harris, Mr. Grau has endeavored to carry on the good work. It is frequently asserted that in Germany there are many local companies which obtain better results without the great stars and at cheaper prices. No greater mistake was ever made. In London the Covent Garden organization and one of the finest German companies have played side by side on several occasions, so that ample opportunity has been given for comparison, and comparison has even then been out of the question, because the difference was so enormous.

It is natural that Mr. Grau should be able to take one or two singers to New York who do not come to Chicago. It is still doubtful whether Jean de Reszke or Calvé will cross the Atlantic this winter; if they do their stay will be limited to a few weeks, and naturally they come in the height of the New York season. If Chicago were to have seventeen weeks of opera it might miss them; as it is, with only three weeks, the soloists who arrive today will not have more than enough time to satisfy the demands of the public upon them.

The arrival of the company in New York was delayed twenty-four hours by a storm in the Atlantic; nevertheless, the whole company will be ready to begin rehearsals at the Auditorium tomorrow.

During the opera season the Chicago and Northwestern railroad will postpone the departure of the theater train on the Milwaukee division to half an hour after the opera closes. In no case will the train leave Wells street depot prior to 12:15 a. m.

CALVE IN SOUTHERN FRANCE.

Prima Donna Is Ill and Will Rest Before She Decides About Singing in America.

New York, Oct. 31.—[Special.]—Mme. Calvé, according to Manager Grau, is suffering from a complication of ills and may not sing here this winter.

On his arrival from Europe on Saturday Mr. Grau was asked as to the probability of Mme. Calvé's participation in the Metropolitan Opera House performances.

He then expressed doubts, and stated that it was agreed that Mme. Calvé should take six weeks of absolute rest in the south of France and then communicate with him.

A cable dispatch from London says she will leave there for France immediately.

If Mme. Calvé does not join the company Mr. Grau's plans will require modification. It was his intention to present a number of double bills, introducing two prima donnas—Calvé and Sembrich—in separate short operas. Calvé's list included "Cavalleria Rusticana" and "La Navarraise," and Sembrich's "Don Pasquale" and "The Daughter of the Regiment."

PROOF OF THE WRECK OF THE L. R. DOTY SEEN BY CAPT. NELSON.

Schooner Finds Boat with Steamer's Name Painted on Its Stern and Other Parts of the Missing Vessel Floating on the Lake.

Positive evidence of the loss of the steamer L. R. Doty has been furnished by Captain H. J. Nelson of the schooner D. S. Austin. The Austin arrived yesterday from Ludington with a cargo of salt. It was on its trip to Ludington that the vessel encountered wreckage from the lost steamer.

Twenty-two miles north-northeast of the Chicago light last Thursday a lifeboat painted black on the outside and brown on the inside and lettered "L. R. Doty" on the stern was seen.

Farther on was the entire roof of the pilot house, with a large door and rods attached to it. Lighter stuff was encountered for a distance of fifteen miles, and then it became too dark to see anything.

In the wreckage seen were life preservers, oars, bed clothes, and doors, also bulkheads from the cabin, but no bodies were sighted.

In the opinion of marine men this indicates that the ship was evidently disabled through the breaking of its steering gear or machinery, and the crew had made a hard fight for life in the gale.

The Austin had a narrow escape from total destruction in the gale. The schooner was eighty-five miles down the lake when forced to run for shelter. Off Lake View Captain Nelson sighted a steamer ahead, and the steamer blew four whistles.

The wheel was put hard over and the next instant the remains of the inner Lake View crib loomed up dead ahead. The Austin swung just enough to miss the crib with its bow. It struck the schooner amidship, and the vessel scraped by without breaking any planking. "It was as narrow an escape as could be had without losing the vessel," said Captain Nelson.

Lieutenant Wilson, in charge of the United States Hydrographic office, received a telegram from Michigan City, Ind., stating that the barge Horace A. Tuttle, which was stranded at the mouth of that harbor during the late big gale, was going to pieces and that the entrance to the port was blocked.

Lieutenant Wilson notified the authorities at Washington and they will probably order the wreck to be blown up.

You all read of Captain Kidd and Captain Morgan when you were children. Read of them and all the famous pirates of the Spanish Main in "The Buccaneers and Their Reign of Terror," beginning in THE SUNDAY TRIBUNE Nov. 6.

MRS. NORSTROM WHO RECOVERS STOLEN WHEEL



While making her way through the crowd of shoppers in State street Mrs. Gustave Norstrom, 1128 Washington boulevard, noticed a man rolling a bicycle down the thoroughfare. She had left her own machine securely locked in her house two hours before, but the wheel the man was leading was so familiar that she followed him. At State and Washington streets she decided her bicycle had been stolen and that it was being rapidly trundled down State street. Then she became excited, she says, and, rushing up, grabbed him by the arm.

"Where did you get my wheel?" she demanded. "That wheel was taken from 1128 Washington boulevard."

The stranger was so surprised he made no immediate effort to escape, and in a few minutes he was walled in by a crowd of shoppers. He then explained that he had bought the wheel for a small sum, and that if it really belonged to Mrs. Norstrom he would gladly take it back to her house. But Mrs. Norstrom insisted on his making explanations to a policeman.

At the Central Station when the man, who gave his name as Harry Reynolds, was searched it was found that he had a quantity of the Norstrom silver, as well as jewelry and other valuables that Mrs. Norstrom was able to identify.

The Norstrom house was robbed shortly after Mrs. Norstrom started down-town. Two men entered and deliberately searched the apartments. The curtains, the neighbors noticed, were drawn and the gas lighted. In less than an hour and a half Mrs. Norstrom was marching the man with her wheel to the police station. The robbers, Mrs. Norstrom says, carried away $300 worth of goods.

"I wondered at first," said Mrs. Norstrom, "if my husband had sold the wheel. I did not think the man was a thief, but I determined to know how he got that wheel. When he offered to make it right if it was a mistake I knew there was something wrong. When I saw what he had in his pockets, even to a little curio that was not worth anything, I concluded that the whole house was taken."

Mrs. Norstrom wears a miniature of a soldier, her brother, Sergeant Anderson, of the Fourteenth Regular Infantry, who was promoted for bravery at Santiago. Her husband is in business at 87 Canal street.

Reynolds refuses to talk about the affair. He would not say where he lived nor who was his companion. He is about 23 years old and well dressed.

STATE POWER TO FIX TAXES.

Supreme Court Decides Foreign Companies Subject to License Fees.

COURT NOT UNANIMOUS.

Question of Traveling Limit Clause in Insurance Policies Settled.

OTHER CASES PASSED ON.

Washington, D. C., Oct. 31.—The United States Supreme Court today announced its decision sustaining the constitutionality of that feature of the tax laws of New York which lays a tax on foreign corporations doing business in the State, according to the capital employed.

The case was instituted against James A. Roberts, Controller of the State of New York, to test the law and to vacate an assessment made on the capital of a large Western drug house having a branch in New York City.

The lower court sustained the validity of the law, and the Supreme Court now affirms this decision.

Judge Shiras, in announcing the court's opinion, said the law was settled that a State may impose such conditions for permitting a foreign corporation to do business within its limits as it may judge expedient, and that it may make the grant dependent upon the payment of a specific license tax, or a sum proportioned to the amount of its capital used within the State. This was not, the court held, a discrimination against the products of outside States.

Justice Harlan announced the dissent of himself and Justice Brown. Justice Harlan said the former decisions of this court had been uniform against State laws which favored domestic firms, corporations, or persons as against those from other States. If each State set up a system of special taxes on these outside bodies then it would in the aggregate amount to a sort of protective tariff system, overcoming the freedom of trade between the States.

Chief Justice Fuller announced the court's opinion affirming the judgment of the Supreme Court of Montana in the case of the St. Louis Mining and Milling company against the Montana Mining company, involving rights in mining claims.

The case of the Knights Templar and Masons' Life Indemnity company against C. E. Converse, decided in favor of Converse, involved to some extent the clause in many insurance policies as to the freedom of travel by the party insured.

Payment on an insurance policy was resisted on the ground that death had resulted while the insured was traveling outside the limits allowed by the policy.

The Court of Appeals of the Seventh Circuit decided in favor of the beneficiary under the policy and the company applied to the Supreme Court for a writ of certiorari. The decision today denies the application for the writ.

A rehearing was granted in the case of the United States against Earl B. Coe, involving certain ranch claims in Arizona. The application for rehearing was based in part upon the statement that Justice McKenna, while Attorney General, had directed the government's case through his assistants, and had later participated in the hearing and determination of the case.

GENERAL BARKLEY RESIGNS.

Commander of Second Brigade, Illinois National Guard, to Quit the Service.

Springfield, Ill., Oct. 31.—[Special.]—General James H. Barkley, commanding the Second Brigade of the Illinois National Guard, has sent his resignation to Governor Tanner and has asked that it be accepted as soon as possible. General Barkley gives as his reason for quitting the service that his business affairs will not permit him giving the service the attention it deserves.

General Barkley has held every position in the guard from private to Brigadier General. He received his first commission as Second Lieutenant in 1868, and for fourteen years he was Colonel of the Sixth Regiment. He was made Brigadier General in 1891.

General Barkley left tonight for Chicago, where he will be mustered out as Brigadier General of the Seventh Army Corps, which position he has held since the opening of the war with Spain.

NEWPORT'S CHIEF OF POLICE.

Loud in Praise of the Wonderful Dr. Greene's Nervura.

Uses It in His Family and Knows Its Marvelous Power to Cure.

Recommends Its Use to the People with Confidence.

How strongly impressive and encouraging, and with what powerfully irresistible weight and influence will the thrilling words of Pardon S. Kaull, Chief of Police of Newport, R. I., be received by the almost numberless people who are sick, out of health and in need of a remedy to cure, when it is widely known that this great head of the Police Bureau of Newport advises the use of Dr. Greene's Nervura blood and nerve remedy for the cure of the people. What person weighted down by weakness and disease will hesitate for an instant to take Dr. Greene's Nervura and be cured? What nervous, tired and discouraged woman, what nerve-shattered, weakened and exhausted man will delay for another moment to seek health in this wonderful remedy, Dr. Greene's Nervura? What parents will lose valuable time by not at once giving their delicate, sickly child this grand restorer of health and strength, Dr. Greene's Nervura? What sufferer from rheumatism, neuralgia, headache, poor blood, weak back, dyspepsia, kidney and liver complaint, or other weakening, enervating and painful affection, will lose health and perhaps life itself, by neglecting to take Dr. Greene's Nervura with this grand assurance of perfect and complete cure?

Chief of Police Kaull writes:

"I have used Dr. Greene's Nervura blood and nerve remedy in my family, and know of its benefits for toning up the system in cases of general debility after sickness of a serious nature. I have words of praise for it, and the fact of its being the prescription of a regular physician adds to my confidence in it."

Hesitate no longer, but try Dr. Greene's Nervura blood and nerve remedy at once.

As Chief of Police Kaull says, the fact that it is the prescription of a famous physician,

DR. GREENE

OF

148 State-st., Chicago, Ill.,

who is the most successful specialist in curing nervous, chronic or long-standing complaints, gives everybody perfect confidence in the remedy, and the further fact that Dr. Greene can be consulted free in regard to any case, either personally or by letter, assures almost absolutely certain cure.

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N. Y. Medical Journal says: The long continued and world-wide use of Apollinaris attests its merit.

THE TIMES, LONDON, speaking of APOLLINARIS, says: These FIGURES are more eloquent than words.

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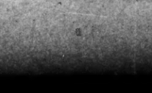
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KNOX HATS. Perfect Fall Shapes now ready. Get the best. JOHN E. SHAYNE & CO., Palmer House Block.

FOR DISPOSAL OF CITY REFUSE.

Solution of Garbage Question Is Now Believed to Be in Sight.

CONTRACTORS WILL BID.

Inform Special Committee They Will Take the Work for a Year.

MAYOR EXPRESSES RELIEF.

Mayor Harrison and his special committee on garbage took a long step yesterday toward settling the vexed question of the collection and disposal of the city's refuse for the coming year when they learned that a number of contractors were willing to bid on a one year's contract which would include the reduction or cremation of the garbage as well as its collection.

The committee met in the Mayor's office and there were present, besides the Mayor, Commissioner McGann, Superintendent Doherty, Commissioner Reynolds, Superintendent Crossette, and Aldermen Mayor and Maypole. Also called into the conference were the members of the firm of Campbell & Turner, which has a reduction plant in operation in Archer avenue; Henry McDonald, the dead animal contractor, who is operating another plant at Willow Springs; John S. Cooper and James Burke, who represent the Arnold reduction system; and President Dixon of the Dixon crematory of Toledo, O.

The contractors united in the statement that they were willing to put in bids for both the disposal and collection of the garbage under a one year's contract and take their chances in securing the contract for coming years through the advantage which would accrue through having a reduction plant in operation.

Will Cost Over Half a Million.

No figures were mentioned except that Henry McDonald said he had figured that he would be willing to do the entire work for the whole city for $350,000. This is not much more than the figures were let for one year under the five-year contract which was declared invalid by Judge Tuley.

The meeting finally adjourned till next Friday, when the committee will get together again to consider the specifications which will be prepared in the meantime by Commissioner McGann. They will be practically the same, however, as the old ones for the five-year contract, except that they will be only for one year. It was practically determined to advertise for bids under the one-year contract.

Speaking of the results of the meeting Mayor Harrison said:

"The statement of the contractors that they will put in bids for the erection of reduction works and the collection of the garbage under a one-year contract cleared the way for us materially. The main question now is, how low or high those bids will be.

"As matters stand we could advertise for the bids now, and then, if they are such as the city can accept profitably, the sum needed can be appropriated in the next appropriation bill and the contracts signed after the appropriations are made. By hurrying up the appropriation bill a little the matter could be fixed so as to cover all of next year.

"It is a question anyhow whether under Judge Tuley's decision the appropriation bill will not have to be passed earlier than has been the custom. It has been unnecessarily delayed of late years merely through dilatoriness and not because there was any reason for it. The department heads have been more to blame for this delay than the Finance committee or the City Council."

McGann Invites Investigation.

Commissioner of Public Works McGann granted the request of the Real Estate board that a committee of that body be allowed to observe the workings of the water rate ordinance adopted a year ago. Mr. McGann wrote in part as follows:

Without specifying the cause of complaint there appears to be an agitation in some quarters for a repeal of the water rate law, and for the purpose of getting reliable information on the operation of the law I would suggest that your board through the gentlemen who represented it on the Water commission and such others as may be appointed by you, make inquiry and examination of the books, etc., into the operation and administration of the present law. This would enable citizens interested in maintaining just and equitable water collection schedules to present facts to the Council in the event of an attempt to repeal the law. Every facility will be offered to such committee as may be selected to inquire into the operation of the law and the methods in the Water office.

Fewer deaths were recorded in the Bureau of Vital Statistics last week than for any previous week during the year. Except pneumonia, the nervous diseases, and Bright's disease, all the principal causes of death show marked reduction—consumption, the acute intestinal diseases, heart disease, and cancer especially.

The deaths under 1 year and the deaths between 1 and 5 years of age were the lowest of the year, while for the second time during this period the deaths of those over 60 years exceeded the deaths of infants.

Jubilee Weather Responsible.

The inclement weather of the jubilee week is probably responsible for the increase in the deaths from bronchitis and pneumonia, which numbered twenty-nine during the week ended Oct. 22, and forty-nine last week.

The effects of the recent pollution of the water supply are not yet apparent, but Health Commissioner Reynolds fears these may be looked for during the current week. He repeats his advice as to the necessity for purifying the lake water for domestic use.

The total number of deaths for the week was 343, against 358 for the corresponding period last year and 365 for the week ending Oct. 22.

Judge Grosscup decided the case of the Chicago General Street railway company, which sought to enjoin the city from cutting its wires, did not come within the jurisdiction of the United States Circuit Court, and ordered the dismissal of the bill.

The stand of the city administration in opposition to cedar block pavement has resulted in the receipt of hundreds of congratulatory letters from citizens.

LIEUT. A. E. PAULSEN IS DEAD.

Officer of the Second Illinois Infantry Succumbs to Typhoid Fever at Jacksonville, Fla.

Lieutenant Andrew Emil Paulsen of Company C, Second Illinois Infantry, died Sunday morning at Jacksonville, Fla., of typhoid fever just a few hours before his wife, who had left Chicago on Friday evening, reached his bedside.

Mrs. Paulsen, who lives at 203 Vilas place, received a telegram from a Mrs. Myerson of



LIEUTENANT ANDREW E. PAULSEN.
[Of Company C, Second Illinois Infantry, who died on Sunday at Jacksonville, Fla.]

Jacksonville, stating that her husband was extremely ill at her house. She started at once, but failed to get there in time.

Lieutenant Paulsen was 30 years of age and had been a member of the Illinois National Guard for eight years. Before the war he was bookkeeper for the Garden City Fan company.

Lieutenant Paulsen left a widow and a girl aged 12. His mother, Mrs. Galena Paulsen, lives at 1007 North Francisco avenue.

COLLIER SAYS HE IS RESTORED.

Sends a Letter to "The Tribune" Discussing Results of His Operation—Davis Looks for Benefit.

Access to reading matter and visitors having been cut off by the strict orders of Dr. F. A. Davis, Frank Howard Collier has betaken himself to writing. He has got hold of a package of note paper and a blunt pencil, and insists upon being allowed to indite letters to his friends and acquaintances. The following came yesterday to THE TRIBUNE:

"Recovery Ward, New Pavilion, Cook County Hospital, Oct. 30, 1898.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—I am an absolutely changed man, quiet and decorous, and I can already feel the absence of that terrible pressure on the brain that has been there for the last ten years, thanks to the ignorance of alleged alienists and surgeons of Chicago. I am feeling O. K.; pulse normal and respiration and temperature just as they should be. I can't say I look handsome, done up in antiseptic gauze and plaster, but I feel well. It is a pity the doctor will not allow my friends to call and see the 'new man,' with his 'once brilliant mind' restored.

"FRANK HOWARD COLLIER."

Dr. Davis thinks Mr. Collier's recovery from the operation will be speedy. No complications have set in and none is expected. There is a special nurse to look after the patient's wants, and especially to see to it that he keeps quiet and is not disturbed. Dr. E. C. Fortner, physician of the detention hospital, who visits his bedside two or three times a day, has not yet expressed an opinion as to the results to be expected from the operation, but he speaks hopefully.

Dr. Davis will decide on the matter of a second operation when he removes the bandages, perhaps today, and takes a look at the brain. If there is still no pulsation it may be considered proof of the presence of a tumor. A second operation then will be necessary. Dr. Davis said yesterday:

"Thus far the operation has been successful and the patient's condition is entirely satisfactory. And whatever may be true of his condition before his injury in 1889, Saturday's operation disclosed a condition which must have aggravated his trouble, and its removal, I trust, will be of much benefit, at least."

BORROW $38,000 ON A PLANT.

Winslow Brothers Give Trust Deed to Property in Carroll Avenue as Security for a Loan.

The Winslow Bros.' company has given to the Security Title and Trust company a trust deed to the premises 368 to 406 Carroll avenue as security for a loan of $38,000. The instrument was filed for record yesterday. The loan is for ten years at 6 per cent.

The number of realty transfers with a consideration of over $1,000 filed for record during October is smaller than last year.

The total for last month was 1,117, with an aggregate consideration of $5,565,562. During October, 1897, there were filed 1,238 transfers, with consideration of $7,604,528.

Smalley Printing company, cheapest and best printers on earth. 401 Dearborn-st.

MARSHALL FIELD & CO.

Great, Annual, Special-price Sale of

Aprons and Caps.



AFTERNOON TEA APRONS, SEWING APRONS, DOMESTIC and TRAINED NURSES' APRONS, HOUSEMAIDS', WAITING MAIDS', and LADIES-MAIDS' APRONS, BLACK SATEEN APRONS for office wear. ARTISTS' APRONS, ETC.

BREAKFAST AND DRESS CAPS, DUSTING CAPS and NIGHT CAPS, DOMESTIC and TRAINED NURSES' CAPS, HOUSEMAIDS', WAITING-MAIDS' and LADIES-MAIDS' CAPS.

All of the above in the newest and best styles—in a variety and quantity never approached by any other store in Chicago—at *especially reduced, very low prices* during November. We have but very little real competition in the Apron and Cap business and devote to these goods much more space and more salespeople than any other store—we more than double our usual quota of both for this Annual Sale.

MAIDS' APRONS—Plain Lawn with deep hem, hem and tucks, plain hem with embroidery insertion, hemstitched hem, hemstitched hem and satin stripe imitation tucks, plain hem and tucked ruffle, hem and embroidered ruffle, hem and lace insertion 25c

Plain Lawn, 60 inches wide, plain hem and ties 30c

Plain Striped Lawn and plain Lawn with embroidery insertion 30c

Plain Lawn, 60 inches wide, deep hem and wide ties 35c

Plain Lawn, 60 inches wide, plain hem, and wide or narrow tucks 45c

Plain Lawn with embroidery insertion or ruffle of embroidery 45c

Plain Lawn, deep hem or embroidery insertion 50c

Fine Lawn, 60 inches wide, plain hem and wide ties 55c

Fine Lawn, 60 inches wide, tucks and wide ties 65c

Fine Lawn, 72 inches wide, deep hem and wide ties 65c

Fine Lawn Aprons with embroidery insertion ..... 65c, 75c, 85c, 90c up to $3.50

WAITRESSES' APRONS with bib and shoulder ruffles ..... 50c, 60c, 95c, $1.00 up to $2.95

NURSES' APRONS, plain bib and shoulder straps ..... 65c, 85c, 90c up

SEWING and TEA APRONS—25c, 30c, 35c, 45c, 50c, 60c, 75c up to $3.50

Small Fancy Bib Aprons ..... 40c to $1.50

Small Fancy Aprons, trimmed lace and ribbons ..... 25c 35c, 45c, 50c, 65c, 75c, 85c, 95c up

Gingham Aprons ..... 25c and 45c

Black Sateen Aprons 25c

Back Checked Lawn Aprons 50c

English Aprons, Linen with bib and shoulder straps 40c, 45c, 50c, 60c, 75c

MAIDS' and WAITRESSES' CAPS—5c, 9c, 10c, 12c, 13c, 15c, 18c, 20c to 35c

NURSES' CAPS ..... 25c and 50c

DUSTING CAPS 25c

NIGHT CAPS 50c, 65c, $1.35

HALF SLEEVES ..... 25c pair

Fine BREAKFAST and DRESS CAPS and CAPS for elderly ladies at very pleasing prices.

Basement Department:

Lawn Aprons, with satin stripe, hemstitched hem 15c

Lawn Aprons, with fancy stripe, hemstitched hem 20c

Lawn Aprons, hemstitched satin stripe, plain hem, with embd. trimmed bib straps over shoulder 25c

Fancy Swiss Aprons, with tucks and shirred satin ribbon trimmed pocket 35c

Maids' and Waitresses' Caps at ..... 5c, 9c, 10c and 12c

Our Apron and Cap Department has been removed to a new location on the Washington street side of the 2d floor of our main building—where we have better facilities for the showing and selling of our large and varied stock. During this month, however, much additional space will be given over to these goods.

Dainty Fashions for Babies—In Chicago's Greatest Babies' Bazaar.

Babies' Long Coats—a very extensive line—in rich and handsome materials—all neatly and effectively trimmed.
Prices ..... $2.50, $2.75 up to $85

Babies' Caps and Bonnets for autumn and winter—Parisian Fancies—new and charming styles—at prices to suit all—
75c, $1, $1.25 up to $28.50

Our Special Order Department was established with the object of reproducing customers' own ideas in Women's and Children's Underwear and Infants' Garments, either by hand or machine work. We also trim Infants' Baskets and Hampers to order. Charges are reasonable—work of the finest grade. Leave orders at Musiin Underwear Department.

MARSHALL FIELD & CO.

Imported Costumes & Wraps

Europe's unrivaled modistes—Felix, Worth, Doucet, Paquin, Beer, and others—contributed exquisite originals to adorn the recent auspicious opening of our Great Cloak and Costume Floor (3rd floor). The thousands of visitors attracted by this event and since, will remember the brilliant exhibition of these beautiful creations in our Empire Room. We now propose to dispose of these Imported Costumes and Wraps at

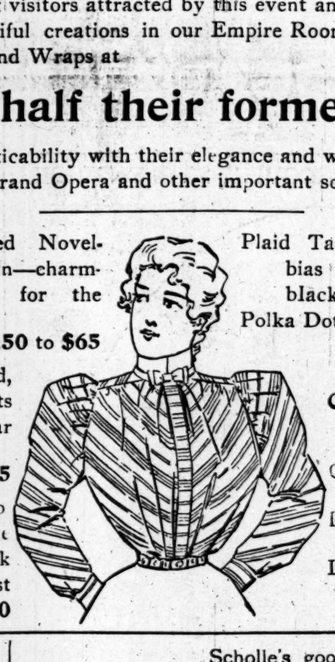
exactly half their former prices.

These garments combine practicability with their elegance and we have no doubt that many of them will be admired at the Grand Opera and other important social events of this season.

Silk Waists: Fine Imported Novelties from Paris and Berlin—charming, exclusive fashions for the Opera. Prices from $27.50 to $65

Special item in Fancy Striped, Taffeta Silk Shirt Waists—with tucked stock collar and fitted lining—at $6.95

Taffeta Silk Waists—elaborately trimmed with white lace appliqued on black Chiffon; in the newest shades $20



Plaid Taffeta Silk Shirt Waists—with bias tucked front, and fitted lining; black and white, red and navy.....$8

Polka Dot Shirt Waists—with stock and tie—very suitable for wear with tailored suit.....$10

Children's Aprons at interesting prices—special showing on 3rd floor.

Creeping Aprons, 85c; Fancy Aprons.....65c to $3

Long Sleeved Gingham Aprons 75c

Long Sleeved White Aprons, with embroidery on sleeves and neck $1

JAPAN'S MODERN CABINET.

Whole Body Resigns Over the Question of Filling the Portfolio of Education.

Yokohama, Oct. 31.—The whole Cabinet has resigned, the Ministers being unable to agree upon the question of filling the portfolio of Education.

Thus the first attempt at party government in Japan has proved a failure. It is probable the next Cabinet will be a coalition of liberals and clan leaders.

You all read of Captain Kidd and Captain Morgan when you were children. Read of them and all the famous pirates of the Spanish Main in "The Buccaneers and Their Reign of Terror," beginning in THE SUNDAY TRIBUNE Nov. 6.



PROPOSALS FOR GARBAGE CREMATOR. Chief Quartermaster's Office, 415 Pullman Building, Chicago, Oct. 20, 1898.—Sealed proposals will be received at this office until 11 o'clock a. m. November 2, 1898, and then opened, for construction of a Garbage Cremator at Fort Thomas, Ky., in accordance with plans and specifications to be seen at this office and at the office of the Quartermaster there. CHAS. D. PALMER, Capt. and A. Q. M., U. S. Vols., Actg. Chief Quartermaster.

PROPOSALS FOR TENTAGE. CHIEF QUARTERMASTER'S Office, 415 Pullman Building, Chicago, Ill., Oct. 29, 1898.—Sealed proposals will be received at this office until 11 o'clock a. m., Nov. 6, 1898, for furnishing 500 Hospital Tents, with all appurtenances, and with privilege of 100 per centum increase, if required. Full information may be obtained on application to the undersigned. CHAS. D. PALMER, Capt. and Asst. Qr. Mr., U. S. Vols. Acting Chief Quartermaster.

MARSHALL FIELD & CO.

Scholle's good furniture.

The mission of the Davenport



The Davenport sofa seems to come under the head of a *long felt want.*

It is not a classic in furniture *designing.*

Just a great big, luxurious roomy affair, whose sole mission is to do away with *that tired feeling.*

We make Davenports to fit any space in the home.

Like all of our upholstered furniture making, it's well done.

Here is our recipe:

Double sets of springs in seat, spring ends and back, pure hair for the padding, and best workmanship to fashion the materials. "Not poppy nor mandragora, nor all the drowsy syrups of the world" will woo sleep as will a Davenport sofa, as we make them.

The prices range from $75 to $150 for our make, according to the covering selected. We have the lower priced kind, with single springs, at from $35 to $65.

SCHOLLE & CO., 222 Wabash, bet. Adams & Jackson-sts.

West India Cruises From NEW YORK

The Elegant Passenger Steamers
S. S. MADIANA, 3,050 tons, sails Feb. 4th.
S. S. PRETORIA, 3,300 tons, sails Feb. 16th.
S. S. ORINOCO, 2,000 tons, sails Feb. 25th.
Other steamers every ten days.
Specially fitted with electric lights, baths, and all latest improvements. For PORTO RICO, St. Thomas, St. Croix, St. Kitts, Guadaloupe, Dominica, Martinique, Barbados, Jamaica and Demerara. For illustrated pamphlets giving rates of passage and all information, apply to A. E. OUTERBRIDGE & CO., Agents, 39 Broadway, New York. ARTHUR AHERN, Secretary, Quebec, Canada, or THOS. COOK & SON, 234 So. Clark-st., Chicago.

PROPOSALS FOR FRESH BEEF AND FRESH MUTTON. Office Chief Commissary, Chicago, Ill., Oct. 27, 1898. Sealed proposals will be received here until 12 o'clock m., Nov. 28, 1898, and opened, for furnishing and delivering Fresh Beef and Fresh Mutton called for by Commissaries at Fort Brady, Mich., Columbus Barracks, Ohio, Fort Sheridan, Ill., Fort Thomas, Ky., Fort Wayne, Mich., Columbus Arsenal, Tenn., Indianapolis Arsenal, Ind., Rock Island Arsenal, Ill., and Camp Hamilton, near Lexington, Ky., during six months commencing January 1, 1899. Proposals received and opened same hour by Commissaries of these posts, each receiving proposals for his own post only. Information furnished on application. Envelopes containing proposals should be endorsed "Proposals for Fresh Beef, and Fresh Mutton," and addressed to undersigned or to Commissary at post bid for. FRED A. SMITH, Major, C. S.

THE KEELEY CURE

For Drunkenness and Drug Addictions
Parent Institute, Dwight, Ill.
PRIVATE COLONIAL COTTAGE FOR LADIES.
Chicago Office, Room 402, 269 Dearborn-st. City references to cured men and women. All correspondence confidential.
Tel. Main 506 THOMAS E. BARRY, Supt.

READ THE TRIBUNE FOR RELIABLE SPORTING NEWS.

THE FAIR

ESTABLISHED 1875 STATE, ADAMS AND DEARBORN STREETS.

Sacrifice of $100,000 Worth of Dress Goods & Silks

Our recent Dress Goods and Silk Buyer overstocked us to this extent. We cannot return the goods and there is but one way open to us to sell the overstock.

We Must Take an Immense Loss

No matter how great the sacrifice this overstock must be reduced *NOW.* It's the opportunity of years to buy the newest, most desirable Dress Goods and Silks—taken right out of the packing cases at prices averaging a *SAVING OF ONE-HALF.*

50% Off Novelty Dress Goods

$1.50, reduced from $3.00—high class imported French & German novelties, exclusive designs in all the new fall colorings, reduced from $3.00 a yard to..... $1.50

$1.25, reduced from $2.50—48-inch Two-Toned Covert Mixtures, 46-inch Two-Toned Poplin Cords, 44-inch Two-Toned Brocades, reduced from $2.50 yard to $1.25

$1.00, reduced from $2.00—44-inch Silk and Wool Novelties—44-inch Silk and Wool Bayaderes 44-inch Mohair and Wool Fancies—45-inch Two-Toned Whipcords—45-in. Two-Toned Serges—46-inch All-Wool Bayaderes—46-inch All-Wool Broches—46-inch Plain and Fancy Weaves—reduced from $2.00 to..... $1.00

50c, reduced from $1.00—51-inch Mixed Yarn Cheviots, 40-in. All-Wool Novelties in chevron effect—44-in. Silk and Wool Bayaderes—46-inch Two-Toned Diagonals—40-inch Silk and Wool Plaids in basket, serge and poplin weaves—reduced from $1.00 a yard to..... 50c

35c, reduced from 69c—46-in. Silk & Wool Novelties—40-in. Wool Bulb Cloths—40-in Wool Bourettes—40-in. Checks and Two-Toned Effects in all the new fall colorings—reduced from 69c yard to..... 35c

15c, reduced from 39c—38-inch Mohair and Wool Plaids—38-inch Mohair and Wool Checks—38-inch Mohair and Wool Mixtures—reduced from 39c yard to..... 15c

Black Goods at Prices Not Known Before.

35c, reduced from 75c—42 and 44 inch Brocades and Lizards—reduced from 75c to.. 35c

50c, reduced from $1.00—44-inch all-wool Crepons, heavy raised novelties—reduced from $1 to..... 50c

45, reduced from 75c—48-in. Black Storm Serges—reduced from 75c to 45c

$1.00, reduced from $1.75—46-in. Travers, 46-in. Epingelines, 46-in. Diagonals, reduced from $1.75 to..... $1.00

75c, reduced from $1.50—44-in. Poplins—44-inch Jacquards—44-inch Silk and Wool Novelties—44-inch Mohair and Wool Novelties—46-inch Epingelines—46-inch Bengalines—reduced from $1.50 to.. 75c

$1.25, reduced from $2.25—46-in. Bengalines, 46-in. Whipcords 46-in. all-wool Brocades, 45-in. Mohair and Wool Crepons, reduced from $2.25 to..... $1.25

$1.50, reduced from $3.00—45-in. Silk Crepons, the richest goods on the market—reduced from $3.00 to..... $1.50

Silks—Velvets—Tremendous Reductions.

25c, reduced from 39c, satin stripes and cord, bow satins, reduced from 39c to..... 25c

35c, reduced from 69c—including lizards, shot taffetas, three-toned figured taffeta, Roman and roy striped taffetas, reduced from 69c to..... 35c

50c, reduced from 85c—Fancy Figured Taffeta, Plaid Taffetas, Checked Taffetas, Checked Satin and striped Taffetas—reduced from 85c to..... 50c

75c, reduced from $1.39—Including beautiful Plaid Taffetas, Warp Print Checked Taffetas, Ombre Striped Taffetas, Barre Checked Taffetas, etc.—reduced from $1.39 to..... 75c

75c, reduced from $1.25—Plain Silk Velvet, light and dark colors—all shades—reduced from $1.25 to..... 75c

$1.00, reduced from $1.50—Plain silk Velvet in all the new fall shadings, reduced from $1.50 to..... $1.00

Jackets and Capes. 7 Great Bargain Groups.

Over 800 garments—odd quantities from 37 different lines—all grouped together and offered at special prices tomorrow—such selling of strictly up-to-date, desirable merchandise borders on the marvelous.



Group 1—Ladies' Jackets, fine all-wool kersey, blue and black, 4-button, box front, full satin lined, stylish and serviceable covert cloth, piped with brown velvet, would be splendid value at $6.75, at..... $4.98

Group 2—Ladies' Jackets, made of high class imported boucle, new style, 3-button cutaway and box fronts, lined throughout with all-silk satin duchess, also fine soft finish kerseys in tan, royal brown and black, fancy taffeta lined, new dart sleeves, reg. $13.50 and $15.00 jackets at.. $8.75

Group 3—Ladies' Jackets, a handsome lot of fly-front kerseys, beautifully braided, Skinner's satin lined, also stylish tan and Castor kerseys, box and cutaway fronts, full lined in satin and taffetas, regular $14.50 and $16.50 jackets at..... $10.75

Group 4—Ladies' Jackets, a very fine collection of high grade melions, kerseys, whipcords, Venetians, and covert cloths, in tan and other handsome shades—fly fronts, 4 and 6 button box, shield fronts with military collars and 24 and 27 cutaway, all lined with richest taffeta silk, not a garment in the lot worth less than $20 to $22.50, at $14.75

Group 5—Ladies' Capes in all-silk plush, 25 in. long, immense sweep, richly jetted all over, silk lined and full thibet trimmed, regular price $6.49—at..... $4.98

Group 6—Ladies' Capes in fine boucle and kersey, 20 inches long, thibet fur trimmed, splendidly tailored, regular price $8.75—Sale price..... $5.98

Group 7—Ladies' Capes in tight curl boucle, 27 and 30 inches long, satin lined and finished with straps of kersey, inverted plait back, regular price $12.50—Sale price..... $8.75



25% to 40% saving on ...FURS...

A special purchase of $15,000 worth of Choice Furs that at these prices will make the fur fly!



Best Alaska Seal Jackets—Made in the very latest style and best possible manner—the skins are carefully selected and the garment guaranteed to give satisfaction—a positive saving of $50.00 to $60.00 on this garment—sale price..... $165.00

Electric Seal Jackets—Made of best solid full skins, finest satin lining, perfect in make, fit and finish—instead of $45, for this sale.. $36.50

Siberian Marten Tab Collarettes—Made of choice skins, trimmed with 12 tails and 2 heads, best satin lining, worth $15.00—sale price..... $8.75

Electric Seal Tab Collarette, with yoke of astrakhan, trimmed with 6 tails, light colored satin linings, cheap at $7.50—special sale price..... $4.98

Fur Storm Collars—of best Electric Seal, Siberian or American Stone Marten, trimmed with 8 to 10 tails and 2 heads, values from $10.00 to $12.50—choice for this sale only..... $7.50

Tab Neckscarfs—the latest in Neckwear—made of Electric Seal, Siberian Marten or Imitation Stone Marten, trimmed with 10 tails and 2 heads, a very stylish and pretty fall neck dress—choice of above for this sale..... $4.98



Lady of the house (to bore, who generally calls just as she is about to go shopping)—"Won't you let me ring for a little refreshment for you?"
Bore—"I think I'll take a little something just before I go."
Lady of the house—"O, then, do have it now!"—Punch.

EDITORIAL SHEET.

The Chicago Daily Tribune.

PART TWO. Pages 9 to 16.

TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 1, 1898—SIXTEEN PAGES.

AY INVITE AN OPEN RACE WAR.

ort Negroes at Wilming- n Will Put a County Ticket in the Field.

SSELL ON THE SCENE.

ught the Governor Will Try to Dissuade Blacks from Their Purpose.

HITES SAY "RULE OR DIE."

[BY A STAFF CORRESPONDENT].
ilmington, N. C., Oct. 31.—[Special.]—
situation here is made more threatening
ght by a report that the negroes have
ded to defy the whites by the nomination
county ticket, regardless of the wishes
overnor Russell.
ould this program be carried out, in
ation of the agreement with the Demo-
who have changed their candi-
for the Lower House, open battle with
egro voters on election day cannot well
verted.
overnor Russell arrived in the city unex-
dly tonight, and it is understood that
visit is for the purpose of dissuading
negroes from taking any action which
tend to further aggravate the whites.
whatever may be the issue, North
ina is in the throes of a most remark-
campaign. Nothing like it has been ex-
ced since the days of reconstruction.
issue is one of white supremacy. An-
ing to the blacks is the only topic dis-
ed in the papers, on the stump, and even
pulpit.
re in Wilmington, which is the nucleus
the white man's party," the situation
been at times exceedingly critical. The
is fortified as if for a siege.
re is a new rapid firing gun in the
armory, in nearly every house is a
hester rifle, and the office of the local
paper is a veritable arsenal. The city
been divided into blocks in charge of
mants and captains, with places of
ge for women and children should the
war culminate in a bloody struggle.
this warlike demonstration is due to the
that the white men have determined
under no circumstances shall the black
vote, and if the latter persist in going to
olls they will be met by armed resist-

ia, to the impartial observer, an order-
well-behaved, business-like city. Its
ves are lined with huge ocean steamers
ing cotton for all parts of the world; its
road depots are scenes of animation, and
business streets impress one with their
mercial appearance.
e merchants are as excellent a set of
ness-men as one could find anywhere.
must have been, therefore, a serious situ-
n of affairs which could have provoked
en to take the law into their own
ds, to deliberately defy the federal
horities, and to disfranchise at the muzzle
rifle thousands of American citizens
ause the latter happened to be black.

Provocation of the Whites.

h, indeed, is the case. There appears
e been every provocation for the ex-
steps which have been taken. It
be understood, in the first place,
of the population of the town 10,000
white people and nearly 15,000 are

er the old Democratic régime this dis-
ction in numbers was obviated by a sys-
of gerrymandering in the wards, which
ed all the negroes in one section, and
the white men a majority in the Board
dermen. This white board named the
officers, while the police magistrates
appointed by the Democratic Legis-

e election of a fusion Legislature,
ugh the alliance of white and black Re-
icans and white Populists, changed this
tion of affairs. In this eastern section
e State, where the negroes were numer-
stronger than the whites, but where
had been prevented by various methods
holding official positions, they clam-
for relief.
e fusion Legislature thereupon passed
most remarkable law, giving the Repub-
Governor power to appoint the Mayor
e city and also as many Aldermen as
citizens might elect. The police magis-
s were also under the same law, elected
popular suffrage.
was not long consequently before the
e character of the city government was
ged. The Republican Mayor and the
d of Aldermen, many of the latter being
es, appointed forty negro policemen,
most the entire force. The white police
strates were superseded by negroes,
a negro Register of Deeds and a negro
ner were given office. Negro Deputy
s, who could not read the names upon
warrants nor write their own names,
as numerous as sands upon the shore.

Misrule in the Courts.

magistrates came into close contact
the citizens holding the power of police
, with authority to fine and imprison,
also having jurisdiction in all cases
re the amount involved did not exceed
. Administration of justice by those
strates was a farce. They would dis-
any case for a couple of dollars, if the
d was white, while the colored crimi-
invariably went free. Men accused of
es sometimes escaped the clutches of the
through the ignorance of the Deputy
ffs.
nder these circumstances it is easy to
how the city became demoralized. The
roes, who, when kept under control, were
eable and docile, became lawless and
ulent when freed from all restraint.
ing secure from punishment they be-
to burglarize, and riot, and to be insults
the white women of the city.
this was bad enough, but the busi-
men began soon to realize that the
n of affairs was not only insufferable
them personally, but was a serious detri-
t to the progress of the city. Capitalists
came here to invest money, and who
the local offices administered by
roes, promptly took the next train for
North or West with their money in their
kets.
frated by this situation the business-
took the matter into their own hands.
Chamber of Commerce, the President
hich is a prominent Republican, passed
ries of resolutions setting forth that
condition here was a menace to life and
erty and every member of the organiza-
signed the resolutions, irrespective of

n that time the business-men, the
ers, shippers, merchants, lawyers, and
citizens of the city generally, have
control.
anti-negro movement in this city is
it will thus be seen, a political one. The
atic politicians in the city have sim-
advantage of the situation, but
they have agreed to withdraw their
es for the Legislature in favor of
minated by the business element, in
that through this compromise the
ocrats may not put a ticket in the

truce having been effected and the
, therefore, having no incentive to
the polls, the outlook is that there will
conflict between the races here in
ington election day, although the white
have not relaxed their determination to
the negroes from voting at any cost.

Negroes May Submit.

conditions in Wilmington have been
with accurate detail because no doubt appears that the business-men of the city and the white taxpayers generally, who pay 95 per cent of the taxes, have been justified in their action.

Unfortunately, however, the situation here has given the Democratic press throughout the State an opportunity to revive the race issue until the country people are aroused to the point of desperation. The editorials in the newspapers have been extreme and vindictive. Every incident that tended to show the lustfulness and brutality of the negro, or which could be used to inflame the resentment of the whites, has been given prominence day by day with display type. Every utterance of Republican orators upon the stump which could be twisted into praise for the negro or made to reflect in any way upon the white race has been prominently repeated in each issue of the daily papers with all manner of angry and excited comments.

A negro editor of this city who, in discussing a lynching, reflected upon the morals of white women, has been pilloried in the press from one end of the State to the other, and white Democrats compliment themselves upon their forbearance in not having lynched him long ago.

The Democratic campaigners upon the stump indulge in the most intemperate and violent appeals to the whites to wipe the negroes from the face of the earth, one of the speakers in particular, ex-Congressman Waddell, publicly uttering language that might easily instigate a massacre. His remarks are editorially approved in the newspapers, because, as one paper remarked, there is no foolishness about them. Even poetry is printed loudly declaring that the whites must rule the land or die.

Intimidate the Blacks.

While appealing letters from women, affidavits from Northern men who have turned Democrats, and other literature of like character fill the daily press of the State, the newspapers' attacks upon the negroes are vicious in their bitterness. While the whites who read the newspapers are thus stirred to a spirit of vengeance against the negro, the latter is intimidated by demonstrations which appeal to his dense comprehension.

For instance, the rapid-firing gun was brought to Wilmington for the purpose of impressing the blacks with its murderous quality, and a white man's labor bureau has been formed with the avowed purpose to displace the negroes with white labor. Many of the business-men said today that the movement was quite successful, large numbers of negro porters, messengers, and truck drivers having been supplanted by whites. The negroes employed upon the wharves in various capacities have all been told that they will be discharged and turned adrift if they attempt to vote on election day.

In addition to all this the black man is still further being terrorized by the appearance at political meetings of hundreds of men wearing red shirts, the lurid color of which is supposed to strike fear to the negro heart. Throughout the State Democratic gatherings are now known as "red shirt rallies." The custom is imported from South Carolina, where, according to the Democratic managers, it was practiced with success in suppressing the colored vote.

There is absolutely no reason why in central and western North Carolina this feeling of antagonism to and hatred of the blacks should be thus stimulated and inflamed.

Where the Whites Are Unjust.

There is no danger of negro domination in these sections, for the whites outnumber the negroes by a large percentage. The anti-negro movement there is purely political, inaugurated by the Democrats as the issue most likely to succeed, while here in Wilmington it has its rightful origin in the principle of self-protection.

The result will be, however, that not only here in the eastern part of the State, but practically everywhere in North Carolina, the negroes will be disfranchised on election day.

The enmity against them is now too bitter and too deep seated to be removed. If they vote it will be at the peril of their lives. The probability is that they will not, as a general thing, make their appearance at the polls.

The Republican leaders, alarmed at the state of affairs which has resulted from negro domination here, and fearful of tragic consequences, have deserted the negroes, and the latter, without leaders, have no fixed or definite purpose. They have been cowed by threats and intimidation into a state of absolute fear.

Here in this city their maladministration has deprived them of all sympathy in their dilemma, and their colored brethren throughout the State will be made to suffer the deprivation of a right which ought to be exercised by every American citizen from Maine to California.

RECORDER ASKS FOR APPROPRIATION FOR REGISTRAR'S OFFICE.

Requests County Board to Give Him $3,800 for Balance of Fiscal Year—Decision to Be Made Next Week—Positions to Be Filled.

The County board yesterday received from County Recorder Simon the details of an appropriation required for the establishment of the office of Registrar of Titles. An emergency allotment of funds is asked for the two remaining months of the fiscal year. The salaries were fixed at $3,800. Such supplies as are needed can be drawn through the Recorder's office. The deputies needed are two examiners, a chief deputy, registry clerk, chainman, judgment clerk, tract index clerk, alphabetical and transfer clerk, keeper of vault, inspector of premises, tax and special assessment clerk, and cashier. Recorder Simon says he will employ them only as they are needed.

If the board grants the request the Recorder says he will open the offices soon. The communication cannot be passed on by the board until Monday, however, as it was referred to the Finance committee. Recorder Simon proposes to pay his examiners salaries of $5,000 a year each. The law requires that at least two shall be appointed, their duties being to sit as masters to inquire into the petitions as they are filed, and to prepare the case for the issuance of a certificate of registration under the law. They will hold the most important positions in the office of the Registrar.

The Recorder also asked the County board to find new quarters for the Jury commission and secure for him the rooms formerly occupied by the Registrar when the office was first opened, on the third floor of the Courthouse.

The following is a list of the positions asked to be appropriated for by the County board:

	Salary a year.	For two months.
Two examiners of title at $5,000 per year each	$10,000	$1,666
One chief deputy	1,500	250
One registry clerk	1,500	250
One chainman	1,500	250
One judgment clerk	1,300	216
One tract index clerk	1,300	216
One alphabetical and transfer clerk	1,300	216
One keeper of vault	1,200	200
One inspector of premises	1,200	200
One tax and special assessment clerk	1,200	200
One cashier	750	125
Total salaries for two months		$3,888

PROF. JAMES IN CINCINNATI.

Chicago Man May Accept Presidency of the University in the Ohio Metropolis.

Cincinnati, O., Oct. 31.—[Special.]—Professor Edmund J. James of Chicago, who has been offered the Presidency of the Cincinnati University, arrived in the city Monday morning. It is said from an authentic source he will accept the Presidency. He will remain in the city until Tuesday afternoon. He has until the latter part of December to accept the position.

The reception committee to wait on Professor James tendered him a dinner at the Queen City club this afternoon.

Read "The Buccaneers and Their Reign of Terror," beginning in THE TRIBUNE Sunday, Nov. 6.

ARMY FOR CUBA TO BE DELAYED.

Believed That Troops Will Not Sail Before the Last of November.

NEW RULE BY NEW YEAR

Americans to Occupy the Island, Even Should Blanco's Forces Remain.

NEWS OF NATION'S CAPITAL.

WASHINGTON BUREAU CHICAGO TRIBUNE, Washington, D. C., Oct. 31

Plans for Occupation of Cuba.

Plans for the army of occupation are still being perfected, but the time when it will embark is as yet undecided. Nov. 3 was set for this movement, but now it is believed it will not begin until the latter part of November, as the War department officials desire to confer with Colonels Hecker and Lee, who went to Cuba to inspect camps, before movement begins. They have already sailed, and will reach here in a few days.

The government will not delay in taking possession after Jan. 1, whether the Spanish army has evacuated Cuba or not. The whole army of occupation will not embark simultaneously, but the policy of the War department will be to send brigades to take the places of departing Spaniards.

Already two or three regiments of the garrison for Cuba have gone, and General Lee's Seventh Army Corps will be the next to go. He stated to THE TRIBUNE correspondent that he expected to reach Cuba with his corps early in November.

Arrangements are now being made as rapidly as possible for the comfort of the troops in Cuba, and advertisements for bids for materials suitable for that climate have been prepared and will be issued in a few days.

The Civil Service Reform league has sent a letter to the President expressing its hope that he will not, as reported in some papers, withdraw a number of places now filled by civil service methods from the scope of the civil service rules. The letter says:

Civil Service Law Upheld.

"The league submits for your consideration the certainty that such changes, whatever their motive and however they may be explained by those by whom they are suggested, will be greeted alike by the friends and enemies of the merit system as a step backward—a step the more significant because it will be the first step backward avowedly taken by the executive branch of the government since the civil service law took effect.

"The merit system in our public administration has proved its worth. Experience has shown that wherever the hostility of appointing or governing officers has not been an impediment it has improved the personnel of the branches in which it has been established and reduced the public expense, while in other branches where the rule has not been applied the case has often been notably the reverse.

"In the classified force of the departmental service at Washington alone during the period from 1883 to 1896 the saving effected annually through increased efficiency has been estimated, in the official reports of the Civil Service commission, at more than $3,000,000.

"We believe that changes, whereby positions and classes of positions are now removed permanently from the classified service, will be accepted not only as a step backward but as proof that the system is not regarded by the present administration as here, and here to stay, and will inevitably awaken doubts as to the sincerity of repeated declarations of the party now dominant in national affairs that the law establishing it shall be thoroughly and honestly enforced and extended wherever practicable."

Secretary Alger today relieved Major General Graham, Brigadier Generals Liscum, Baldwin, Whither, Egbert, Hulings, and Worth from service in the volunteer army.

General Lawton to Relieve General Graham.

General Henry W. Lawton, who has just returned from Santiago, was today ordered to the command of the Second Army Corps at Camp Meade, Pa., to relieve General Graham. This corps will be a part of the Cuban army of occupation and is under orders to proceed to Huntsville, Ala. General Graham, who was a Major General of volunteers, held a commission as Brigadier General in the regular army, but was retired on Sept. 28, and still holds the rank of Major General of volunteers.

General Greely, Chief Signal Officer, will leave for California in about two weeks on business connected with telegraph lines of the army on the Pacific coast.

Colonel Worth Promoted to Be Retired.

The President today appointed Colonel W. S. Worth of the Sixteenth Infantry in the regular service and a Brigadier General in the volunteer service, to be a Brigadier General in the regular army, vice Coppinger, retired. General Worth was wounded at San Juan, and will be placed on the retired list immediately.

General Worth probably will be an invalid during the remainder of his life. He had a good record in the civil war, having been brevetted twice for gallant and meritorious conduct. He has already sent in his request for retirement, and this will leave another vacancy in the grade of Brigadier.

Several applications for promotions to this rank, with an understanding that retirement shall follow, have been made, and the matter is being considered by the President.

The officer who has been selected for the permanent place is Major General Thomas M. Anderson, second in command at Manila. He will serve about a year before retiring.

May Blow the Merrimac to Pieces.

Another meeting was held by the Board of Construction and Repair today to decide what will be done about raising the Cristobal Colon, the Vizcaya, and the Rina Mercedes, but as no conclusion was reached the question will come up again next Wednesday.

Members of the board are favorable to raising the Rina Mercedes and the Colon, but the proposition to expend any money trying to save the Vizcaya will in all probability be vetoed.

The collier Merrimac, which first brought Lieutenant Hobson to the notice of the country, came in for some consideration, and it was practically decided to destroy it with dynamite, as it partially obstructs the channel of Santiago.

Work is now in progress on the Mercedes and Colon, and Lieutenant Hobson is confident that the Viscaya can be saved. He wants the contract with the wrecking company now working on these ships abrogated and authority given him to do the work in his own way.

Ambassador Hitchcock at St. Petersburg advises the State department that arrangements have been made with the United States Steamship company of Copenhagen for the establishment of a direct line between St. Petersburg, Riga, and New York. The advantage to the importers in this country of a direct line, which has not existed before, will be in cheaper freights and the avoidance of transshipment.

It is estimated that Russia consumes 1,000,000 bales of cotton annually, of which a comparatively small proportion comes from the United States. Every pound of freight from this country is transshiped, and it is asserted by the Ambassador that this trade could be immensely increased by avoiding the delay and expense of transshipment at Liverpool, Hamburg, and Bremen.

The same is true in respect to the products of American manufactories, for which there is an increasing demand in Russia.

ENGLISH CARTOON WHICH NEARLY CAUSED A WAR.



QUIT!—PRO QUO?

J. B.—"Go away! Go away!"
French Organ Grinder—"Eh? What you give me if I go?"
J. B.—"I'll give you something if you don't!"—Punch.

The above cartoon in Punch of two weeks ago, representing France as an organ grinder, was the cause of much muttering in France. It made the Paris mob sore, and for a time there was possibility of a popular uprising for war with a country which had dared to compare France with an organ grinder. But something else happened to detract the mob's interest and war was again averted.

JAMES TRIAL IS DEFERRED.

Judge Shackleford Fails to Appear in the Kansas City Court.

SERIO-COMIC SITUATION.

Ex-Governor Stone Replies to Partisan Attacks Made in the Case.

JESSE IS A POPULAR IDOL.

[FROM A STAFF CORRESPONDENT.]
Kansas City, Mo., Oct. 31.—[Special.]—The trial of young Jesse James for train robbery was on the Jackson County criminal docket for this morning, but no one seriously believed it would begin today, and it didn't.

Young Jesse turned his cigar stand in the courthouse over to his uncle, Frank James, long enough to go over to the Criminal Court Building and go through the motions of expecting to be tried. Judge Wofford opened court promptly at 9 o'clock and announced, with a great deal of surprise, that Judge Dorsey W. Shackleford, whom he had appointed to try the case, did not seem to be among those present. The bailiffs anxiously was duly forwarded, but it hasn't caught up with Judge Shackleford yet. Of course the Republicans, who have said that a strong wing of the Democratic party was behind young James and would not let him be tried until after election, are now busy repeating: "I told you so."

The political feature of the trial was accentuated by the failure to have it taken up and begun when called. Politics and public sympathy sometimes make themselves felt in the courts of justice. Such things have happened, even in Illinois, within the memory of some of the oldest inhabitants, but when they come in and cause a trial for a capital offense to be indefinitely postponed and the whole ponderous machinery of justice absolutely clogged it is something to wonder at. The case of Jesse James the younger for train robbery is recognized as a political issue by both parties. The Republicans affirm it from the housetops, and the Democrats, while denying that it is an issue, practically admit it by discussing the subject both in the papers and from the stump. The Kansas City Journal had a line in type an inch high printed in red ink across the front page: "In order to vote against the train robber gang you must register tomorrow."

Ex-Governor Stone Charges Libel.

Ex-Governor Stone, Democrat, in his speech in Turner Hall, Kansas City, found it necessary to refute the assertions made against his party and its attitude towards young Jesse James in these words: "Personally, I know nothing about the young man or others concerned in the affair. I have no sentiment in regard to it. One thing I am concerned in is that train-robbing must be ended in Missouri. I was instrumental in having it made a capital offense. On my recommendation the penalty was made capital punishment for train robbers. Whoever is guilty of it in Missouri should be hanged; not sent to the penitentiary, but executed. I don't care whether he bears one name or another; whether it is Jesse James or John Brown. If he is not guilty he should be acquitted; if guilty he should be convicted. Environment should have nothing to do with it. Get at the truth by judicial process. I have been reading libelous things about men, among them officials, Judges in high courts, and citizens, who up to now have moved among you without reproach. It is said that Democrats sympathize with the crime. I say it is a libel."

Thrown around the courtroom and put into the hands of almost every one who was there was a paper called the Leader, containing a list of the Republican candidates and pictures and sketches of prominent Republicans. One of the editorials read: "There are respectable men on the Democratic ticket, but they are in such bad company that the decent citizens of the county will snow them under with the rest of the guerrillas and train-robber sympathizers." Another editorial read: "If you scratch a Democrat's back deep enough you will find a guerrilla, and if you scratch his back hard enough you will find a train-robber."

These attacks, of course, have provoked the Democratic speakers and newspapers into counter attacks, and the "train-robber" issue in the political campaign of one of the greatest cities of the West and in one of the most prosperous counties in Missouri is receiving more attention than free silver or the annexation of the Philippines.

Popularity of Young James.

The strange homage paid to young Jesse James here in Kansas City can hardly be understood elsewhere. It was well illustrated at the trial this morning. Wherever the young man went a crowd trailed at his heels. His lawyers had to fight a way for him through the great crowds that stood around the Criminal Court Building and packed the courtroom inside. Men and women along the way crowded toward him and shook his hand as he passed, and those who could not get his hand touched his coat. The women held up their children to shake hands with the young man, and some of them pressed flowers on him. Yet this was not the progress of a hero from Cuba, but of a young man under indictment for the capital offense of train robbing. Young James bore his honors easily. He is a bright-faced, well-built young fellow, who looks just like his father's pictures taken at the same age. He smiles frequently as he talks, as the elder James did. He would not speak of his case today. After his lawyers had brought him back to his cigar stand he relieved his uncle, Frank, and began at once selling cigars to the crowd as fast as he could hand them.

"I've just got one thing to say," he said, and when his listeners drew closer, thinking they were going to hear some important revelation, he laughed at his joke and said, "Business is awful good," and he turned to sell cigars to three young women, who blushingly said they wanted the weeds to kill moths with. After a lengthy discussion as to whether moths most disliked Havana or Key West cigars, the young women bought three for 25 cents and went away happy. In fact, young James' cigar stand is regarded as a sort of stage by the curious, on which their hero always has the center and full glare of the lime light.

Looked On as a Hero.

The adulation shown to the son of a bandit, himself accused of a grave crime, is attributable to a variety of motives. A great many are firmly persuaded of the young man's innocence. The wealthiest and most influential citizens, who have known the boy almost all his life, declare that it is an open book and that he has never done a wrong thing. Of course the police say otherwise and allege several escapades of young James in a disreputable quarter of the city.

Many people espouse the cause of young Jesse because they looked upon his father rather as a sort of Robin Hood, who robbed the rich and helped the poor, than a bandit who led bloody attacks in peaceful little towns or in the darkness of the night stopped travelers on the iron highways of the country and robbed them of their belongings. These people, who had an admiration for the father, also admire the son, especially as they believe him innocent.

Much of the sympathy showered upon young James, in spite of the gravity of the crime with which he is charged and the evidence against him, is of that sort that fills the cells of wife murderers with tuberoses and sends jelly cake to the man that is going to be hanged. It is maudlin, and one need not expect to find reason in it. This, and the genuine sympathy that has substantial belief that young James is innocent, operate together to make him a hero. There is no half-way in the feeling which is expressed in Kansas City and Jackson County. Those who do not believe him a hero look on him merely as an indicted train robber. Those who are not with young James are against him, and the line is sharply drawn.

Looked into the crowd, but could not see the missing Judge, and Judge Wofford, after a pause, said in a "while there is life there is hope" tone that he did not know the time of arrival of the various trains and that he would wait a little while before giving up, as Judge Shackleford might arrive at any moment.

The Judge said he understood that Judge Shackleford was campaigning and might not come until after election. There was a wait for over an hour. The bailiffs looked anxiously out of the window and every time the door creaked the crowd took their eyes off Jesse James long enough to turn around and see if the candidate for reëlection from Boonville had arrived. Finally, after young James had been kept away from his land office cigar business for the busiest part of the morning, Judge Wofford announced that the case would have to be postponed until the afternoon, at which time he thought Judge Shackleford would appear.

But in the afternoon there were no more suits than in the morning. There was another expectant hush when all listened in vain for the footfalls of Judge Shackleford, and then Judge Wofford announced that the case would have to be postponed until something could be heard from Judge Shackleford.

Must Wait Until After Election.

This something from Judge Shackleford will probably not be heard until the election is over. The mandate ordering him to come immediately to Kansas City and try the case of young James and the men charged with being implicated with him in the Missouri Pacific train robbery is still merrily flitting back and forth from Cole County to Montague, and Montague to Cooper. The Judge, of course, hasn't received it, because as soon as it touches his hand he has no option in the matter, but must come at once to Kansas City and proceed with the trial. Judge Shackleford came into the case under the peculiar laws of Missouri, permitting a criminal Judge to whom objection is taken in any case to appoint a Judge to take his place and try the case. The lawyers for James, after trying every other expedient for delay, made affidavit that they believed Judge Wofford, before whom their client was to be tried, was prejudiced. Judge Wofford might have named any one of a dozen or more Judges, some of them in Kansas City, but decided upon Judge Shackleford, who was flying around Dick Bland's district, away down Boonville way looking after a reëlection. The mandate of Judge Wofford

OCTOBER SHORT RIBS CORNERED.

P. D. Armour Said to Have Been Squeezed by the Bull "Syndicate."

LIVELY SCENE ON CHANGE

General Denial the Big Packer Was Caught by the Soar from $5.80 to $6.75.

CUDAHY'S NAME GIVEN, TOO.

RECENT RANGES IN OCTOBER RIBS.

Month.	High.	Low.
August	$5.50	$5.02½
September	5.40	5.00
October	6.75	5.12½

P. D. Armour is said to have given up a good round sum as a result of a squeeze in October short ribs yesterday. His people deny that he was the man affected and rather belittle the deal which culminated in such a spectacular manner. Some one lost a lot of money, however, and circumstantial evidence is to the effect that the provision trade at last caught the "old man" napping. The possibilities of the loss were quite respectable, although no one in interest cared to risk an estimate last night. No one knew just how much of a line had been settled privately, but the difference between Saturday's price and the price yesterday of October ribs on the line which it is absolutely known was settled was about $50,000.

Yesterday was the last day of October delivery, and ribs, which could have been bought with comparative ease on Saturday at $5.30 a hundred pounds, and on Friday as low as $5.12½, were apparently as scarce as hens' teeth, with the price soaring up toward $7. The price was only stopped at $6.75 by private settlement of about 3,000,000 pounds.

There is no telling where the deal would have gone had the people running it pushed it to extremes. They demonstrated their absolute control of the situation. It was the culmination of a deal by a syndicate of what are known as the "English" packers, with a number of concerns associated with them, said to have been against John Cudahy and P. D. Armour—though his representative denies it—and had been under way for something like two months.

Just who constitute the syndicate is not yet public property, but it includes Swift & Co., the Chicago Packing company, the Continental Packing company, the Anglo-American Packing company, the International Packing company, and probably the several commission concerns which are made up of the people largely interested in the packing companies named.

Samuel MacClean at the Head.

The acting head of the combination was Samuel MacClean, the manager of the Anglo-American Packing company. It may or may not be significant that Anderson Fowler of New York, who is the largest owner of the Anglo-American Packing company, was in Chicago yesterday. Mr. Armour was supposed to have been represented by several commission concerns, which did some buying early and later on by A. H. Farnum & Co.

Up to Saturday night all of the members of the syndicate had ribs to sell for October delivery at $5.30. Yesterday morning it was different. There were practically no offerings and on the buying of not to exceed 250,000 pounds by Logan, Lamson, and other commission concerns the price was put up from a nominal opening at $5.87½ to about $6.02½. A. H. Farnum toward the latter part of the session was credited with buying 100,000 pounds at $6.75 and a few minutes later it was practically confirmed that a private settlement had been made on 2,050,000 pounds at $6.75. MacClean, who acted for the people running the deal, confirmed a private settlement on this quantity, but refused to say with whom the settlement had been made.

It was generally understood that Mr. Farnum had something to do with this particular deal and nine out of ten of the people in the provision pit believed that Mr. Armour had finally come in after stubbornly standing out on a big short line. The quantity of ribs on which a settlement had been made was raised by common gossip to 3,050,000 pounds after the close. No one but the people in direct interest knows just what settlements were made privately last night on the basis of closing prices.

Ordered to Sell by Armour.

Frank Crittenden of Baldwin, Gurney & Co. came into the pit with an order from Armour to sell 100,000 pounds of ribs, and in selling this lot established a quotation at $6. Before the close, however, MacClean bid $6.25, and this figure was sent out as the official closing price. The average was something like $6.30, or an even dollar over the closing figure of Saturday. At this advance the marking up of prices represented one cent a pound on product.

The action was all confined to the October delivery. The extreme range in December and January ribs, for example, was only 2½ cents, and closing prices were identical with those of Saturday.

There were rumors of a prospective default, although no one for a moment imagined that Mr. Armour would default on his contracts if he were the short. There was a default on 50,000 pounds by a commission-house, the head of which was out of town. It amounted to little more than a technical default, and it is said the differences will be promptly adjusted.

The deliveries of ribs on October contracts were only 600,000 pounds, which all went to Swift & Co. Morris & Co. delivered 300,000 pounds, Armour 150,000 pounds, Webbe 100,000 pounds, and Grieg & Wolf 50,000 pounds. The provision stocks in Chicago will be made up this morning, and it is expected that a rib stock of about 18,000,000 pounds will be shown. It is claimed, however, that of this stock only about 15,000,000 pounds are fit for actual delivery on contracts.

Attempt to Squeeze Denied.

"I can simply say that a settlement was made at $6.75 on a big line of ribs, but I will not give the name of the people with whom the settlement was made," Mr. MacClean said. "There was no attempt to squeeze any one, and it has all come out satisfactorily. The stock of ribs which the packers interested with us are carrying will not represent much net cost to them."

P. D. Armour was not in his office, having gone early in the afternoon to the Stock-Yards plant. C. M. Favorite, however, was disposed to ridicule the idea that any one had been reckless enough to stand out on a short line of ribs, and was disposed to treat the "big short" as a myth.

"We have not been short in the market, and realy have had no interest in it except in selling our stuff," he said. The advance in the October price has helped in selling cash stuff. We delivered 2,000,000 pounds of ribs on Friday, and 200,000 pounds today. I do not believe that any one familiar with the demand and supply situation would have stood out on any extensive short line."

John Cudahy also has been against the deal, but a majority of the provision people yesterday were of the opinion that the Cudahy short line had been taken care of.

The people who ran the deal went into a "gentlemen's agreement" when it started, and one of the more prominent members of the syndicate stated last night that the provisions of the agreement had been lived up to to the letter. There was no selling out of one member on the others, as is so common in similar deals.

NAMED AS ADMINISTRATRIX.

Mrs. Frances W. Boddie Is Given Charge of the Estate of Her Deceased Husband.

Letters of administration were issued yesterday by Judge Kohlsaat to Mrs. Frances W. Boddie of Riverside for the estate of her husband, Nicholas V. Boddie, who died Oct. 10. The estate, which is valued at $126,000, will be divided between Mrs. Frances Boddie and her daughter.

The will of Henry Britz, a retired farmer, who died Oct. 24 at the home of his son, Nickolaus Britz, 815 Devon avenue, was filed in the Probate Court.

The bulk of the estate, valued at $21,000, is divided between the surviving relatives of Mr. Britz. The document also directs that the sum of $1,000 be shared by four Catholic churches, St. Henry of High Ridge, St. Mathias of Bowmanville, St. Nicklaus of South Evanston, and St. Jerome of Rogers Park.

New Stock-Yards Station Open.

The new station-house of the Stock-Yards precinct police will be opened today, when Lieutenant Gallagher, formerly of the Central Station, will take charge.

Many writers have undertaken to write a complete history of the Spanish Main, but all failed until Mr. C. M. Stevans finished "The Buccaneers and Their Reign of Terror." This romantic history will begin publication in THE SUNDAY TRIBUNE Nov. 6.

AMONG THE NEW BOOKS.

BENJAMIN SWIFT'S LATEST NOVEL IS GLOOMY AND MORBID.

Under the Title "The Destroyer" He Deals with the Repellent and Destructive Elements of Love — Its Characters Are Unprincipled and Unpleasant — Edward S. Holden's "Primer of Heraldry for Americans" Is a Useful Book.

THERE are marks both of originality and crudeness in the work of William R. Paterson, the young Scotchman who has chosen to write unpleasant novels under the pen name of Benjamin Swift. Those who have read "Nancy Noon" and "The Tormentor" will know what to expect in "The Destroyer" (Stokes). This new story deals with materials quite as morbid and risqué as its predecessors, and though it shows some improvement in construction, it shows none in moral refinement.

Love is the "destroyer" in this story. Mr. Swift has chosen to deal with love in its sensual and baser aspects, and to depict its power for destroying human happiness and the human mind and body. He writes like a young man who has just taken his first journey through the haunts of vice in European capitals and come away convinced that the wages of sin is death to the mind and body, but without any convictions about the effect of sin on the soul or on man's moral nature. His treatment is therefore inadequate and essentially disagreeable, if not unhealthful.

Miss Violet Rimmon is the young woman who acts as a sort of lay figure upon whom the author puts all the various sorts of suffering produced by the sins of the unprincipled and unpleasant people whom he creates around her. Violet's father is an English Baronet, but her mother is a Russian, and the parents enter the book quarreling and make their exit quarreling. From her birth to her wedding day Violet suffers under the shadow of her father's sin, and from her wedding day to her death she suffers from the early debaucheries of her husband. The whole action of the story is made to play around unnameable transgressions. As Violet grows up into beauty there is also a peasant girl of the same village who grows up into exactly the same type of beauty, arousing village gossip, so that Lady Rimmon and Violet early stand "before the impalpable truth of coming disgrace with the sort of feeling a child has when it doesn't know what a word means, but guesses it means something unclean."

The author harps upon this string until such time as young Hubert Proudfoot returns from years of unbridled dallying in the Orient, meets Violet, and wins her for his wife, only to become insane on the marriage day. "There seem to be two things in me, and the one hates the other," Hubert had said. The "Destroyer" conquers, and Violet finds herself tied to a maniac and a victim of paresis. The theme is at once harrowing and revolting, though treated with considerable literary skill. It is needless to trace the story through the passages in which Hubert escapes and becomes a part of the mad mob in Paris during the commune, or through those in which he is found and taken care of by Edward Besser, Violet's earlier lover, who had been a priest, but whose monastic career was brought to an end by the "Destroyer." The author makes much of the dramatic situation in which Violet's lover is compelled by circumstances to keep the young woman's mad husband concealed in a neighboring house while all believe Hubert to be dead.

The situation is rather forced, as is also the anger shown by Violet when she discovers the truth. In fact, the trouble with the whole story is that it is strained. Mr. Swift reminds one a good deal of Stephen Crane with his constant and wearisome strivings after strange metaphors of this sort: "He felt it glorious to break the glass and toilet of his vanity"; "they were to be caught, then, in that hurry and rate of their fatality"; "it looked like the tuning of weapons for a great fight"; and a hundred more like these. This sort of thing has the same callow sound as the needless introduction of French, German, and Italian quotations and phrases all through the story. It indicates the self-consciousness and ostentation of the author.

Benjamin Swift may in time become an author of the first rank, but it will not be until he gets rid of the idea that gloom and moral uncleanness are the best literary materials.

The most interesting thing among many in Edward S. Holden's "Primer of Heraldry for Americans" (Century company), is the almost unconsidered fact that there is no reason whatever why any one who wishes to assume a coat-of-arms for himself and his descendants is not at perfect liberty to do so. Two warnings accompany this reassuring information: It is not proper, nor quite honest, to take the coat armor which appertains to a family from which no descent can be traced; and it is not possible to assume such a thing for one's self and have it retroactive in the matter of ancestors.

Nothing more harmless than a coat-of-arms can well be devised. Properly designed and appropriately colored, it is exceedingly decorative, lending itself to artistic effects of all sorts, from napery to hangings, from silver to architecture. Even when viewed as a trademark it loses nothing of its beauty, and becomes useful as well.

Mr. Holden gives a succinct account of the fundamental facts underlying the art of heraldry. He might well have followed the fashion of other primers on the same subject and given also the rules for blazoning in water color. He might further have benefited his book by setting forth the various badges worn by the American hereditary patriotic societies, instead of a mere description of their requirements. But the book is useful as it is within the limits it sets for itself.

A Dream of Socialism.

"The New Economy." By Lawrence Gronlund. H. S. Stone & Co.

THERE is an artlessness, a childlike confidence, in Mr. Gronlund's claims that makes criticism seem perforce a cruelty. The difficulties in the way of a socialistic ordering of society which confound the ordinary man are pushed aside by Mr. Gronlund with a sang froid that is truly charming. Contradictions are made to appear as coincidences, or, at the worst, as easy paradoxes. Sound appears to mean as much as sense, declamation as argument. Take as an example of loose writing the first sentences of the book:

Something, indeed, must be done! That was true before our war with Spain—it is still more true after it. To be sure, we, as a people, are better off than we were a short time ago. This is conformable to what this writer has long insisted upon—to-wit: that our competitive system must lead to disaster, not by a straight road, however, but by a wavelike path; comparative prosperity, alternating with steadily increasing adversity. Hence, the better times we now enjoy will infallibly, in a few years, be followed by harder times than our people have yet endured.

This is like telling us that night will follow day in regular succession. Of course we shall have hard times until the people, poor and rich, learn the simple economic law that it is unsafe to speculate on money not their own or trade on promises that cannot be fulfilled. Mr. Gronlund wants to apologize for our prosperity. We are having good times now, but instead of congratulating the country on its return to the old paths of economy and to honest, if less spectacular, business methods, he lifts up his voice in wailing accents over the evil days that are sure to come. It is an echo of the old lady's plaint that she felt bad whenever she felt good, because, whenever she felt good, she knew she was going to feel bad soon afterwards.

Something must be done, says Mr. Gronlund. This was formerly true, and it is now still more true. Without pausing to inquire how what is true can be more true, it is proper to ask what this something is that must be done. The "New Economy" is the answer. We must pass from a competitive basis to the Altruria of socialism. There is no possible good in competition, says Mr. Gronlund. If you point to the prosperous days he has a ready answer: The good days are followed by evil days. What good you have is followed by something not so good. Spring is followed by the heat of summer; the golden days of autumn are followed by the storms of winter. Every apple has a core. It does not seem to occur to Mr. Gronlund that it is possible to look at the matter from another angle; that spring follows winter, summer is followed by autumn; the days of adversity by days of prosperity, hard times by good times. He does not seem to believe, what all history teaches, that man has been slowly coming up out of a dead level of barbarism to comparative comfort, not by this or that political or social "system," but rather through the intellectual and moral forces that have liberated his mind and made him conscious of the essential oneness of the race. Mr. Gronlund sees no good in competition and all possible good in socialism. "Under the present competitive system," he tells us, "you cannot benefit the poor without benefiting the rich, and you cannot injure the rich without injuring the poor." If it is asked what possible objection there can be to helping both poor and rich he would reply, Help the poor, but tie the hands of the rich. And this is socialism, or collectivism, as Mr. Gronlund prefers to call his system; this is the delightful state in which everybody is supremely happy—the rich, with their hands tied, being almost beside themselves with joy. Nowadays we find it difficult to get the best men to serve the people, but under socialism "the square man will get into the square hole, and the round man into the round hole." Women will no longer compete with men, but "on application they will be assigned to duties" suitable to them. There will be no disagreeable work to do, for the reason that only that work is disagreeable that is done "under compulsion." Now men hate to work because they are obliged to. Under socialism, being free to do as they please, they will forthwith be seized by an insane desire to work. Under this collectivist régime men can save if they want to, but the coöperative commonwealth will "be interested in having citizens spend every dollar of their income." Selfishness will no longer be a motive to action, yet the "thirst for honor will surely be fostered," as well as "the craving for power over fellowmen." These men of real superiority the people "will elevate to positions of authority and afterward deem it a sweet privilege to follow their directions and second their efforts." And if it is asked what it is which shall so revolutionize human nature, the answer is, "Not the forces that transform the inner life of men, but new conditions, a new social order, collectivism."

It would not be doing justice to Mr. Gronlund to omit to mention of the absence of all coarse denunciation from his book. He writes without passion and with apparent candor. Were all men on his level of tolerance and as earnest to serve as he there might be some chance for socialism. But then if all men were what they ought to be the present social order would be quite tolerable.

Good Political Essays.

Modern Political Institutions. By Simeon E. Baldwin. Little, Brown & Co.

MR. BALDWIN needs no introduction to the class of readers his book will interest chiefly. He is the President of the American Social Science association, was formerly President of the American Bar association and also of the New Haven Colony Historical society. As a distinguished and learned jurist he has been in demand at national gatherings of importance for many years. This compilation of his essays will be found of particular value to all students of constitutional history and of no small degree of interest to the general reader.

Of the thirteen chapters all except four are made up largely from the author's public addresses. The four exceptions are entitled "Freedom of Incorporation," "Salaries for Members of the Legislature," "Permanent Courts of International Arbitration," and "The Monroe Doctrine in 1898." The first named is a treatise of over 100 pages, which is comprehensive and pretentious enough to deserve separate binding and especial consideration. The topic is one of the most important that thinkers of the present day have to consider. Mr. Baldwin has, unfortunately, obscured his able and notable argument in favor of corporation methods by publishing it in this form.

He gives the place of honor in the collection to a review of the "Centenary of Modern Government," a chapter in which he has made free use of his annual address delivered before the American Bar association at its meeting in Chicago in 1889. Among the other chapters are those upon the "Decadence of the Legal Fiction" and the "Century's Changes in our State Constitutions," the latter being of especial interest locally because of the present agitation for a revision of the constitution of the State of Illinois.

History in the Raw State.

The Fall of Santiago. By Thomas J. Vivian. R. F. Fenno & Co.

RUSHING pell mell into print without the usual precaution of proof-reading, apparently, comes a history of one of the episodes of the war with Spain, described sufficiently by its title, "The Fall of Santiago." It is written by Thomas J. Vivian, illustrated by halftones from photographs by J. C. Hemment and by a number of men who remain anonymous with much wisdom, and published by R. F. Fenno & Co. Why?

It is altogether likely that there has been no war fought within human knowledge which has been so fully reported and so thoroughly understood in every detail. In addition to unusually full official reports there have been and will be a number of commissions to obtain special knowledge. The number of official documents published by the newspapers has been almost unlimited. Then, at every stage of the proceedings—from first enlistment or the preliminaries of mobilization to the actual return home, mustering out, or assignment to permanent duty—the soldiers, regulars, and volunteers, the ships, whether flagships or not, the departments at Washington, everywhere, have been overrun by a swarm of bright, active, energetic, alert, educated, and indefatigable war correspondents. These have permitted no detail to escape them, however minute. These, either through themselves or their associates, have seen all that was worth seeing at every moment of armed conflict.

Therefore, when the Spanish side of the question remains quite unknown, a history is sent out which was not written by an eye-witness, and for no other reason than the ability to get it on the market prematurely. It and all its kind are bound to fail. The reading public knows better.

Fresh Literary Notes.

Herbert S. Stone & Co., Chicago, will publish shortly Miss Helen Hay's "Poems," and a new volume by Maria Louise Pool, entitled "A Golden Sorrow."

Frank Leslie's Popular Monthly for November is the initial number in the new and improved form of this illustrated family magaine, with a handsome cover in colors and gold. Its price is reduced to 10 cents.

Noah Brooks contributes to the November Century his recollections of Mark Twain's early days in California. This includes an account of the way in which Mr. Clemens made his first trip to Europe, which resulted in "The Innocents Abroad."

A new volume of short stories by Verner Z. Reed, author of "Lo-To-Kah" and "Tales of the Sunland," is to be published by the Messrs. Badger early in November. The book is entitled "Adobe-Land Stories," and contains six romantic imaginative tales of the Southwest.

The complete novel in the November issue of Lippincott's, "A Triple Entanglement," by Mrs. Burton Harrison, has its scenes mainly in Spain and England. The hero is an American, whose course of true love does not by any measn run smooth, but leads him into safe harbor at last. The tale is said to be one of this author's best, and it is perhaps the longest which has ever appeared in Lippincott's.

Walter A. Wycoff reaches the end of his long journey and career as a day laborer in "The Workers—the West—from Denver to the Pacific," in the November Scribner's, and this second series, describing a remarkable experiment, will be shortly issued in book form. Thomas Nelson Page's first long novel, "Red Rock," also ends in the November number, and will be published immediately as a book.

A feature of the latest issue of the Parisian is a story by Count L. L. Tolstoi, entitled "A Chopin Prelude." Count L. L. Tolstoi is the son of Leo Tolstoi, who, in the "Kreutzer Sonata," extols ideal purity of life. "A Chopin Prelude" is a refutation of the theories of the "Kreutzer Sonata." For the son of Tolstoi this question is solved naturally and logically by early marriage. Ideal purity, he says, is attained only by saints, and they are few in number.

MARRIES A SOUTHERN GIRL.

Wedding of Rowland Leigh of London and Miss Mabel Gordon of Savannah, Ga.

Savannah, Ga., Oct. 31.—The marriage of Miss Mabel Gordon and Rowland Leigh of London took place at noon today.

Miss Gordon is the youngest daughter of General and Mrs. William W. Gordon, her father being a member of the Porto Rican Peace commission.

Mr. Leigh is the youngest son of Lord Leigh of Stoneleigh Abbey, Warwickshire, and resides in London. The marriage was celebrated in Christ Episcopal Church, the ceremony being performed by the Very Rev. and Hon. James Leigh, dean of Herford Cathedral, assisted by the Rev. Robert White, the rector of the church. Following the ceremony there was a wedding breakfast and reception at the Gordon home, corner of Bull street and Oglethorpe avenue.

Miss Alice Parker of New Jersey was maid of honor, and Marion Thompson of Merion, Pa., and Elizabeth Parker of Washington, cousins of the bride, were bridemaids.

Among the guests were Frank W. Thompson and son, Philadelphia; Mrs. Richard Wayne Parker, New Jersey; Miss Cassatt and Miss Wood, Philadelphia; Miss Styles, Etowap Cliffs; Julian McGill, Chicago; and Vance McCormick, Harrisburg, Pa.

Sunday School Conference Adjourns.

The conference of the Northwest District of the American Sunday School union closed its week's session at the Bible Institute yesterday morning. The Union League club gave a banquet to the missionaries and their wives.

SHORT STORY OF THE DAY.

An Only Quarrel.

MANY thanks for your letter and all the good advice it contains, my dear Harry. Your motive is truly kind, and I should be ungrateful if I failed to recognize it as such.

You point out that it is now three years since my dear wife's, fatal accident, and that, closely as we were united, and terrible though the shock must have been, others have had to bear blows as severe and have borne them with pluck and resignation.

My dear Harry, as far as you know the facts your criticism is perfectly just. But until you know them more fully it is impossible for you to understand my feelings aright. I will relieve your mind by telling you things which have burdened my thoughts during these years and have made it impossible for me to throw off my sadness.

Alice was killed upon the second anniversary of our wedding day. For two years our married life had been, as you are aware, one of unclouded happiness.

What plans we made for that second anniversary! I took three-quarters of an hour to choose a present for Alice, and a great mystery overshadowed the something that she was making for me. Then there were the invitations to our little party in the evening, the great question as to whether we should ask the rector or the doctor—they were not on speaking terms—and the debate on the happiest way of spending the earlier part of the day.

It should be passed in the depths of the country, we both agreed, and after much pondering over the local timetables we settled that the 11 o'clock train should take us to Beechwood, a walk and picnic tête-à-tête amid the summer glories of the forest, tea at the clean little Barleycorn Inn, and go home.

So we settled on the eve of our wedding day, and then we had our first and only quarrel.

The circumstances were trifling enough. A letter had come to Alice asking her to pay a short visit, if I could spare her, to some friends whom she had known intimately before her marriage, "the day after tomorrow." I suppose I was not in the best of tempers—worried with business, perhaps, and a trifle out of sorts—a bit jealous, too, it may be, for one of the sons of the house had been once a rival.

At any rate, when she produced this letter and told me she would like to accept the invitation, some evil spirit tempted me to raise objections. I could see the keen disappointment in her face, and that increased my silly petulance and jealousy till I recklessly launched out in diatribes against her friends who had sent the invitation.

She defended them hotly—for Alice was always loyal—and so the day ended in a cold good night, leaving her pained and unhappy, and me—thoroughly ashamed of suspicions I knew to be groundless, and of an ill temper I was too proud to confess.

In the morning there was still a cloud between us. I knew that I was in the wrong, and yet I would not own it even to myself. Alice gave me one little wistful look, expressive of a timid hope that my mood had changed. I saw that look, and for a moment I felt impelled to fling my arms around her and ask forgiveness. If only I had yielded to that impulse! I gave her one cold kiss. To think that it was the last I ever gave her, living or dead!

While I was dressing my eye fell on the small case containing the bracelet I had bought as a present for my wife. I picked it up, hid it in my pocket, and, fool that I was, never gave it to her.

I opened the letters, which were mostly on the business that was worrying me. The rest I pushed irritably away. I opened them afterward, and, do you know, Harry, that in one of those parcels was the gift that my wife had been working for weeks to make for me.

We breakfasted almost in silence, but after the meal was over she rose and came softly round the table toward me. Then she put her dear hand on my shoulder, so lightly, as if she feared to offend, and, bending down, she said pleadingly, "Won't you let me go, Charlie?" And I, or the devil that possessed me, coldly answered, "You may please yourself."

I don't know what you will think of me when you read all this. You cannot condemn my brutality more than I do myself. Don't judge me too hardly, Harry. I did not know how short would be my opportunity.

Half-past 10 came. Our trap drove up to the door. The station was nearly three miles off, and Alice, who generally was waiting for me, did not appear.

For a few minutes I stood fuming in the hall, delighted with my rash grievance. Then I shouted:

"Alice!"

"Coming!" was returned from the room above, and immediately after my wife hurried down-stairs, fastening on her hat as she descended.

Alice got into the trap and took the reins, as usual. I seated myself beside her. The man got up behind, and so we started on that last miserable expedition. Neither of us said much. I looked at her once or twice sideways. Never had she seemed so handsome, or in such glowing health, but there was an unnaturally deep flush upon her cheek, and her lips were tightly closed together.

When we reached the station the train was already in it. I rushed to the booking office, bought our two tickets (I have them now, for they were never used), seized my change, and hurried my wife off the platform, reaching the train just as it was beginning to move.

"Get in, for goodness' sake!" I cried peevishly, opening a carriage door, and then—God forgive me—I gave her a push, and you know what happened next.

My poor wife never spoke again, but as she lay in the waiting-room, mutilated and dying, she just opened her eyes and looked at me. Then a sad, sweet smile came over her face, and, raising her arms toward me, as I bent over her in an agony of remorse, she put up her dear face for a kiss, just as she had so often done in happier days.

I stooped down, and then—somehow I could not give her that last kiss. Something held me back—a feeling of utter shame and unworthiness. A shadow of pain crossed her face, the arms fell back, and in a moment the opportunity had passed forever, and our span of wedded life and love had ended—so.

There is only one thing more to tell you. When the accident became known I received many kind and sympathetic letters from my friends and hers. I hardly read them, for each one of them was a fresh stab to me. "If they only knew!" my conscience kept saying to me. She knows. She died cursed by my ill-temper, without a parting kiss, and if we meet in another world what will she say to me or I to her?

But there was one letter that arrested my attention and caused me far more pain than all the others put together. It was from the lady whose invitation had caused our fatal quarrel. "Perhaps," it ended, "it may be some comfort to you to keep the inclosed letter from her. I received it after her death—probably the last she ever wrote."

"Dearest May—Thank you so much for your most kind invitation. I should dearly love to come and see you again and have a good talk over old times. But Charlie cannot well spare me just at present, and he is so good and kind to me, and so nice about everything, that I do not like to be away when he wants me.

"We are just off for a jaunt to celebrate our wedding day, and Charlie is calling for me to start. Your loving friend, ALICE."

That is what she was writing while I bullied in the hall. That is what she had written when she silently listened to my grumbling on the way to the station. O, the irony of it all!

Now you can understand, Harry, why it is that I take so long getting over my loss. One thought, and one alone, sometimes arises to comfort me. Perhaps that last movement of hers meant forgiveness, and—perhaps—when her attempt at reconciliation failed, she sent me that letter as a message from beyond the grave.—Ex.



She—"Do you mean to tell me that I am the only woman you ever loved?"
He—"Yes. All the rest were girls."—Judy.

MARQUISE DE FONTENOY'S LETTER.

[Copyright, 1898, by the Marquise de Fontenoy.]

Ian Malcolm, the exceedingly handsome British member of Parliament who has been staying for the last few days in New York at the Waldorf Hotel, enjoys the distinction of having been made the subject of a strange official correspondence between the government of Great Britain and those of Germany and Russia.

While attached to the British embassy at Berlin he attended on one occasion a court ball in the picturesque garb of the Scottish clan of which his uncle, the six-foot-five Lord Malcolm (recently married to a Mrs. Lister of New York) is the chief. The Emperor took exception to the young Scotchman's bare legs, for on the following day Count Eulenberg, in his capacity of Grand Chamberlain, addressed an official letter to the British Ambassador, intimating that the Emperor did not wish Mr. Malcolm to appear at any court function in kilt.

Yet to the amazement of all concerned, the Kaiser himself some weeks later attended a banquet at the British embassy arrayed in full Highland costume, wearing a kilt of the royal Stuart tartan, with sporran, plaid, and dirk complete, and subsequently proceeded to the opera in this guise.

Determined to avoid any further difficulties of a similar nature, Mr. Malcolm when he attended the Czar's coronation a couple of years ago, took the wise precaution of having an official letter addressed to the Russian government asking whether there would be any objection to his kilt at the coronation festivities, and it was only on receiving an intimation that his kilt would add to the solemnity of the occasion that he ventured to don Highland attire at Moscow. He is a private secretary of Lord Salisbury, and the playwright and stage manager of the amateur theatricals which took place at Blenheim last winter.

One alone of all the Archdukes of the imperial house of Austria was absent from the funeral of the Empress and offered no condolence to the Emperor in connection with her tragic death. The Archduke in question is Leopold Salvator, whose younger brother Francis is married to the Emperor's youngest daughter, Archduchess Valerie.

The reason of this attitude on the part of Archduke Leopold is that he has gravely offended the Emperor by his public professions of sympathy for the cause of his wife's father, Don Carlos. In fact, his championship of the pretensions of Don Carlos to the throne of Spain, since the beginning of the present year, has been so indiscreet that the Emperor has considered it necessary to deprive him of the command of the brigade which as Major General he held at Agram, in Croatia.

As every one knows, the sympathy of the Emperor and of the entire reigning family of Austria throughout the last twelve months has been with the Queen Regent of Spain, who is by birth an Austrian Archduchess, and so strongly did the Austrian court resent the manner in which Don Carlos contrived during the war between Spain and the United States to add to the troubles and anxieties of the Queen Regent that he has been requested to keep clear of Austrian territory until further notice.

The Emperor, naturally, was offended when Archduke Leopold took upon himself to oppose him in the matter, and now the Archduke and his wife, the Archduchess Blanche, may be said to share the disgrace of Don Carlos, as far as the court of Austria is concerned.

Unless something occurs to break the engagement, a marriage will take place next February between a young couple still in their 'teens belonging to the British aristocracy, and whose parents and grandparents have achieved considerable celebrity, not only in the world of letters but also by reason of their extreme eccentricity.

The bridegroom is the Hon. Neville Lytton, the 19-year-old brother and heir presumptive of the present Earl of Lytton, son of the peer and diplomat who wrote under the name of "Owen Meredith," and grandson of the famous novelist Bulwer-Lytton, whose quarrels with his wife were quite as extraordinary in their way as those of the poet, Lord Byron.

The bride, who is not yet 20, is Judith Blunt, grandchild of that Ada who was the only daughter of the poet, Lord Byron, and to whom the latter addressed some of his most beautiful verses. Lord Byron's only child, Ada, died as Countess of Lovelace in 1852, leaving three children, one of whom is the present Earl of Lovelace, a most eccentric individual, while another is Lady Anne, wedded to Wilfrid Blunt, formerly a member of the British diplomatic service, but who is quite as brilliantly odd in his way as his brother-in-law, Lord Lovelace.

The Blunts only spend the summer in their beautiful English country seat, Crabbet Park, where they maintain the most famous farm in Europe of the finest breeds of Arab horses. The winter and the spring they invariably spend at the place which they own at Matarieh, outside the walls of Cairo. When at Matarieh Wilfrid Blunt, Lady Anne, and their children don Arab dress, live entirely as Arabs, and restrict their associations as far as possible to the natives, being on intimate terms with the Khedive, who finds in Wilfrid Blunt well nigh his only champion in England.

An exceedingly clever and brilliant writer and most gifted in many respects, Wilfrid Blunt is always allying himself to causes that are unpopular among the British aristocracy to which he belongs. Thus, he is an enthusiastic home-ruler, and, although he still remains a most intimate friend of Arthur Balfour, was the author of some of the most bitter attacks on the latter in connection with his coercion policy while Irish Secretary.

He likewise championed the cause of Arabi Pasha, the Egyptian revolutionist, and when the latter was tried for his life by court-martial at Cairo, after the bombardment of Alexandria and the battle of Tel-el-Kebir, it was he who furnished the defeated insurgent leader with the $15,000 or $20,000 needed in order to secure the services of clever English counsel, who succeeded in securing a sentence of mere exile in lieu of the capital punishment demanded by the Egyptian government.

Subsequently Blunt, who may be said to have had a large share in exciting Arabi Pasha and his followers to rise against the Khedive and the English, toured through India with his wife, openly preaching native resistence to the alleged tyranny of British officialdom.

Yet with all that, Blunt is merely looked upon in London as wrong-headed and as an erratic genius, nor has his social position or popularity in society been in any way affected by his behavior, while the only approach which has ever been made in the direction of disciplining him was when on one occasion he was forbidden to land in Egypt. It was in the year 1883, and it was feared that the support which he might give to those natives who objected to the English occupation and rule would convey the impression that there was a political party in England that disapproved of the action of the British government of the day with regard to Egypt.

Judith Blunt, let me add, was born at Matarieh, under the walls of Cairo, while young Neville Lytton, her future husband, was born at Calcutta during the term of office of his father as Viceroy of India. Bride and bridegroom may be said to possess a strain of the Oriental in their composition, and, taking into consideration the fact, as well as the erratic brilliancy of their parents and grandparents, the union promises to prove, to say the least, an extremely interesting one.

GREEK PRIEST IS ARRESTED.

Father Peter Phiambolis Is Charged with Perjury, but Is Discharged by Justice Dooley.

Father Peter Phiambolis, pastor of the Greek Catholic Church on Illinois street, has been arrested on warrants issued by Justice Kehoe, charging him with perjury. He took a change of venue to Justice Dooley and was discharged because the prosecution was not prepared to submit its evidence. The arrest of Father Phiambolis was caused by Thomas Vonrankis, a fruit dealer, 11 Dearborn street, who says the priest sowre falsely regarding Vonrankis' character when the latter was a prisoner in the Harrison street police court. The priest denies the charge.

Largest Organ in the World.

The largest organ in the world is in the Cathedral of Seville, Spain. It has 58 pipes and 110 stops.

"Jams, jellies, and twelve boxes of 'Ivory Soap' are sample luxuries for Camp Wikoff," says the Times-Herald.



American Family Soap

needs no introduction. For forty years Kirk's *American Family Soap* has been recognized as the *leading brand* of all laundry soaps.

From the *National Provisioner* Sept. 24th, 1898.

Watch the soap you use as carefully as the money you receive in change, says an exchange. Soap of an inferior quality is the cause of half of the skin diseases we see. "Cheap soap" is an expensive economy oftentimes and dangerous frequently when the cuticle is tender, its origin being too vile to contemplate.

We are now offering valuable articles as premiums.

SAVE YOUR WRAPPERS. A complete premium list mailed upon application.

Established 1839. Jas. S. Kirk & Co., Chicago.

EVENTS IN CHICAGO SOCIETY.

Wedding of Miss Annie Hamill Clark and Mr. William Stanton Monroe—Other Functions.

The wedding of Miss Annie Hamill Clark and Mr. William Stanton Monroe took place at 8:30 o'clock last evening at the residence of the bride's aunt and uncle, Mr. and Mrs. E. A. Hamill, 2637 Prairie avenue. The bride wore a costume of white satin, trimmed with lace. She wore a tulle veil and carried lilies of the valley. Miss Lucy Monroe was maid of honor. The bridemaids were:

Miss Day,	Miss Eleanor Page,
Miss Julia Day,	Miss Louise Hamill.

Mr. George Twose was best man. The ushers were:

Mr. Frederick Fisher,	Mr. Mitchell Follansbee,
Mr. Harvey Pierce,	Mr. Charles Ham ll.

About 100 guests were present. After a wedding journey Mr. and Mrs. Monroe will reside at 55 Astor street. They will be "at home" Wednesdays in January.

Mrs. John Byron Odell, assisted by Mrs. Warren M. Baker and Mrs. James K. Mitchell, gave a reception at 4720 Madison avenue yesterday afternoon for Mrs. John Clayton Odell. The hours were from 3 to 6 o'clock.

Mrs. Henry A. Knott, 1766 Sheridan road, gave a reception from 3 to 6 o'clock yesterday afternoon.

Mrs. Frank S. Gorton gave a luncheon on Saturday at the Chicago Golf club at Wheaton. Among the guests present were:

Mrs. Arthur J. Caton,	Mrs. C. P. Abbott,
Mrs. F. S. Eames,	Mrs. C. B. Macdonald,
Mrs. Arthur Ely,	Mrs. Kirkland,
Mrs. R. W. Patterson,	Miss Abbott.
Mrs. John M. Clark.	

That evening Mr. E. I. Frost gave a dinner at the clubhouse. The company included:

Mr. and Mrs. Charles B. Macdonald,	Miss Cora Kirk,
	Miss Abbott,
Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Ely,	Mr. Frank Stevenson,
	Mr. William Keep.

Mrs. L. B. Doud, 3227 Michigan avenue, gave a luncheon on Saturday for Mrs. Allen of Rochester, N. Y. Among those present were:

Miss Elinor Meacham,	Miss Martha Gunsaulus,
Miss Clover Cox,	Miss Helen Gilbert,
Miss Edith Counselman,	Miss Ida Mosebeek,
Miss Katherine Landcaster,	Miss Aline Thayer,
	Miss Bogue,
Miss Bessie Ullman,	Miss Shumway,
Miss Julia Cudahy,	Miss Greene,
Miss Grace Bogue,	Miss Fairbank,
Miss Emma Goddard,	Miss Marion Doud,
Miss Helen Bayley,	Miss Mary Allen.
Miss Marjorie Stahl,	

Miss Florence Mitchell and Miss Irene Hill will give a dinner on Wednesday at the Lakota Hotel for the Pratt-Lane bridal party. About twenty guests wil lbe present.

Miss Patti Weeks, 199 Ashland boulevard, will give a dinner on Thursday for the same company.

The Union League club will give its first table d'hôte dinner and entertainment this season on Thursday evening.

Mrs. Joseph Kirkland and Miss Ethel Kirkland will leave for Europe this month, and the Kirkland residence will be occupied by Mrs. Goudy. Miss Caroline Kirkland will soon go to South Africa to spend a year with her brother.

DAILY HINT FROM PARIS.

The jacket represented by the engraving is by King. It is of black peau de soie with lapels of collar faced with white satin, embroidered with chenille. The jacket is trimmed round the border and round the waist and cuffs with four rows of black velvet.—New York Herald.



BLACK PEAU DE SOIE JACKET.

Gives $56,000 for a Library.

Cincinnati, O., Oct. 31.—Mr. Asa Van Wormer, a retired merchant, aged 80, today made a gift to the University of Cincinnati of $56,000, to be used for the erection of a fireproof library building for the university.

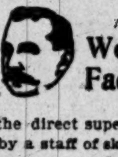
No one will use a fountain pen after trying a "Koh-I-Noor" copying pencil.

Los Angeles in 2¾ Days

The California Limited, Santa Fe Route. Dining Car, Buffet-Smoking Car with barber-shop, and Observation Car with ladies' parlor. Electric-lighted. Three times a week from Chicago, beginning November 2.

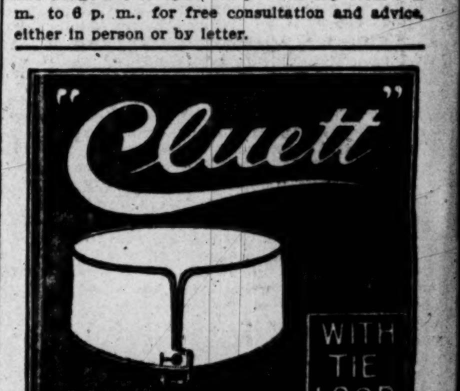
Tickets, 109 Adams Street.

BIRTH MARKS, tattoo and powder marks, moles, warts, scars, superfluous hair and all other disfiguring blemishes, either on the face or body, are speedily, completely and permanently removed without pain, leaving no trace of their former existence. JOHN H. WOODBURY, State st., cor. Monroe.

Use Woodbury's Facial Soap  And Woodbury's Facial Cream

Our office, under the direct supervision of Prof. Woodbury, assisted by a staff of skilled physicians and surgeons, is open every week day from 9 a. m. to 6 p. m., for free consultation and advice, either in person or by letter.

"Cluett"



AREND'S DOUBLE KUMYSS.

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TRUST STOCKS JUGGLED.

SUGAR AND TOBACCO CONSPICUOUS ON WALL STREET.

Weakness of the Former and Buoyancy of the Latter Due to No New Developments—Railway Earnings Encouraging Beyond Expectation—Business Rushes in the West—Fears That Silver Will Win on Election Day No Longer Hamper Trading.

[BY H. ALLAWAY.]

New York, Oct. 31.—[Special.]—Chief conspicuousness in today's market was h... by the trust stocks, quite in the usua... ...ent fashion. Tobacco trust shares were buoyant. Sugar trust quotations fell. In neither stock was there the slightest disclosure of any new reason for further strength or weakness. Manipulative work was under way—simply this, nothing more. Of important business news practically none developed. Such railway earnings as were reported were on the encouraging side. From two or three important corporations especially cheerful statements issued. The September statement of the St. Paul road showed a gain of almost $500,000 in gross earnings and a gain of about $250,000 in net.

This net increase was larger than had generally been counted upon, showing in agreeable contrast with bad figures put out by the Burlington road at the close of last week.

Among Western railway managers there seems to be general agreement that net earnings from this time forward are likely to be uncertain in their proportion to gross gains, because of the fact that sharper competition is certain to follow the United States Supreme Court's prohibition of Joint Traffic associations.

Meanwhile general business seems to be rushing throughout the entire Western country, and freight traffic is amounting to totals beyond all recent records. Were freight rates only fairly maintained prosperous results ought to be assured.

Professional Wall street is devoting much attention to the political situation, especially as to Congressional prospects, sentiment having much changed on this account recently—there now being few observers who are apprehensive of a setback for sound money.

Improved feeling in this particular helps market values materially, for while acute fears of free silver victories were not apparent, there was clearly shown not only a disposition to postpone purchases, but much free selling was easily traceable to this apprehension.

It is only as to the Congressional vote that Wall street seems disposed to give much heed, though among the traders on and off the Stock Exchange bets of some consequence are daily recorded at fluctuating odds.

From practically every business quarter of the country communications received in financial and commercial circles here make encouraging statements.

The new Doscher sugar refinery begins its actual output of refined sugar tomorrow. Friends of the new enterprise insist that through the use of modern apparatus the Doscher plant will be able to turn out its product at an average of over one-eighth of a cent per pound cheaper than is possible in trust refineries.

No recent trade event has commanded the Wall street attention which is being given to the start tomorrow by the Messrs. Doscher of their competition with the trust, in whose management for so many years they were conspicuous.

President Havemeyer of the sugar trust is quoted as saying to business acquaintances that it is the Doscher and not the Arbuckle competition which the trust has reason to consider, and from the same quarters come rather violent predictions of dreadful things which the trust proposes to inflict upon the rash seceders.

One of the first collisions between the Doschers and the trust will be in the matter of controlling the patronage of wholesale grocers. Trust dominance in that quarter is to be made the subject of the first test of the Doscher enterprise.

IN THE NEW YORK MONEY MARKET.

Weakness Prevails in the Wall Street Trading of Stocks.

NEW YORK, Oct. 31.—Some obvious effort was required to sustain prices today above the level of Saturday and the midday rise was not maintained to the close, prices in some cases declining below Saturday's level. An inspection of the list will reveal that outside of a few cases net changes are unimportant. Some observers believe that such strength as the market has is due to the support of powerful aggregations of capital which are in the interest of high prices for new securities. Quite a large proportion of the total business today was in Tobacco, the price of which was rushed up seven points, to 143¾. Quite a large proportion of business is taken up by the Federal Steel securities, the preferred stock rising nearly 2 points, to 75¾. The steel stocks are dealt in "when issued," which is the Stock Exchange phrase for buying what has not yet come into existence. There are to be $200,000,000 of the Federal Steel stocks. There are to be $60,000,000 of securities of the new Continental Plug Tobacco, annex of the American Tobacco company. As these securities are in process of flotation on the importance of sustaining values in general for their benefit is undeniable. The task of doing this today was not an easy one, and in the late dealings, with selling of Northern Pacific on a large scale, and talk of fresh complications in connection with that road's relations with other roads, the burden apparently became too heavy and pretty much all the earlier gains were wiped out. Tobacco and Federal Steel were conspicuous exceptions. There were other points of strength in the market during the day, particularly amongst the Western and Southern railroads. St. Paul September statement, showing an increase in net earnings of $253,331, in spite of large additional outlay for operating expenses, served to counteract the effect of Burlington's poor showing, published Saturday. There were strong statements also from Denver and Rio Grande and Chesapeake and Ohio, while in the Erie statement the decline in gross earnings was offset by economies in the operating department, leaving an increase in the net earnings of nearly $50,000. But there was no general public interest in the market and some attention was paid to the large naval and military preparations making in Great Britain. The weakness of the wheat market early in the day on the big Russian shipments was also an influence in the market. The small demand for money is not regarded as a favorable indication now that there are abundant funds in the market. There was continued activity in the bond market, the speculative and reorganization bonds being the favorites. The Union Pacific 4s sold most of the day at par, which price they touched for the first time on Saturday. Total sales, $3,090,000. Government bonds were unchanged.

Total sales of stock today were 344,100 shares, including Atchison pfd, 7,780; Burlington, 14,257; Louisville and Nashville, 12,910; Manhattan, 5,320; Northern Pacific, 13,570; Rock Island, 6,440; St. Paul, 28,450; Southern preferred, 9,986; Cotton Oil, 4,275; Tobacco, 89,699; Federal Steel, 21,615; do pfd, 30,787; People's Gas, 3,115; Sugar, 27,126; Tennessee Coal, 4,815; Chicago Great Western, 4,735.

Money on call easy at 1¾@2 per cent; last loan, 1¾. Prime mercantile paper, 3¼@4¼ per cent. Sterling exchange firm, with actual business in bankers' bills at 485½@485¾ for demand and at 482¾@482⅞ for sixty days; posted rates, 483@483½ and 486@487. Commercial bills, 481. Silver certificates, 61@62c. Bar silver, 61⅝c. Mexican dollars, 47¼c. Government bonds firm. State bonds inactive. Railroad bonds irregular.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE TRANSACTIONS.

Description.	Sales.	High.	Low.	Close Oc. 31.	Close Oc. 29.
Am. Sugar	25,000	115	113¾	113¾	113¾
Do pfd	100	108¼	108¼	108¼	108¼
Am. Tobacco	84,200	143¾	137½	142	136½
Am. Cotton Oil	4,100	38¾	38¼	38¼	38⅛
Do pfd	200	87¾	87¾	87¾	88
Am. Express	50	137	137	137	136¾
Adams Express	150	111	110	110	110¼
Atchison	100	12¼	12¼	12¼	12½
Do pfd	6,400	36	35½	35¾	35¾
Am. Spts. Mfg. Co.	200	11¾	11¾	11¾	.....
Am. Malting Co.	100	32	32	32	32½
Do pfd	600	81¼	80¼	81¼	80¼
Am. Steel & Wire	900	32	30¼	32	32½
Do pfd	1,200	86¾	85¾	86¾	85¾
B. & O pfd	38	68½	68¼	68½	.....
Bkln. Rap. Tran.	8,900	67¼	66¼	66¼	66¾
Bay State Gas	900	3	2¾	2¾	.....
Balto. & Ohio	200	45	45	45	44½
B. & O. S. W. pfd	20	6½	6½	6½	.....
Beech Creek	100	100	100	100	.....
Bkln. Un. Gas	400	127¼	127	127¼	126¾
C. B. & Q	14,200	116¼	115¾	115¾	115¾
C. & N. W.	100	132¼	132¼	132¼	131¾
C. M. & St. P	28,200	110¼	109½	109½	109¾
Do pfd	100	161¼	161¼	161¼	.....
C. R. I. & P	6,500	103¾	102¾	102¾	103
C. St. P., M. & O.	300	81¾	81¼	81¾	81
Canada So.	100	53¾	53¾	53¾	.....
Ches. & Ohio	600	21¾	21¾	21¾	21¾
C. C. C. & St. L.	300	39¾	39	39¾	39½
Cent. R. R. of N. J.	100	87¾	87¾	87¾	88¼
C. & E. I.	25	52¾	52¾	52¾	.....
Canadian Pacific	100	82¼	82¼	82¼	82
Con. Gas (N. Y.)	1,400	186¾	185¾	185¾	186¼
C. H. V. & Tol.	400	3	3	3	.....
C. L. & W. pfd	100	46¾	46¾	46¾	47
Con. Ice	100	48¾	48¾	48¾	49
Do pfd	1,700	66¾	66¼	66¼	.....
Cent. Pac	800	26	25¾	25¾	26
C. & L.	100	7¾	7¾	7¾	7
Chi. Gt. West'n	4,000	14¾	14	14¾	14¼
Do pfd A	200	43	42¾	43	42
Do pfd B	2	25½	25½	25½	.....
D. L. & W.	100	143	143	143	.....
D. & Hudson	500	102¼	101	101¼	102
Den. & Rio G. pfd	2,500	55¾	55¾	55¾	55
E. & T. H. pfd	100	59	59	59	.....
Erie 1st pfd	500	33	32¾	32¾	32¼
Edison	95	138	138	138	.....
Fed. Steel	19,400	33¾	32	32¾	32
Do pfd	30,800	75¾	74	75¾	73¾
General Elec	200	82¾	82	82	82
Gt. Northn pfd	100	137	137	137	137¼
Int. Paper	300	52¾	52	52	53
Do pfd	500	87¾	87¼	87¾	87¼
Hawaiian C. & S.	200	53	49¾	53	.....
Ill. Central	200	108¾	108¾	108¾	109
K. C. P. & G	400	15¾	15¾	15¾	16¾
Louis. & Nash	11,500	57¼	56	57	56¼
L. E. & W.	400	13¼	13¼	13¼	.....
Laclede Gas	100	48¾	48¾	48¾	.....
Do pfd	100	93	93	93	.....
Manhattan	2,000	96¼	95¼	95¾	95¼
M., K. & T. pfd	600	33¾	33½	33½	.....
Met. St. Ry	2,800	162	160¼	160½	160¼
Missouri Pac	600	33¼	32½	32½	33¼
Minn. Iron	1,100	137	134	136½	133
M. & St. L. 1st pfd	20	90¾	90¾	90¾	.....
Nor. Pac	13,700	40¼	39¼	39½	40¾
Do pfd	1,300	76¼	75¾	75¾	76
N. Y. Central	300	114¾	114¾	114¾	114¾
North Amn. Co.	500	6¼	6¼	6¼	6¼
N. Y., Ont. & W.	400	14¾	14½	14½	.....
National Lead	100	33¾	33¾	33¾	.....
Do pfd	10	111	111	111	.....
Nat'l Linseed	2,000	7	6	6½	6¼
N. Y. C. & St. L.	25	11	11	11	.....
N. Y. Air Brake	400	100	98	100	98
N. Y., N. H. & H.	15	189	189	189	.....
Ogn. Ry. & Nav.	25	53	53	53	.....
Do pfd	100	75	75	75	74½
People's Gas	2,900	104¼	103⅜	103⅜	103⅜
Penna. R. R.	600	117¾	117¼	117⅝	117¼
Pac. Mail	1,200	34	33¼	34	33⅝
Pullman	1,600	199¾	198½	199¾	198½
Pac. coast	140	44¼	44½	44¼	.....
Reading	100	16¼	16½	16½	16⅝
Do 1st pfd	300	39⅝	39½	39½	39¼
Do 2d pfd	200	18¾	18¾	18¾	.....
Southern Ry	200	8¾	8¾	8¾	8½
Do pfd	9,800	35½	34¾	35¼	34¾
Southern Pacific	400	23	22⅞	22⅞	23¼
St. L. & S. W. pfd	100	12⅞	12⅞	12⅞	13
St. L. & S. F 2d pfd	200	29¾	29¾	29¾	30
S. R. & T.	100	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	6½
Texas Pac	800	14¼	13¾	13¾	13¾
Tenn. Coal & Iron	4,400	29¼	28½	29¼	28½
Do pfd	100	98	98	98	.....
Third Ave	700	166	164¼	166	162¼
Union Pac	1,200	32⅝	32¼	32¾	32¼
Do pfd	4,900	64¼	63¾	63¾	64
U. S. Rubber	1,300	42¼	41¼	41¾	41½
Do pfd	500	103	102½	102½	102¼
U. S. Leather	40	6¼	6½	6½	6¼
Do pfd	200	65¼	65	65¼	65¼
U. S. Express	50	43¾	43¾	43¾	.....
West Chicago	100	95¾	95¾	95¾	95¼
Wabash	200	7¾	7¾	7¾	.....
Do pfd	100	20¾	20¾	20¾	20¼
Western Union	100	92¾	92¾	92¾	92½

EXPRESS STOCKS.

Adams	110	United States	42
American	135	Fargo	120

GOVERNMENT BONDS.

U. S. new 4s, reg	126½@126¾
U. S. new 4s, coup	127½@128¼
U. S. 4s	110¾@111½
U. S. 4s, coup	111¾@112¾
U. S. 2s	98½ ex. int.
U. S. 5s, reg	111¾@112½
U. S. 5s, coup	113@113½
U. S. 3s	106
District 3.65s	117½

NEW YORK BOND SALES AND QUOTATIONS 10 A. M. TO 3 P. M.

189000 Atch gen 4s ....94½@¾
174000 do adjmt..72½@⅞
3000 ACO 8s.....109¼
20000 B-O new 4s ....94⅛@¼
47000 do new 3½s. 95⅝
30000 Bkln Queens Co cons....104@½
9000 Bkln El 1st tr 89½
2000 CanSo 1st 5s.109½
6000 do 2d.......109¼
2000 CGa con 5s.. 90⅝
3000 do 1st inc.... 36
5000 CNJ 1st con 1899 ....102¼
4000 C-O 1st serA.118
22000 do gen 4½s.86@⅜
8000 do con 5s... .....116¾@117
1000 do R-A 1st con 4s.......104
22000 CB-Q Neb ex 4s ....102@½
10000 do Ia 4s.....101¾
1000 CI-L ref 6s..102
138000 C O 4½s....107¾
17000 CRI-P 4s...105¼
9000 CHV-T tr..78@¼
1000 CIStL-C 4s.102
3000 C-El 1st....117½
20000 Chi Term. 4s ....89⅞@90
2000 ColCoal 6s..100
2000 D-W 1st 5s.. 82
32000 DG 5s...93⅝@94
1000 D-RG 4s.... 97¼
42000 Erie 1st con.144
1000 do prior 4s.. 91½
10000 FtW-DC 1st ......78@¼
1000 FtW-RG 1st 59½
10000 GH-SA M-P div 99
10000 I-GtN 2d..... 87
2000 do 3d....... 55½
10000 IaC 1st 5s...105¼
41000 KCP-G 1st.. ....68¼@70
1000 Kings Co El 1st 52½
2000 LAv-PF 1st.123
2000 L-N gd bds.105
54000 do gm 119¾
4000 LS-MS 3½s.107
5000 L-N S-N Ala 5s 106½
1000 M-StP D-G 5s 112
75000 do C-M div.160
3000 do gm 4s ser A 106
4000 do C-PW 5s.118
2000 do SM div..119¾
14000 MetStRy 5s ......114¾@115¼

1000 MLS-W ex 5s 118⅝
1000 do 1st......136½
3000 MK-E 1st.. 99⅝
67000 MK-T 1st 4s ......90¼@91
19000 do 2d.....64¼@½
10000 MK-T 5s Tex 83
40000 M-P con 6s.. ......105¾@106
5000 do 1st coll 5s 73½
2000 M-StL 5s...109½
5000 W-O gm 4s.. ....78¼@¼
2000 MetEl 1st....117½
6000 do 2d....104½@⅝
2000 NP 1st.....1?7
11000 do gen lien 3s 66⅞
55000 do prior 4s.. ......100⅜@¾
6000 do terml 1st.115½
1000 NYB-M brch con 5s......100
43000 NYC-LS 3½s ......95½@96
41000 NYC-MC 3½s 94
29000 NYO-W 4s.. ......102¾@103
45000 N-W 4s.83⅝@84
13000 NRR Cala 5s ......103¾@104
1000 NC-StL 5s...104
25000 OR-N 4s..100@¼
2000 OSL 6s......128½
10000 do con 5s....107½
22000 do inc B..58¼@½
28000 P-W 4s.93¾@94½
82000 Rdg gen 4s ....82¼@⅜
41000 StL-IM 5s.98¼@½
31000 StL-SF gm 5s ....105½@¾
55000 do gm 6s...120½
11000 StL-SW 1st. 81½
15000 do 2d inc 34¼@¼
5000 StPM-M 4½s111
437000 SA-AP 4s.. ......69¼@70¼
3000 SV-NE 4s... 93
47000 SoRy 5s....99@¼
1000 do reg 98
10000 SoP Ariz 1st.109
12000 SRT inc.... 19¼
2000 TP 1st 5s...107¾
45000 do 2d inc.45¼@¾
8000 T-NO 5s....103
10000 UEl 1st tr.. 91½
190000 UPD-G 1st.89@¾
224000 UP 4s.99¾@100
10000 UP coll tr... 61
4000 US new 3s.106@¼
133000 WC 1st tr.. ......60¾@61
1000 Wab 2d..... 89¼
5000 do deb ser B. 3?
1000 WS gtd 4s..111

DEFAULT DEBENTURE INTEREST

International Packing Directors Take Action as Anticipated — Beer Sales Decrease—Glucose Meeting Today.

The International Packing company directors met yesterday afternoon, and, as forecast in THE TRIBUNE, voted to pass the semi-annual interest due on the $2,500,000 6 per cent debenture bonds.

The following resolution was adopted and given out after the meeting to explain the action the directors had taken:

"Whereas, There have been no net profits made by this company during the six months ending Nov. 1, 1898, and there is no surplus on hand; and

"Whereas, Based upon the foregoing, and the terms of the certain agreement dated Feb. 1, 1896, made by and between this company, as the first party, and Illinois Trust and Savings Bank of Chicago, Illinois, as the second party, Mr. Levy Mayer, the counsel of this company, has given his opinion to the effect that this company cannot legally pay on Nov. 1, 1898, on its outstanding debentures any interest which would be payable on said date if there were on hand net profits and surplus sufficient for that purpose;

"Now, therefore, be it resolved that this company do not pay on Nov. 1, 1898, any interest on its said debentures."

The defaulting of the International Packing company debenture interest will undoubtedly provoke litigation on the part of the bondholders, who will endeavor to bring about a receivership. So skillfully, however, has the trust instrument been drawn that it is generally agreed to be impossible to successfully force foreclosure on the company. The debenture bondholders now seem to realize that their legal rights are little, if any, better than those of the preferred stockholders.

There is a good deal of wonder on La Salle street how the affairs of the company could have progressed so badly of late, that from promising dividends on both preferred and common stock four months ago the officials of the company have at last passed the interest on the debenture bonds.

The bondholders seem unwilling to credit the announcement that the company has not sufficient net earnings or surplus with which to pay the interest due. The claim is made that it is the intention to force down the price of the bonds to such a figure as will allow them to be bought in cheaply, and the bonded debt of the company thereby scaled.

Globe and Continental.

Although lacking confirmation from the officials of either bank, it is hinted that negotiations are pending for the absorption of the Globe National Bank by the Continental National Bank. The stock of the former has recently risen about ten points in value—from 80 to 90—and the natural inference is that something favorable to the interests of stockholders is being worked out. The Globe National had at the last call $4,246,114 in deposits, $3,566,204 in loans and discounts, and $1,537,368 in cash resources. The continental National had $17,490,787 in deposits, $10,817,682 in loans and discounts, and $8,136,210 in cash resources. It is generally anticipated that a consolidation arrangement cannot but be highly favorable to the interests of both banks.

Chicago clearings for October were $489,061,174. The total for the ten months ending yesterday is $4,453,728,297. This is an increase of $813,537,886 as compared with the corresponding period last year, $40,674,184 ahead of the total for the entire twelve months in 1896, and only $121,965,048 short of the total for 1897. The monthly record for the year to date is as follows:

	1898.	1897.	Increase.
January	$428,680,998	$318,446,097	$110,234,901
February	411,332,351	283,284,634	128,047,717
March	439,308,827	336,342,377	102,965,450
April	441,076,588	346,953,343	94,123,245
May	502,094,210	366,181,090	135,913,120
June	480,932,876	366,435,190	114,497,686
July	407,373,984	364,390,800	42,983,184
August	416,344,207	390,990,258	25,353,949
September	437,523,077	415,735,429	21,787,648
October	489,061,174	451,430,188	37,630,986
Totals	$4,453,728,292	$3,640,190,406	$813,537,886

Bad Business in Beer.

Beer sales in October were 223,293 barrels, as against 254,839 barrels in October, 1897.

Following are sales of barrels of beer in Chicago internal revenue district for the last twelve months:

	1897-'98.
October	241,011
November	208,772
December	215,154
January	186,700
February	179,816
March	239,456
April	250,444
May	255,947
June	333,068
July	334,628
August	307,878
September	282,217
October	223,293

Glucose Goes Up.

The Glucose Sugar Refining company directors will decide today on the common dividend rate. Their decision will undoubtedly favor 6 per cent. The common stock yesterday gained nearly 3 points, closing 67¼. With the rate at 6 per cent the stock at yesterday's quotations would be on a 9.3 basis. As a first-class industrial the stock, if 6 per cent, should probably be worth 80, and when well established might well sell higher still.

The "boom" appears to have deserted Strawboard, as the stock went up no more yesterday, but declined nearly a point instead. Alley "L" was down one point from Saturday. Otherwise the local market was featureless.

Unlisted stocks closed: Glucose, 67@67¼; do preferred, 107¼@108; Standard Oil, 420@422; Standard Distillery, 19¼@20¼; do preferred, 66¼@67¼.

Sales on the Stock Exchange were:

TILL NOON.

160 South Side L	74	50 do	85
24 do	74¼	50 do act	84¾
10 do	74	150 do	34¾
14 do	74¼	15 West Chicago	96¼
100 do	74¼	10 do s 3	96¼
5 do	74¾	6 North Chicago	222
100 do	74	25 do	224
50 Met L rects	3¾	82 City Railway	290
100 do	3½	25 Nat. Biscuit	33
15 Dia Match	139	94 do	33¼
4 do	140	107 do	33¼
150 Strawboard	34½	150 do	33
50 do s 3	34½	50 do b 3	33
50 do	35¼	15 do pfd	97

BONDS.

$20000 N. Chi. 4½s	107	$6000 W. C.	94
10000 Met. L 5s	62¼	16000 do	94¼
2000 W. C. con 5s	94½		

AFTER NOON.

200 Nat. Biscuit	33	150 do	95¾
100 do pfd	96¾	50 North Chi. act	225
50 Chi. Edison	159	100 do	224
10 Steel and Wire	31¼	50 Strawboard	34¾
2 West Chicago	96	150 do	34½
50 do	95¼	450 do	34

BONDS.

$2000 W. C. con 5s	94½	$4000 W. C.	94¾
1000 do	94½	26000 Met. L 5s	62½
1000 do	94¾		

Clearings at the larger cities yesterday were:

New York	$93,341,586
Chicago	19,855,677
Boston	14,643,079
Philadelphia	7,594,293
St. Louis	6,863,512
Baltimore	2,144,871

New York exchange sold yesterday as follows: Chicago, par; St. Louis, 25c discount bid, 10c discount asked.

CONDITION OF THE TREASURY.

Statement Showing the Available Cash Balance and the Gold Reserve.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 31—Today's statement of the condition of the Treasury shows: Available cash balance $304,178,304; gold reserve, $240,645,651.

IN THE BOSTON MONEY MARKET.

Closing Quotations on Cash and Securities at the Hub.

BOSTON, Mass., Oct. 31.—[Special.]—In Boston Butte absorbed the attention; thousands of shares were bought, and the price ran up from 34¾ to 42, falling back to 38 in the afternoon, but with quick recovery, and closing at 41½. Other copper stocks were strong. Franklin was in brisk demand, and Allouez also was bought freely, while Arcadian, Baltic, Osceola, and Old Dominion were prominent. The last named was up ¾ at 28. Arcadian rising ¾ to 29. Bell Telephone was firm at 280; Pullman held strong at 199¼; home railroad shares were strong.

Description.	Sales.	Opg.	High.	Low.	Close.
Am. Sugar	4,000	113½	114¼	113⅜	113⅜
Do pfd	125	108¼	108¼	108¼	108¼
Atchison	150	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝
Do pfd	450	35⅜	35⅜	35⅛	35⅜
Bell Telephone	25	279½	280	279½	279½
Bay State Gas	100	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
C. B. & Q	1,100	115¾	116¼	115¾	115¾
Pullman	325	198½	199	198½	199
Union Pacific	50	32¼	32¼	32¼	32¼
Do pfd	400	64	64⅛	64	64
West End R. R.	250	88	88	88	88
Westinghouse El.	250	34	34½	34	34½

BONDS.

$1000 Atch 4s	94¾	$1000 Steel conv 5s	98
25000 do adj 4s	72⅞	3000 Steel pl 5s	96
9000 KC-FS M 6s	99¾	25000 Mex 4s	61¼-¼

IN THE FOREIGN MONEY MARKET.

General Tendency of Cash and Securities in London, Paris, and Berlin.

NEW YORK, Oct. 31.—The Evening Post's London financial cablegram says:

The stock markets here opened good today, but business was restricted on account of the holiday [All Saints'] tomorrow, and the markets finally closed dull on the weakness in the Paris bourse.

It is difficult to say how far the Paris bourse is affected by politics and how far by dearer money. This is option day in Paris, and contangoes promise to be stiff there tomorrow. French rentes, which throughout the recent political scares have barely moved a fraction, fell half a point today.

Americans were the best market today, but the close was under the best.

Copper shares were strong on the rise in the price of the metal. The buying was almost entirely English, the Paris market selling.

The general tone here late this evening is decidedly cautious, partly explainable by the holiday tomorrow, but partly also due to the impression that the Fashoda question is not yet closed.

LONDON, Oct. 31.—American securities, after a dull and rather weak opening, were firmer, but inactive. Trading was professional. The market closed steady. Calcutta linseed, spot, 37s 3d; linseed oil, 18s 3d. Turpentine, spirits, 27s.

Amount of bullion gone into the Bank of England on balance today, £135,000.

Consols money, 109¼; do account, 109¼; Canadian Pacific, 84¼; Erie, 13¼; do first preferred, 34; Illinois Central, 111¾; Northern Pacific preferred, 78¾; St. Paul, 113; New York Central, 118; Pennsylvania, 60¾; Reading, 8¼; Union Pacific preferred, 65¼; Atchison, 13; Louisville and Nashville, 58½; Grand Trunk, 6¾. Bar silver steady, 28¼d.

Money, 3½ per cent. Discount in open market, short bills, 3¾@3⅞ per cent; three months' bills, 3¾@3⅞ per cent.

PARIS, Oct. 31.—Prices were weak on the bourse early today and the transactions were chiefly realizations, due to apprehensions of a dear settlement and dear money. The ministerial combination was also looked upon as being unsatisfactory to the speculators. There was a slight, temporary rally during the afternoon, but the closing was dull. A special feature of the day's business was the buoyancy of Rio Tintos, which advanced in response to the higher price of copper. Gold mine shares were steady.

BERLIN, Oct. 31.—Dealings on the boerse today were restricted owing to disinclination to operate. This was occasioned by the closing of the London, Paris, and Vienna bourses tomorrow.

The tendency was toward firm prices. Spanish 4s and Italian securities finished easier and Argentines improved owing to the pending definite settlement of the dispute with Chile. Local securities were firm and Americans were maintained.

IN THE MINING STOCK EXCHANGES.

Closing Quotations in New York, Boston, and San Francisco.

NEW YORK, Oct. 31.—Mining stocks closed:

Chollar	8	Ontario	65
Crown Point	8	Ophir	10
Con. Cal. & Va.	85	Plymouth	10
Deadwood	45	Quicksilver	125
Gould & Currie	15	Do pfd	400
Hale & Norcross	90	Sierra Nevada	75
Homestake	5000	Standard	170
Iron Silver	66	Union Con	25
Mexican	16	Yellow Jacket	20

BOSTON, Mass., Oct. 31.—Mining stocks closed:

Allouez Min. Co.	5⅞	Old Dominion	28¼
Atlantic	29	Osceola	63¾
Bost. & Mont	226¼	Quincy	123
Butte & Bost	41¼	Tamarack	172
Calumet & Hecla	585	Wolverine	27¾
Centennial	19¾	Parrott	23½
Franklin	15	Humboldt	5

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Oct. 31.—The official closing quotations for mining stocks today were as follows:

Alta	5	Justice	5
Alpha Con	3	Kentuck Con	2
Andes	9	Mexican	18
Belcher	11	Occidental	40
Best & Belcher	19	Ophir	56
Bullion	1	Overman	3
Caledonia	25	Potosi	14
Challenge Con	14	Savage	7
Chollar	10	Scorpion	4
Confidence	45	Sierra Nevada	68
Con. Cala. & Va.	88	Union Con	21
Crown Point	9	Utah Con	6
Exchequer	7	Yellow Jacket	18
Gould & Currie	18	Standard	175
Hale & Norcross	90		

In the New York Dry Goods Market.

NEW YORK, Oct. 31.—Improved conditions in several branches of the market for cotton goods made the opening of the day's dry goods market of considerable interest. There is an element of strength in cottons which has been lacking for many weeks. The more settled conditions in print cloths and the steady gain in the demand for export goods have tended to add strength to the market, both locally and in other first hand centers. There was a fair showing of buyers in the market and they were inclined to be slightly freer in their trading today. The print cloth situation is a quiet one. Buyers are not clamorous for goods at the prices fixed by the trustees. Staple cottons showed somewhat more activity today than has been the case heretofore. There was a more pronounced demand for brown goods of all kinds.

Flour and Grain Eastward Movement.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Oct. 31.—The eastward movement of flour and grain from the West through Buffalo for the month of October shows 1,845,912 brls of flour and 30,771,170 bu of grain. From the opening of navigation to date the receipts have been: Flour, 7,794,595 brls, a decrease of 1,229,730 brls, as compared with last year; wheat, 163,920,248 bu, an increase of 6,469,723 bu.

Visible Supplies of Grain.

NEW YORK, Oct. 31—The statement of the visible supply of grain in store and afloat for the week ending Saturday, Oct. 29, as compiled by the New York Produce Exchange, is as follows:

Wheat, 15,476,000 bu, increase 525,000 bu; corn, 24,808,000 bu, increase 175,000; oats, 6,373,000 bu, increase 209,000; rye, 1,128,000 bu, decrease 211,000; barley, 3,267,000 bu, increase 63,000.

Oil and Oil Certificates.

OIL CITY, Pa., Oct. 31.—Credit balances, $1.18. Certificates opened $1.19; closed offered $1.18¾. Sales, 6,000 brls cash at $1.19; 2,000 brls cash at $1.18½. Shipments, including New York Transit, Southern, and Crescent, 27th net, reported on that date, 232,265 brls. Runs, 109,371 brls.

In the Elgin Butter Market.

ELGIN, Ill., Oct. 31.—[Special.]—On the Board of Trade today 10,080 pounds of butter sold for 22c. The market was firm.

GAMBLER JOHNSON IS FINED.

Pleads Guilty to Keeping a Gaming-House and Judge Gary Imposes a Penalty of $300.

John Johnson, familiarly known as "Mush" Johnson, pleaded guilty yesterday afternoon to a charge of keeping a common gaming-house and was fined $300 by Judge Gary.

Six others are to be placed on trial for similar offenses this afternoon, and it is expected they will follow the precedent made by Johnson and the others who recently paid fines amounting to over $5,000 on pleas of guilty.

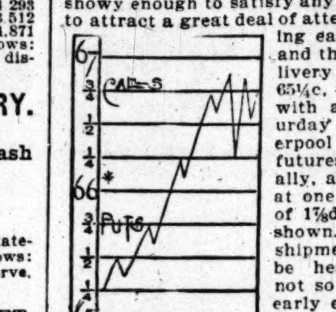
The cases of Hennig, Stratton, and Gibson, who were found guilty of keeping bucket-shops at the July term of court and paid fines of $500 each, will probably be called at the same time.

WHEAT SHORTS COVER.

PIT SITUATION DISTURBED BY CABLES ON CONSOLS.

Unconfirmed Drop Puts Grain Prices Up Suddenly and in a Somewhat Sensational Way—English Visible Increase Surprisingly Light, While Domestic Figures on the Increase Are Smaller than the Trade Generally Expected.

Interest centered yesterday in the provision market, with its sensational deal in October short ribs, but the wheat market was showy enough to satisfy any speculator, and to attract a great deal of attention. The feeling early was heavy, and the December delivery sold as low as 65¼c, as compared with a close on Saturday at 66⅛c. Liverpool opened with futures off fractionally, and broke, until at one time a decline of 1⅞d to 2⅛d was shown. The world shipments proved to be heavy, although not so large as the early estimates. The fine weather was a bearish influence, but the cables had more than anything else to do with the early local tone. December wheat was selling around 65¾c, when rumors of political complications abroad and a sensational dispatch from New York regarding an alleged drop in consols of ⅝ point caused a complete change in the local speculative situation. The price went up 1c in a few minutes, December selling to 66⅝c. The report regarding the drop in consols was not satisfactorily confirmed, and there was sufficient selling by the Barretts and other local operators to turn the market down materially. Liverpool, however, recovered, closing with futures off 1d to 1¼d, and, although the decline in consols finally reported through conservative channels was only ¼ point, the market again rallied to the high point of the day, and closed ⅛c below top price, and at a net advance of ⅝c. It was largely a matter of shorts covering towards the close.



December wheat range.

Some of the statistical announcements were against prices, but others were fairly bullish. Primary receipts were 2,372,000 bu, against 1,681,000 bu a year ago, but clearances were heavy at 1,006,000 bu. The English visible supply increase of 126,000 bu was only 10 per cent of the increase last year, but the quantity on passage increased 2,880,000 bu. The American visible increase was less than expected, at 828,000 bu, and this increase was only one-third of that shown last season. World shipments were heavy at 8,456,000 bu, but were a million bushels less than a year ago, and the heaviest contributions were from this country. Paris was 10 centimes higher to 20 centimes lower, while Antwerp was unchanged. The local stock of wheat decreased 90,000 bu. Receipts at Minneapolis and Duluth were 1,871 cars, against 1,451 a week ago and 1,856 a year ago. Local receipts at 329 cars were away above last year's level at 181 cars. The local cash market was strong for the better grades of spring wheat, but was quoted at a relative decline from Saturday on the off grades of ½c to 1½c.

Strong Market in Corn.

The corn market ruled strong all day. The early decline to 33⅞c for May was largely in sympathy with wheat. December corn was bought freely by shippers, among whom Counselman was conspicuous, and the May premium narrowed to 1⅝c. The better weather was a factor, but the cash demand, particularly on through billing, was excellent. Through billed corn, which three weeks ago was selling at 2c discount, is now bringing December price. Clearances were liberal at 753,000. The quantity on passage decreased 400,000 bu. World's shipments were large at 3,773,000 bu, against 3,682,000 bu the previous week and 1,981,000 bu the corresponding week last year. Local receipts are small, but overran the estimate at 365 cars. The visible supply decreased 59,000 bu, against an increase a year ago of 1,186,000 bu. The Orange Judd Farmer estimates the yield at 1,868,000 bu, but this estimate is not of much value, as it does not represent the damage by wet weather since ripening, which it suggests has been the greatest for twenty years. The sales of corn by sample on track and f. o. b. were as follows: No grade, 26c; No. 4, 32@33c; No. 3 yellow, 32¾@33¾c; No. 2, 33c; No. 2 yellow, 32⅞@33⅛c; No. 2 white, 33c; ears, 33¼@34c. Billed through: No. 4, 31½c; No. 3, 31¼@32c; No. 2, 31¼@33c; No. 2 yellow, 31½@32⅝c; No. 3 white, 32c; No. 2 white, 32¼@32½c.

The October rib deal was the only thing in the provision market, but it was sufficient to keep the pit unusually well filled. Fluctuations in pork and lard and in the other deliveries of ribs were insignificant. October ribs, however, made an average about $1.00 higher than on Saturday. They sold at $5.87½ early, advanced to $6.75, declined to $6.00, and closed at $6.25 all, as compared with a close Saturday at $5.30. It was a "squeeze," and culminated with the settlement of a big line of short property at $6.75. Armour is supposed to be the short who stood out until the last day of grace. The other side of the deal was represented by the Anglo-American Packing company, acting for a syndicate which has been long ribs for two months. The deal reached its speculative culmination with the settlement at $6.75. There was a little byplay over making the closing quotation, and a small default. Deliveries of ribs were 600,000 lbs. Shipments of product were liberal and clearances last week were heavy, and away over those of last season. Local hog receipts were less than the estimate, but seven markets had 50,200 hogs, against 58,000 a year ago.

Choppy Market in Small Grain.

Oats were characterized as an extremely choppy and altogether unsatisfactory market, with closing prices exactly where they stood Saturday. About ¼c was lost at the opening, but was soon recovered. Trade was not large or specially significant. Receipts were 320,800 bu, as compared with 235,000 bu on the corresponding day last year. Samples were steady at an advance of ¼c. Sales on track and f. o. b. were: No. 4, 24½c; No. 4 white, 25@26¼c; No. 3, 24¾c; No. 3 white, 26@27c; No. 2, 25@25½c; No. 2 white, 26¼@28c. Billed through: No. 4, 22¼@23¾c; No. 4 white, 24@26c; No. 3, 23¾@24½c; No. 3 white, 25¼@26¾c; No. 3, 24c; No. 2 white, 25¾c.

Shorts in October rye made themselves apparent to a slight extent and were about the only feature to a rather unsatisfactory market. They put the price up to 53c, ½c over the opening, but before the close it reached to 52c. December ranged from 50¼@50⅝c, closing at the outside. May did not sell, but was 50¾c bid and 51c asked. Carlots sold at 51½c. Barley was steady at an advance of from ½c to 1c, except for feed grades, which were steady without being quotably higher. Actual offerings were only about half the receipts of 110 cars. November was 48c bid and 50c asked. Feed grades were quoted 35@37½c, according to quality, and malting from 38c to 49c, the latter the figure at which fancy was held. Seeds were dull and little better than nominal at substantially Saturday's prices for timothy and clover. In flaxseed there was a continuation of the demand from crushers, which advanced futures about 1c. October ranged from $1.02 to $1.02¼, closing with the outside price bid. December sold from $1.02½ to $1.03¾, closing $1.03½. May advanced from $1.05 to $1.06¼, closing at the higher figure. Receipts were 77 cars, with no shipments. Hay was in good demand and firm. Receipts, 580 tons. Track sales included choice timothy, $9.00@9.50; No. 1 do, $8.25@8.75; No. 2 do, $8.00; choice prairie, $9.00@9.50; No. 2 do, $6.00@7.00; No. 3 do, $5.00@5.50. Bran was in fair supply and light demand at $10.00@10.25 on track, and middlings dull at $12.75 f. o. b.

Trade Gossip on 'Change.

There were all kinds of trouble on the floor yesterday over some alleged misinformation circulated by McIntyre & Wardwell, out of which may grow charges against the firm, presented to the board by a director. Early in the day the New York office of the commission firm wired the Chicago house a cable quoting consols ⅝ lower. To this is said to be due much of the bulge in wheat in that it started "shorts" to covering at a rapid rate, and doubtless caused considerable loss to the unfortunates who were on the wrong side of the market. All the ire in the case was aroused when the official cables of the board came in quoting a decline of but 3-16 to ¼. One of the directors took Manager Rous of the commission firm to task for the circulation of the alleged false information, threatening to prefer charges. Acting on the advice of friends Mr. Rous made no explanation of the matter further than to affirm his house was not in the habit of making mistakes or of circulating reports which were not founded on fact. After the close Mr. Rous showed a dispatch from the New York house claiming the quotation was sent out on the basis of information received from William Bingham & Co. Mr. Rous makes the point that there is a hiatus of four hours between the board cables, ample time for the decline to take place.

Charters were for 485,000 bu corn at 2¼c, rates being reduced in order to secure loads.

Deliveries were 600,000 lbs short ribs, 25,000 bu rye, and 25,000 bu flaxseed.

The privilege range was as follows:

WHEAT.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
December puts	66	66¼	65⅞-66	66
December calls	67⅝	68	67½	68

CORN.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
May puts	34¼	34¼	34¼	34¼-¼
May calls	34⅝	34¾	34⅝-¾	34¾

On the alleged injustice of the stamp tax a commission man makes the point that his bank check may go through a dozen different hands before it finally reaches the bank, with only one stamp on it, but every time a transfer of any of the speculative commodities is made a new stamp is required on the transaction.

Estimated receipts today: Wheat, 450 cars; corn, 460 cars; oats, 350 cars; hogs, 27,000.

World's shipments of wheat last week were 8,456,000 bu, against 8,543,000 bu the previous week and 9,399,000 bu the same week last year.

The average weight of the hogs received at Chicago last week was 231 lbs, against 238 lbs for the week previous, and 240 lbs for the corresponding week in 1897, and 237 lbs in 1896.

Berlin closed ⅝c off, Amsterdam ⅛c off, and Buda-Pesth 1¼c off.

Clearances of provisions last week were 4,020 brls of pork, 11,073,000 lbs of lard, and 33,580 boxes of meats, against 3,300 brls of pork, 12,794,000 lbs of lard, and 17,536 boxes of meats the same week last season.

There is a heavy movement of corn over the roads in Nebraska and Kansas. The demand for cars is far in excess of the ability of the roads to meet it.

Logan's Liverpool correspondent says under date of Oct. 22:

"The short interest in wheat must have been nearly covered, but the continued deadlock in the Nile affair has caused excitement and several sharp fluctuations. Next week should bring matters to a point, and meanwhile newspaper rumors are worth little. Argentine climate is treacherous. Frost is reported to have done serious damage to growing crop, now two months off harvest, but others say mischief is exaggerated."

WHEAT.

	Closed Saturday.	Price range yesterday.	Closed yesterday.	Closed Nov. 1, 1897.
October	65¾	....@....	66¾	.....
December	66⅛	65¼@66⅝	66⅝	96¼
May	67	66¼@67⅝	67⅝	93¾
CORN.				
October	32	....@....	32¼	.....
December	32⅝	32 @32⅝	32½	26⅝
May	34¼	33⅞@34⅝	34⅝	30⅝
OATS.				
October	23¼	....@....	23¼	.....
December	23⅝	23⅜@23⅝	23⅝	19¾
May	24⅝	24⅜@24⅝	24⅝	21⅝
MESS PORK.				
October	7.80	....@....	7.85	.....
December	7.85	7.90 @7.92½	7.90	7.65
January	9.02½	9.02½@9.10	9.05	8.60
LARD—PER 100 LBS.				
October	4.82½	....@....	4.85	.....
December	4.85	4.87½@4.90	4.87½	4.22½
January	4.92½	4.95 @4.97½	4.95	4.35
RIBS—BOXED 25C MORE THAN LOOSE.				
October	5.30	5.30 @6.75	6.25	.....
December	4.60	4.60 @4.65	4.62½	4.50
January	4.62½	4.62½@4.67½	4.65	4.50

GRAIN INSPECTION.

	No. 2 and better.	No. 3.	Low grades.	Total.
Hard winter wheat	8	65	2	75
Red winter wheat	5	3	3	11
Spring wheat	34	188	21	243
Corn	214	111	40	365
Oats	23	223	59	305
Rye	42	12	6	60
Barley	1	50	59	110
Totals	327	652	190	1,169

Inspected out: 30,000 bu spring wheat, 100,000 bu corn, 99,100 bu oats, 15,000 bu rye.

The Secretary of the Chicago Board of Trade gives the following as the visible supply of grain [bu]:

	Oct. 29, 1898.	Oct. 22, 1898.	Oct. 15, 1898.	Oct. 30, 1897.
Wheat	15,476,000	14,848,000	14,598,000	26,974,000
Corn	24,574,000	24,633,000	24,563,000	45,958,000
Oats	6,373,000	6,164,000	6,080,000	15,364,000
Rye	1,128,000	1,339,000	1,308,000	4,241,000
Barley	3,267,000	3,204,000	2,750,000	4,225,000

Following are the changes as compared with the previous week:

	Inc., bu.	Dec., bu.
Wheat	628,000	
Corn		59,000
Oats	209,000	
Rye		211,000
Barley	63,000	

The following are stocks of grain in store and afloat in the city at the close of the dates named [bu]:

	Oct. 29, 1898.	Oct. 22, 1898.	Oct. 15, 1898.	Oct. 30, 1897.
Wheat	1,845,000	1,935,000	1,810,000	3,337,000
Corn	11,718,000	12,270,000	11,665,000	20,659,000
Oats	940,000	1,017,000	1,023,000	2,317,000
Rye	186,000	287,000	184,000	799,000
Barley	243,000	187,000	134,000	408,000
Totals	14,932,000	15,703,000	14,816,000	27,520,000

IMPROVED DEMAND FOR APPLES.

Larger Quantities Being Moved and Market Firmer in Consequence.

Apples are getting to be the big end of the South Water street trade, the demand improving regularly and the market becoming firmer on desirable grades. It being about the only fruit fit for peddlers' purposes, this interest is taking decided larger quantities. The demand from this source is excellent. About its only good feature, however, is the opportunity it gives commission merchants to move a grade of stuff which is not high enough for the better class of grocery trade. But even peddlers are not finding many apples less than $2.25 per brl. More fruit is coming in than formerly and the grade is generally higher. Holders' views on values are firmer, asking prices sometimes being above buyers' limits. A larger percentage of fine fruit is going to storage for winter use.

The following are quotations on wholesale lots from store:

Butter—Creamery: Extras, 21¼@22c; firsts, 19@21c; seconds, 15@17c. Dairies: Extras, 18@19c; firsts, 15c; seconds, 14c.

Cheese—Fancy full cream cheddars, 7¾@8c; Young Americas, 9@9¼c; twins, 7¾@8¼c.

Eggs—Firsts, at mark, loss off, 17¼@18c.

Game—Prairie chickens, $4.25@4.50 per doz; partridge, $4.50@5.00 per doz; quail, $1.75 per doz; mallard ducks, $3.25@3.50 per doz; plover, golden, $1.50 per doz; rabbits, $1.00@1.50 per doz; squirrels, 50@75c per doz.

Green fruits—Apples, $1.50@3.50 per brl; bananas, 75c@$1.25 per bunch; peaches, Michigan, 75c per bu; lemons, Verdallas, $3.00@5.00 per box; Malagas, $5.00 per box; grapes, Concord, 10@12½c per 8-lb basket; open baskets, 18@20c; Niagaras, 75@90c per 8-lb basket; pears, Michigan, $1.00@1.35 per bu basket; fancy, $1.50@2.75 per brl; cranberries, fancy Cape Cod, $5.50@6.00 per brl; common, $4.00@4.25; quinces, 50@75c per bu.

Nuts—Chestnuts, $2.00 per bu; hickory, 75c@$1.50; black walnuts, 60@75c; butternuts, 50@75c; beechnuts, 6@7c per lb; hazelnuts, 3c per lb; pecans, 5@7c per lb.

Vegetables—Celery, Michigan, 25@50c per case; homegrown, 12½@15c per doz; beets, 25c per tub; potatoes, 29@35c per bu; sweet potatoes, $1.00@2.25 per brl; handpicked pea beans, $1.11; limas, 22½@25c per qt; cabbage, homegrown, 50@65c per crate; cucumbers, Illinois, 35@40c per doz; squash, Hubbard, $9.00@10.00 per ton; onions, white, 75@90c per brl; turnips, rutabagas, 25@30c per 1¼ bu; green peppers, 15@35c per 1¼-bu sack; parsnips, 40@50c per 1¼-bu sack.

The following table shows the receipts and shipments of country produce for the last 48 hours, exclusive of express receipts, as compared with the same time last year:

Articles.	Receipts 1898.	Receipts 1897.	Shipments 1898.	Shipments 1897.
Apples, brls	13,238	10,208	2,167	1,936
Beans, bu	5,285	966	2,920	6,580
B. corn, lbs	60,545	53,100	58,525	44,030
Butter, lbs	691,905	559,717	630,009	440,654
Cheese, lbs	524,101	310,012	227,033	185,160
D. fruits, lbs	245,410	135,990	249,260	89,100
Eggs, pkgs	3,802	3,870	2,937	8,526
Game, pkgs	.....	.....	76	31
Hay, tons	589	772	.....	34
Hides, lbs	185,170	278,193	157,263	552,653
Hops, lbs	239,476	61,618	870	16,718
Potatoes, bu	76,330	73,482	36,317	40,966
Poultry, lbs	55,345	62,920	25,217	26,554
Poultry, c'ps	784	282	.....	160
Wool, lbs	28,211	87,074	72,288	556,132

PRODUCE MARKETS EAST AND WEST.

Closing Quotations in the Various Exchanges of the Country.

NEW YORK, Oct. 31.—Flour—Receipts, 25,353; exports, 21,818; dull and nominally steadier. Cornmeal—Steady; yellow Western, 73@74c. Rye—Firmer; No. 2 Western, 54@54½c, c. i. f., Buffalo; 59c f. o. b., afloat, to arrive. Barley malt—Steady; Western, 57@70c. Wheat—Receipts, 434,750; exports, 446,538. Spot steady; No. 2 red, 76⅝c f. o. b., afloat; options opened weaker under liquidation, lower cables, and big receipts; they subsequently rallied on excited covering, due to a break in consols, and small increase in the visible supply, closed ⅝@⅝c net higher; sales, No. 2 red May, 71¼@72¼c, closed 72⅝c. Corn—Receipts, 155,025; exports, 206,544. Spot firm; No. 2, 39¾c f. o. b. afloat. Options opened easier with wheat, but developed independent strength on cables, small visible supply increase, and covering; closed ¼@⅜c higher; May, 39¼@39⅝c, closed 39⅝c. Oats—Receipts, 212,900; spot firmer; No. 2, 29¼c. Options dull and featureless. Hops strong. Wool quiet. Cheese steadier; large white and colored, 8¼c; small do, 9c. Tallow dull. Cottonseed oil quiet. Rice firm. Molasses firm.

Metals—The market for metals continues to exhibit gratifying stability and even pronounced strength at prices steadily tending upward on bullish news, growing demand, and reluctance of holders to sell, with the outlook favorable for a still further advance. At the close today the Metal Exchange called pig-iron warrants quiet and steady, $7.00 bid, $7.25 asked; lake copper firm, buyers and sellers at $12.50; tin firm, $18.25 bid, $18.45 asked, this being an advance of 20@25 points; lead quiet, $3.65 bid, $3.70 asked; spelter firm, $5.15 bid, $5.25 asked. The firm naming the settling price for leading miners and smelters at the West quoted lead $3.50.

Coffee—Options opened steady at 5 points advance, further improved, and ruled generally steady on higher European and Rio cables and subsiding Brazilian movement; well-sustained warehouse deliveries in this country offset by continued indifference of spot buyers; speculation exceptionally slack, local covering the feature. Closed firm, 10@15 points net higher. Sales, 13,000 bags; March, 5.55@5.60c. Spot coffee, Rio dull and nominal; mild quiet.

Sugar—Raw strong, held higher; fair refining, 3 13-16c; centrifugal, 96 test, 4 5-16c; molasses sugar, 3 9-16c; refined firm, but quiet.

Cotton—Opening steady at unchanged prices to 1 point decline the cotton market ruled to some extent irregular, with a gain of 3 to 4 points apparent at the weakest interval. The pressures were numerous, including unsatisfactory cable account, port receipts equal to, if not exceeding, estimates, advances from the South indicating anxiety on the part of spot holders and some disposition to retreat on the part of exporters; a withdrawal of investment demand and crop accounts conflicting. Notwithstanding these claims the market yielded stubbornly. Some disposition to cover short contracts caused a few partial rallies. The general temper of traders was pessimistic, however, owing to the almost entire lack of outside speculative interest. Few orders reached the market either for buying or for selling cotton. The fact that spot sales at Liverpool have increased to 12,000 bales is regarded by some as a substantial indication that English spinners will remain active buyers for some time to come. During the afternoon the market here dragged in the absence of additional news influences, rallying a little, but closing steady at a net decline of 2@6 points. Futures closed steady: November, 5.04c; December, 5.10c; January, 5.15c; February, 5.15c; March, 5.23c; April, 5.27c; May, 5.32c; June, 5.37c; July, 5.40c; August, 5.48c; September, 5.43c.

California dried fruits—Steady. Evaporated apples—Common, 7@8c per lb; prime wire tray, 7¾@8⅛c; choice, 7¾@8c; fancy, 8¼c. Prunes—5¼@9¼c per lb as to size and quality. Apricots—Royal, 11@14c per lb; Moor Park, 14@17c. Peaches—Unpeeled, 8¼@11c; peeled, 14¼@18c per lb.

Butter—Receipts, 4,235 pkgs; steady; Western creamery, 14@23c; Elgins, 23c; factory, 11½@14c.

Cheese—Receipts, 1,527 pkgs; dull; large white, 8¼c; small white, 9c; large colored, 8¼c; small colored, 9c.

Eggs—Receipts, 5,473 pkgs; market firm; Western, 21c.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Oct. 31.—Close: Wheat—Higher; No. 2 red, cash, elevator and track, 69¼c; Dec., 68⅝c; May, 68⅞c; No. 2 hard, 66@67c. Corn—Higher; No. 2, cash, 32c; Dec., 31¼@31⅜c; May, 32⅞c. Oats—Higher; No. 2, cash, 26c; track, 26¼@27c; December, 25¼c; May, 25⅞c; No. 2 white, 28¼@29c. Rye—Strong, 51¼c. Flaxseed—Higher, 99¼c. Pork—Better; standard mess, jobbing, $8.00. Lard—Steady; prime, $4.85; choice, $4.90. Lead—Steady, $3.50. Spelter—Higher, $4.97½. Poultry—Dull; chickens lower, 5¼@6¼c; ducks, 5¼@6¼c; geese, 6c; turkeys, 9@9¼c. Butter—Easier; creamery, 19@23c; dairy, 16@20c. Eggs—Steady, 16c.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., Oct. 31.—There was a weak opening in the wheat market today, but by 11 o'clock the market rallied and December went up 1⅛c from the opening. There was a moderate reaction around noon from the top, released on the bulge. After this break and on the close the market firmed. December closed at 64@64⅛c and May at 65⅜@65¼c. Cash wheat—Nos. 1 and 2 Northern advanced a full cent on strong futures; No. 1 spot Northern, 64@65c; to arrive, 63¼@64c; No. 2, 61¼@62¼c; to arrive, 61¼@62c; No. 3, 60@61c.

WEST SUPERIOR, Wis., Oct. 31.—Close: Wheat—Cash, No. 1 hard, 70c; No. 1 Northern, 66⅛c bid; No. 2 Northern, 64c bid. To arrive, No. 1 hard, 70c bid; No. 1 Northern, 66⅛c bid. Cash oats—25@25¼c bid. No. 2 rye, to arrive, 50c bid. No. 3 yellow corn, 29c bid. Flax—To arrive, $1.03⅛ bid; December, $1.03. The receipts of wheat were 407,190 bu; flax, 56,200 bu.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Oct. 31.—Wheat—¼c lower; No. 1 hard, 61¼c; No. 2, 61¼c; No. 3, 60¼c; No. 4, 58c; No. 2 red, 65c; No. 3, 62c; No. 2 spring, 59¼c. Corn—Fair demand; No. 2 mixed, 29¾c; No. 3, 29c; No. 2 white, 31c. Oats—Steady; No. 2 white, 26c. Rye—Firm; No. 2, 50c. Hay—Good demand; choice prairie, $7.00; choice timothy, $6.75@7.00. Butter—Lower; separator, 20c; dairy, 16c. Eggs—Steady; 15¼c.

DULUTH, Minn., Oct. 31.—Wheat—No. 1 Northern, cash, 66⅛c; October, 66⅛c; December, 64⅝c; May, 66⅞c. Oats—25@25¼c. Rye—50c. Barley—34@40c. Flax—$1.03¼; October, $1.03¼; December, $1.03; May, $1.06¼. Corn—29c. Receipts—Wheat, 480,200 bu. Shipments—Wheat, 629,300 bu.

TOLEDO, O., Oct. 31.—Wheat—Higher, firm; No. 2, cash, October and December, 70¼c. Corn—Quiet; No. 2 mixed, 33c. Oats—Dull, steady; No. 2 mixed, 24c. Rye—Dull; No. 2, cash, 53c. Cloverseed—Active, higher; prime, cash, old, $4.80. Oil—Unchanged.

SAVANNAH, Ga., Oct. 31.—Spirits turpentine—Firm, 34¼c bid. Resin—Firm and unchanged; closing: A, B, C, D, $1.00; E, $1.10; F, $1.15; G, $1.25; H, I, $1.40; K, $1.45; M, $1.55; N, $1.75; Wg., $2.00; Ww., 2.40.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Oct. 31.—Spirits turpentine—Firm, 35c, 34¼c. Resin—Dull, $1.10, $1.40. Crude turpentine—Firmer, $1.90 and $1.90. Tar—Firm, $1.15.

PEORIA, Ill., Oct. 31.—Corn—Firm; No. 2, 33¼c. Oats—Firm; No. 2 white, 25¼@25¾c. Whisky—Firm, on the basis of $1.25 for finished goods.

IN THE FOREIGN PRODUCE MARKET.

Closing Quotations on Grain, Cotton, and Provisions in Liverpool.

LIVERPOOL, Oct. 31.—Wheat—Futures closed quiet; December, 6s ¼d; March, 5s 10¼d.

Hams—Short cut easy, 33s 6d. Bacon—Short clear backs dull, 31s 6d. Lard—Prime Western firm, 27s. Turpentine spirits firm, 27s 9d. Wheat—Spot, No. 1 red Northern spring, easy, 6s 3½d. Corn—Spot American mixed, easy, 3s 10¼d; November quiet, 3s 9¼d; December quiet, 3s 9¼d; March quiet, 3s 7¼d.

Cotton—Spot, good business done; prices easier; American middling fair, 3¼d; good middling, 3 7-32d; middling, 3 1-32d; low middling, 2¾d; good ordinary, 2 2-32d; ordinary, 2 17-32d. The sales of the day were 12,000 bales, of which 500 were for speculation and export, and included 11,500 bales American. Receipts, 29,000 bales, including 28,600 American. Futures opened quiet, with a moderate demand, and closed quiet but steady; American middling, L. M. C., November, 2 60-64@2 61-64d sellers; November and December, 2 59-64d; December and January, 2 59-64d buyers; January and February, 2 59-64@2 60-64d buyers; Feb. and March, 2 60-64@2 61-64d sellers; March and April, 2 61-64d buyers; April and May, 2 62-64d buyers; May and June, 2 63-64d value; June and July, 3d sellers; July and August, 3@3 1-64d buyers; August and September, 3 1-64d buyers.

Imports of wheat into Liverpool for the week—From Atlantic ports, 66,100 qrs; from Pacific ports, none; from other ports, 5,000 qrs.

Imports of corn into Liverpool from Atlantic ports for the week, 26,500 qrs.

IN THE LOCAL LIVE STOCK MARKET.

Receipts and Shipments of Cattle, Hogs, and Sheep.

Movement of live stock at the Chicago Stock-Yards for dates mentioned:

	Cattle.	Calves.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Receipts—				
Monday, Oct. 31	10,000	400	30,000	28,000
Totals last week	58,187	2,215	204,489	90,216
Previous week	54,017	2,077	206,852	84,141
Cor. week 1897	59,256	1,945	220,881	84,259
Cor. week 1896	42,714	1,966	169,647	82,617
Shipments—				
Monday, Oct. 31	3,500	50	5,000	1,500
Totals last week	19,805	559	21,173	21,274
Previous week	17,709	648	33,325	23,180
Cor. week 1897	19,029	441	30,817	17,224
Cor. week 1896	13,198	140	33,930	25,099

Monday's receipts, with comparisons at four markets:

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Chicago	10,000	30,000	28,000
Kansas City	7,500	6,500	10,100
Omaha	3,700	2,600	4,500
St. Louis	2,600	5,700	2,100
Totals	23,800	44,800	44,700
Cor. day last week	41,500	64,400	38,900
Cor. day 1897	36,300	49,500	20,400
Cor. day 1896	23,800	24,500	20,400
Cor. day 1895	36,300	59,500	23,700

Today's receipts are estimated at 4,500 cattle, 25,000 hogs, and 18,000 sheep, against 7,573 cattle, 39,448 hogs, and 28,940 sheep a week ago, and 5,356 cattle, 25,225 hogs, and 13,317 sheep a year ago. Only 862 cattle, 5,626 hogs, and 6,320 sheep arrived the corresponding day of 1896.

The 204,489 hogs received at the Chicago Stock-Yards last week averaged only 231 lbs, the lightest average in over three months. Average the previous week, 238 lbs; a month ago, 246 lbs; two months ago, 249 lbs; a year ago, 240 lbs; two years ago, 237 lbs; and three years ago, 227 lbs.

The Drovers' Journal's English cablegram quotes best American steers at 10¼@11¼c per lb, sinking the offal, against 9¾@11c a week ago. A year ago States steers sold at 10¾@11¼c.

November receipts are estimated at 200,000 cattle, 900,000 hogs, and 290,000 sheep, against 220,625 cattle, 817,547 hogs, and 280,988 sheep for November, 1897, and 210,540 cattle, 590,557 hogs, and 260,288 sheep for November, 1896.

Carloads of live stock received at the Chicago Stock-Yards last week, 6,264, against 6,061 the previous week, 6,682 a year ago, and 5,031 two years ago.

Droves of packing hogs averaging 270@308 lbs cost $3.53@3.68, principally $3.60@3.65; 180 lbs, $3.72½; 204 lbs, $3.67; and 240-lb butchers, $3.77. Armour bought 8,000 head, Anglo-American 1,500, Boyd & Lunham 1,100, Chicago 1,000, Continental 700, Hammond 1,200, International 1,100, Lipton 1,000, Morris 2,800, Swift 4,600, butchers 1,900; total, 25,100; left over, 4,000.

Cattle—Receipts were estimated at 10,000, against 22,577 a week ago, and 19,205 a year ago. About 2,000 Western rangers and 1,500 grass Texas numbered among the fresh receipts, leaving less than 7,000 natives. The market opened strong and an early clearance was made. Native steers advanced 10@25c, and Texas and Westerns ruled strong to 10c higher. Native butcher stock also advanced some, while stockers and feeders were unchanged. Native beef cattle sold at $4.00@5.55, bulk $4.75@5.30. The quality was poorer than usual. Corn-fed Western steers sold at $4.00@5.10; grass Western steers, $3.50@4.55, with some extra grassers at $4.90; Western cows and heifers, $2.75@3.90; straight Texas steers, 737@1,060 lbs, $2.90@4.10; native cows, $1.60@3.85; heifers, $2.50@4.25; bulls, $2.40@4.15; stags, $3.25@4.25; calves, $3.00@6.75; and stockers and feeders, $2.90@4.50.

Hogs—The general market was active at 5c advance in prices. The feeling was strong early and weak at the finish. About 4,000 remained in the pens. Receipts were below expectations, being 19,000 smaller than a week ago, and 15,000 smaller than a year ago. The quality was the best in some time past, there being a larger percentage of good heavy and fewer rough heavy. Heavy sold at $3.30@3.85, bulk $3.55@3.70; light, $3.35@3.80, bulk $3.60@3.75; mixed, $3.40@3.80, bulk $3.60@3.75; pigs, $2.60@3.65, bulk $3.25@3.50. Pigs advanced 10@20c.

Sheep—The supply was excessive, and the market ruled weak, with prices generally 15c lower. Lambs sold at $3.75@5.75, bulk $5.10@5.50; native sheep, $2.75@4.60, bulk $3.90@4.40; Westerns, $3.25@4.45, bulk $4.00@4.40; feeding lambs sold at $4.50@5.10, and feeding sheep at $3.50@4.15.

LIVE STOCK MARKETS ELSEWHERE.

NEW YORK, Oct. 31.—Beeves—Receipts, 3,693; market opened steady to 10c higher; closed firm on Chicago advices. Oxen and stags, $3.00@4.50; bulls, $2.75@4.50; cows, $1.75@3.85; cables higher; American steers, 10½@11¼c; refrigerator beef, 9⅝c per lb. Exports, 206 cattle. Calves—Receipts, 1,562; firm to 25c higher; closed quiet. Veals, $4.00@7.75; tops, $8.00. Sheep and lambs—Receipts, 11,592; sheep steady; lambs opened steady to 15c higher; closed dull, with advance lost. Sheep, poor to choice, $4.75@5.75; extra, $5.80@5.90. Hogs—Receipts, 14,355; firmer but slow at $3.75@3.95.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Oct. 31.—Cattle—Receipts, 8,000; market strong, 10c higher; native steers, $3.50@5.30; Texas steers, $2.50@4.50; Texas cows, $2.30@3.35; native cows and heifers, $1.50@4.15; stockers and feeders, $3.00@4.35; bulls, $2.20@2.55. Hogs—Receipts, 5,000; market strong, 5c higher; bulk of sales, $3.50@3.60; heavies, $3.55@3.65; packers, $3.45@3.60; mixed, $3.40@3.57½; lights, $3.40@3.55; Yorkers, $3.50@3.55; pigs, $3.25@3.55. Sheep—Receipts, 7,000; market weak to 10c lower; lambs, $4.00@5.50; muttons, $3.10@4.35.

SOUTH OMAHA, Neb., Oct. 31.—Cattle—Receipts, 3,700; market strong to 10c higher; native beef steers, $4.30@5.30; Western steers, $3.80@4.40; Texas steers, $3.50@3.90; cows and heifers, $3.00@3.90; stockers and feeders, $3.60@4.50; bulls, stags, etc., $2.25@3.75. Hogs—Receipts, 2,600; market shade higher; heavy, $3.52½; mixed, $3.52½@3.55; light, $3.50@3.65; bulk of sales, $3.55@3.57½. Sheep—Receipts, 4,500; market strong; native muttons, $3.85@4.40; Western muttons, $3.70@4.30; stock sheep, $3.50@4.00; lambs, $5.00@5.50.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Oct. 31.—Cattle—Receipts, 2,600; market steady to 10c higher; beef steers, $4.25@5.50; stockers and feeders, $2.50@4.50; cows and heifers, $2.00@4.50; Texas and Indian steers, $2.75@4.00. Hogs—Receipts, 5,000; market 5c higher; Yorkers, $3.50@3.65; packers, $3.60@3.75; butchers, $3.70@3.80. Sheep—Receipts, 2,000; market steady to strong; muttons, $3.75@4.75; lambs, $4.50@6.00.

THINK SCALA WAS MURDERED.

Englewood Contractor Meets Death on the Yukon—Circumstances Cause Suspicion of Foul Play.

Louis Scala, a contractor, who was well known in Englewood, recently died in the Yukon region, and his wife and other relatives are inclined to the belief that he was murdered.

The Scala residence is at 4424 Dearborn street. Mr. Scala left Chicago last May. He had $4,000, and, with a portion of this money, contributed towards the purchase of a boat at Seattle, where he organized a company of a dozen prospectors, the names of only three being known to his relatives. They are J. C. P. Woodworth, S. N. Carman, and J. F. Ewing.

On Aug. 3 Scala wrote to his wife from St. Michael's, and two days later an anonymous letter was sent from the same place notifying her of her husband's death. The latter had written that he was well and strong and preparing to go up the river to the gold fields. Mrs. Scala's letters to members of the party were unanswered.

Last Saturday morning Mrs. Scala got a second anonymous letter. The writer simply wrote that Scala and his party, with two exceptions, were drowned in a storm on the Yukon.

Scala's relatives and friends think he was killed prior to the shipwreck, if there was one.

Scala was 54 years old and was insured in benevolent societies.

TALK OF POSTAL PROMOTIONS.

Mr. Gordon and His Department Heads Confer with Civil Service Commissioner Harlow.

Postmaster Gordon and his department heads yesterday held a conference with Civil Service Commissioner Harlow, former Postmaster at St. Louis, regarding promotions at the Chicago Postoffice.

"It is the desire of the commission," Mr. Harlow said, "that all promotions shall be made on the merit plan."

NATIONAL BANK OF THE REPUBLIC CHICAGO.

DEPOSITS:

January 1, 1897 - - - - - $2,616,122.44
October 29, 1898 - - - - - 7,058,785.51

Increase in business in past 18 months over 150 Per Cent.

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WE OWN AND OFFER $90,000 MACOUPIN COUNTY (ILLINOIS) Refunding 4½'s.

Maturing in installments July 1, 1900, and 1902 to 1905, inclusive. January and July interest payable at the State Treasurer's office, Springfield, or in New York. Denomination, $1,000.

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Peabody, Houghteling & Co. 164 Dearborn-st.

MR. R. A. PETERS has been admitted to membership in the firm of J. B. BREESE & CO. Bankers and Brokers, Corner La Salle and Monroe Streets.

DON'T TRAVEL—TELEPHONE. Thirty dollars per year is the new rate for an Extension Desk Telephone in Chicago. Every busy man needs one. CHICAGO TELEPHONE CO., Contract Department, 203 Washington-st.

CALL A. D. T. MESSENGER and your "Want" ad. will be forwarded to The Tribune. No extra charge.

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FOUNDED JUNE 10, 1847.

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Note—The laws of the Postoffice department are strict, and newspapers insufficiently prepaid cannot be forwarded.

TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 1, 1898.

THE British have shown great alacrity in assisting Marchand out of the Soudan, but it is doubtful if they will be so ready to assist him to return.

EX-ASSESSOR GUNNING has discovered that malfeasance or misfeasance in office is an expensive business. It is to be hoped that his experience may prove instructive to some other public officials.

MAYOR HARRISON will doubtless jump at the offer of the Rev. Frank Talmage to conduct him to some of the "policy shops," which, "unbeknownst" to him and his "unsophisticated, hoodwinked, ignorant, and blinded policemen," are being run wide open, directly under his nose, in the heart of the city. He ought to be grateful to the Revs. Henry and Talmage for the information he is receiving at first hand, even if it should result in undermining his confidence in some of the leaders to whom he owes his office.

THE stocks of grain in Chicago elevators last Saturday evening were 1,845,000 bushels of wheat, 11,718,000 bushels of corn, 940,000 bushels of oats, 186,000 bushels of rye, and 243,000 bushels of barley. Total, 14,932,000 bushels of all kinds of grain, against 27,520,000 bushels a year ago. For the same date the Secretary of the Chicago Board of Trade states the visible supply of grain in the United States and Canada as 15,476,000 bushels of wheat, 24,574,000 bushels of corn, 6,373,000 bushels of oats, 1,128,000 bushels of rye, and 3,267,000 bushels of barley. These figures are larger than the corresponding ones of a week ago by 628,000 bushels of wheat, smaller by 59,000 bushels of corn, larger by 209,000 bushels of oats, smaller by 211,000 bushels of rye, and larger by 63,000 bushels of barley. The visible supply of wheat for the corresponding week of a year ago increased 2,345,000 bushels.

THE New York National Advertiser of Oct. 26 publishes a statement as to the business arrangements of THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE which contains so many errors that it cannot be allowed to pass unnoticed. The gist of its statement is that Mr. R. W. Patterson, Secretary and Treasurer of THE TRIBUNE company, will be absent in Europe for three years, and that Mr. Alfred Cowles has been elected as his successor. The truth of the matter is that Mr. Patterson has been absent six weeks in Europe, and sails from there Nov. 2. He will resume his duties in about two weeks. Before he went abroad Mr. Patterson and the principal owner of THE TRIBUNE selected Mr. Alfred Cowles, a stockholder and for many years a director in THE TRIBUNE company, to take his place in Mr. Patterson's absence. The arrangement was one which would have been made by any firm which manages its business intelligently. The animus of the National Advertiser's article evidently is to convey a false impression. There is not a firm in Chicago or in the United States which conducts its business more harmoniously or with more perfect unanimity among its managers than THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE, and there are no better friends than Mr. Cowles and Mr. Patterson.

DR. ANDREWS' VIEWS ON EXPANSION.

The address of Professor E. B. Andrews, Superintendent of Chicago City schools, before the Self-Culture club of this city on Sunday evening was a fitting echo to the sentiments expressed before the Chicago Commercial club at the Auditorium the evening previous. Dr. Andrews took for his subject "Greater America," and the views which he expressed proved him to be in entire harmony with the spirit of the time on the question of "territorial expansion." The prominence which he gave to this subject indicates that he considers it the leading issue before the American people at the present time.

In common with all thoughtful men, Dr. Andrews recognizes the importance of the problems which have been forced upon us by the events of the last few months, but he evidently does not think they can be solved either honorably or profitably to the nation or the world at large by running away from them. On the contrary, he believes that they should be met in a spirit of calmness and courage and with that foresight which has characterized American statesmen in the past, when additions of territory have been made which have added so much to our own prosperity and have promoted the development of the regions which have come within our domain. To reject the opportunities now offered to us for "territorial expansion" would be unjust alike to ourselves both in the present and in the future, as it would be false to the interests of the rest of the world.

While feeling no sympathy with that idea of a "little America" that would prevent us from accepting additions of territory on any ground, Dr. Andrews would not have us, as he expressed it, "go up and down the world, like a roaring lion, seeking what territory and nationality we can devour." Neither does any politician or political economist of respectability propose that we shall become a nation of freebooters, seizing territory wherever we can find it in possession of some nation too weak to resist us. That would be to imitate the Spanish methods of two or three centuries ago. But having come into possession of Porto Rico and the Philippines, when we only set out to secure the independence of Cuba, the question is whether we shall turn them adrift, remand them to the despotism of their former Spanish rulers, or undertake their development along the lines of civilization and in accordance with the principles of free government.

Dr. Andrews evidently believes in the latter, and he is to be congratulated at once on being in sympathy with the best minds of the time of all creeds and all parties, both in this country and in Europe, and on having presented his case in such convincing terms. As the head of the Chicago school system his views cannot fail to carry weight among thinking men generally.

WHEN WOULD "16 TO 1" BRING PANIC?

In a recent effusion "Coin" Harvey, the official mouthpiece of the Free Panic party, pretended to deal with the question of what effects would follow the free coinage of silver at a ratio of 16 to 1, with the retroactive application of this cheap and rotten money to existing credits. The question is one that every voter ought to seek the truthful answer for, with election day only a week distant. Harvey's letter is cunningly evasive on this subject. It is well calculated to throw dust into the eyes of the reader, especially if he be a partisan Democrat.

Harvey has not the honesty either to admit or to deny that the panic attending a change of money standards would come swiftly and suddenly. He simply sneaks around this all-important point. But he cunningly labors to leave the impression that the effect would arrive slowly and deliberately, taking one or several years to make mischief or compass the derangement of present industrial and commercial conditions. He intimates that the damage done to a few wealthy capitalists will be far more than offset by the good the change of standards will do for the masses. He adroitly works this lying demagogic sophistry into his rambling screed.

This fraudulent notion of the effect of the change cannot be too emphatically smashed. It is as false as it is poisonous. THE TRIBUNE has already shown that the estimated number of men and women who would be disastrously injured by reducing the standard from the present 100-cent gold dollar to the 44-cent silver one is between 9,000,000 and 10,000,000 adults in every walk of life. The blow would not strike the big capitalists half so swiftly or fatally as it would the people with only a few hundreds or thousands in banks and savings associations.

But when will this crash come, if "Coin" Harvey, "Bill" Bryan, ex-Governor Altgeld, Senator Jones of Arkansas, et al., can carry out their destructive scheme of changing the money standard of this country?

The crash will come just as soon as the capitalists believe free silver is coming. Good times and bad times have their source in the simple fact of men's mental state—in their confidence or lack of confidence in future conditions. The rotten money wraith would bring panic and hard times tomorrow if it became certain tonight that the free coinage plunderers were to have full control of the next Congress. If that time ever comes, the capitalists will not wait for the enactment of a 16 to 1 free coinage law by Congress. They will take fright when the ominous cloud in the distance is no larger than a man's hand. They will discern it almost before it gets over the political horizon, and out their money will come from banks, from factories, from government bonds, from every sort of investment except good, yellow gold. The Free Panic party will have its heart's desire so swiftly it will take its breath away. Long before its political mountebanks can get to work in Congress the workingmen, and farmers, and all the rest of their dupes will be out of employment or suffering from want.

The most timid, cowardly thing in political economy is money. The first thing to flee into hiding is accumulated wealth, whether this be pennies in a stocking or millions in banks or industries. No man can look with indifference on the prospect of a decline of a quarter, or a third, or a half of the value of his money, though his whole fortune be but $100 in a savings bank, or a few shares in a building association, or a small sum loaned to a neighbor. If he has not good, sound, sufficient security behind the loan or deposit he is in a panic at the first breath of suspicion. But the avowed intention of the Bryanites is to strip away all security and force every creditor to take 44 cents on the dollar for all money lent or invested. Let the country once believe that the Bryanites are going to succeed and panic and disaster will be instantaneous and overwhelming.

The "silver panic" of the spring of 1893 fell on the country and spread over it in a few days, and it had merely a suspicion for a basis—the suspicion that the government was not prepared to redeem its greenbacks on demand in the face of the Sherman amendment to the tariff act of 1890, whereby some 70 or more millions of 371¼-grain silver dollars were added to the circulation per annum. The capitalists of the East feared that the law had made no adequate provision for the prompt and continued redemption of the greenbacks and of this flood of Sherman silver. Hence they commenced a run on the National Treasury and nearly exhausted it of its gold in a few days. They also drew out of the banks about all the gold these institutions would let them have for the notes offered. So severe was this run that the great New York banks got frightened and practically suspended specie redemption of their notes. The alarm spread to other financial centers all over the country. Over 500 banks in the United States were forced into suspension within a fortnight. All the gold in the country went into hiding. Thousands of business-men were forced to the wall because they could borrow no money at the banks and could not collect from the customers who owed them money. Thousands of manufacturers closed their factories and establishments for the same reason. Thus a million wage earners were "let out" and lost their employment, all because the mere breath of suspicion had touched the nation's monetary system. Prices of farm produce of all kinds shrunk or fell, and there was widespread ruin and distress in the land among the great majority of the inhabitants—all because of the merest hint of what "Coin" Harvey and his pals are now brazenly planning to bring about.

It was estimated that the money loss to business-men, farmers, and workingmen during the remainder of that year 1893 was over $3,000,000,000, or a sum equal to the national debt after the close of the slaveholders' rebellion for the destruction of the union. And this, too, notwithstanding the fact that the mischievous Sherman silver clauses had been repealed by Congress in August of the same year.

Such is the effect of a moment's loss of confidence in currency stability. A day of panic is enough to smash the whole fragile structure of credits and to stop all the activities that depend on capital. Now, let those who have come through that disastrous experience take thought on the frightful cataclysm of panic and disaster that will overwhelm this country of vast credits if the holders of these credits once come to expect the destructive change of standards proposed by the 16 to 1 buccaneers. If the mere fear that a well intentioned government was not going to be able to redeem a limited amount of silver dollars caused such widespread havoc and suffering, what shall we expect from a Congress that would deliberately announce the policy of scaling down all credits from a 100-cent gold to a 44-cent silver basis, as planned by Bryan, Coin Harvey, and their ilk, backed by the blind, reckless, ignorant, weak-minded Democratic free coinage party, with its dishonest retroactive robbery attachment?

If the enemies of honest money and of prosperity are ever allowed to get hold of things, this panic will come with all the swiftness and suddenness of a terrific cyclone, leveling all things before it. Credit, business, industry, employment, wages, values—everything will go by the board. "Coin" Harvey has dodged and evaded this vastly important aspect of his applied politics. He has slurred it over, sneaked around it, covered it with gauzy sophistry, and rung in a lot of supposititious claptrap in its place. But his airy falsifications will not fill empty stomachs, cover naked backs, clothe ragged families, or pay for fuel or rent or any of the necessities of life, when the panic comes like a thief in the night and when the wage working classes are not expecting it or prepared for it. It will be too late then to stop the catastrophe.

These are the facts about free coinage and the proposed change of money standards. Now is the time for every voter to take them home to himself and to consider whether he wants to do anything to help on such a panic. Nothing is more certain than that Harvey's talk about its coming slowly and picking out certain victims is false. It will come like lightning the moment capital foresees its approach and it will strike the laborer and the artisan hardest of all.

AID FOR THE SICK OF THE EIGHTH ILLINOIS. The appeal of Booker T. Washington in behalf of the Eighth Regiment, Illinois Volunteers, now on duty at Santiago, should meet a liberal response from the people of Chicago. The Eighth Regiment cheerfully manifested its courage and patriotism by going to Santiago to relieve the white soldiers at a time of great danger on account of climatic conditions. Experience has shown that even white soldiers who fell ill in Cuba during the Santiago campaign, and after the surrender of that city, found great difficulty in securing food suited to men in their condition, and there is reason to believe that many lives were sacrificed in consequence. Although commissary officials have a right to furnish supplies for the sick on proper requisitions from their regimental officers, experience has shown that through negligence or ignorance or through lack of facilities for procuring them on the ground, this is often not done. The latter is no doubt one of the reasons for the difficulty encountered at Santiago in procuring suitable supplies for the sick members of the Eighth, and the people of Chicago cannot undertake a more creditable task than to supply this want. The entertainment at the First Regiment Armory on Thursday evening, having this object in view, is deserving of generous patronage and support.

COMMERCIAL BANK DEPOSITORS.

In the reply made by THE TRIBUNE yesterday to some of the points in "Coin" Harvey's letter the number of depositors in the commercial banks of the country, State and national, was given at one or two millions. That was an extreme understatement. In 1896 3,474 national and 2,056 Sate and other banks, savings banks not included, had 5,929,963 depositors. As not all the State and private banks made reports there were over six million commercial depositors then. There are more now. Of course, there is some duplication. A firm has its account and each of the partners may have his separate account. One firm or individual may have deposits in two or more banks. But making all allowances anything which reduced the value of the deposits in commercial banks would affect directly over five million individuals.

Add to them the savings bank depositors, the owners of the bonds of States, counties, cities, and corporations, not made payable specifically in "gold," the owners of stock in building and loan associations, the life insurance policy-holders, the holders of mortgages and of promissory notes, and the pensioners, and there is a total of at least 16 million persons who will be hit by "Coin" Harvey's retroactive silver legislation, which he alleges is aimed exclusively at "the large money lenders."

And yet for one of those individuals who will suffer the loss of nearly three-fifths of his credits 1,000 persons who are not "large money lenders" will also lose three-fifths of their credits. If the "large money lenders" have offended Harvey, why does he wish to punish indiscriminately the innocent and those whom he considers guilty? That is something he leaves unexplained. He appeals to the prejudice which has existed for centuries especially among the ignorant classes against the "money lenders," in order to put the knife into the money earners and the money savers. He desires to stab every manufacturing concern, every mercantile establishment, and every individual who deposits in a commercial bank. And the only reason he assigns is that those concerns and individuals should be punished for their "narrow selfishness."

ELECT SOUND MONEY CONGRESSMEN.

A business-men's mass-meeting was held in New York City on Friday. John Claflin of the H. B. Claflin company presided. He made a few remarks in which he stated that—

> Every merchant in this house knows what panics and rumors of panic have followed every agitation for silver legislation in the past. A Democratic House of Representatives, with an overwhelming majority of the Democratic representation in favor of free coinage, would keep free silver agitation at fever heat for the next two years, and in 1900 we should have to fight the battle of 1896 over again. I do not want to see the financial panics of 1893, 1895, and 1896 repeated, and I don't believe you do. The only safety from such danger lies in a substantial Republican majority in the next House of Representatives. And you, my fellow-citizens, are among those who must give it.

The merchants and other business-men of this city are as well informed as those of New York regarding the evil effects of free silver agitation in the past. Nor do Chicago business-men desire any more than those of New York to be subjected to the uncertainties and fears of another Presidential campaign like that of 1896. Therefore Chicagoans who have anything at stake should see the vital importance of preventing the election of a free silver House of Representatives next Tuesday. No free silver House will be able to debase the currency while McKinley is President, but a free silver victory this year will induce the Bryanites to make renewed exertions two years hence, and the entire business community will be kept in a state of painful suspense for twenty-four months to come. Much of the progress towards prosperity that has been made in the last two years would be lost.

Chicago elects only half as many Congressmen as New York City does, but of the fourteen who represent the greater New York now six are Democrats, while all the seven members from Cook County are Republicans. The best that can be expected of New York City is that the Republicans will carry eight districts. The probabilities are that they will not do quite as well as that. But Chicago should do as well as it did two years ago. No districts should be lost here. None will be if the business-men do their duty and if the workingmen are made acquainted with the full scope of the monetary schemes of the Democratic candidates for Congress who are asking for their votes.

All the Republican candidates in this county should be elected. They are for sound money. They are for national expansion. They will stand by President McKinley. They can be trusted. The Republicans are sure to lose some districts, here and there. They should not lose any in Chicago or Illinois. The House may be so close that the defeat of one or two sound money men in Illinois may give the control of the House to the free silverites. Then this city and State and the country generally would suffer. "Sixteen to one" would become again the depressing and disturbing element it was in 1895 and 1896.

AMERICAN DEMAND IS SUBMITTED.

As previously foreshadowed in the foreign dispatches, the American representatives of the Joint Peace commission in Paris at yesterday's session made formal presentation to the Spanish members the demand of the United States for the surrender of the entire Philippine archipelago. In order that there should be no misapprehension of the tenor of its terms it was put in writing, accompanied by the declaration that the United States will assume no part of the Philippine debt except such as may have been incurred for public improvements upon the islands, but excluding expenditures for military or naval operations or in quelling insurrections by the inhabitants. In other words, the United States does not propose to assume for itself or impose upon the people of the Philippines the costs incurred by Spain in keeping them in subjection to Spanish despotism.

The Spanish commissioners gave no indication of the character of their reply, but secured an adjournment until Friday next, when it is expected that it will be made known.

A curious historical coincidence exists in the fact that yesterday's meeting was held at the table around which Benjamin Franklin and his colleagues sat when the treaty of peace between the American colonies and Great Britain was signed, in 1783, recognizing the independence of the former by the latter at the close of the revolutionary war. If the Spanish commissioners took any note of the facts of history, they must have been impressed by the fact that, on that occasion, the right of self-government received its first conspicuous recognition at the hands of monarchy, and that the victorious colonies assumed no part of the debt which had been incurred by the conquered power in the unsuccessful effort to maintain its authority. Why then should the rule be reversed a hundred years later?

THE PHILIPPINE DEBT.

President McKinley made up his mind from the outset that the so-called Cuban debt should not be assumed by the United States, in whole or part, and should not be saddled on Cuba, but when he reached the conclusion that the American Peace Commissioners must insist on the cession of all the Philippines to the United States it remained an open question with him whether to allow the commissioners to consent to the assumption of the so-called Philippine debt by this country or to insist that it, like the Cuban debt, must be paid by Spain. The Philippine debt amounts to 40 millions. The surplus in the Treasury is large enough to allow of the immediate payment of that much money to Spain, leaving that country to make what terms it chooses with the bondholders. Or, if the United States were to assume the debt, the holders would be glad to accept 2½ per cent interest instead of the 5 or 6 they were promised by Spain. Then the interest charges would be only a million a year. That sum and more could be paid with ease out of the revenues of the island. No American taxpayer would have to contribute a cent.

On the other hand, that 40 millions does not represent money expended for the benefit of the Philippines. Most of it went to cover the cost of putting down different insurrections. One great and all-sufficient reason for refusing to touch the Cuban debt was that it had been contracted to suppress the different Cuban insurrections, and not to construct roads and public buildings and make other improvements in the island. There would be a seeming inconsistency in refusing to take care of the Cuban debt and agreeing to take care of the Philippine debt.

It appears, however, from the TRIBUNE's Washington dispatches that the intimation that the Philippine debt might be assumed was thrown out by way of a "feeler," so as to enable the President to learn what public sentiment is concerning the matter. Apparently he is willing to have the United States agree to look after the debt, especially if such an agreement will make the Spaniards more ready to give up all the Philippines and sign the treaty of peace at once. It must be borne in mind that until peace is concluded the United States must maintain, at considerable expense, a larger military force than it will need after the war is officially at an end.

It seems, however, that public sentiment is rather averse to the assumption of the 40 million indebtedness, except as regards that small part of it which may have gone towards improving the port and city of Manila. There is a natural feeling that the United States, having been forced into an expensive war, should not add to the cost of that war by assuming any Spanish liabilities. The President, who desires to keep close to the people, has evidently been influenced by public sentiment, for, according to yesterday's Paris dispatches, the American Commissioners have notified the Spanish representatives that it is the purpose of the United States to take all the Philippines and assume such proportion of the debt as has been spent in public works and permanent improvements for the benefit of the islands or their inhabitants.

This is a proposition which no American should take exception to, whether it turns out that the portion of the debt representing bona fide improvements is large or small. It will be necessary, however, if the Spaniards accept the proposition, as they doubtless will finally, to see that they do not overstate the sums expended by them for other purposes than the suppression of insurrections.

THE esteemed Legal News is discussing the question: "Did Moses have horns?" There seems to be no direct evidence that he did. As to Noah, however, there is, unhappily, no room for doubt. He had several.

DR. DEPEW sees ruin ahead of the railways. Let the good doctor look again at the stock quotations and be comforted. The ruin will not begin for several days yet.

IT is said Senator Murphy of New York and ex-Senator D. B. Hill do not speak to each other, but this may be due to the circumstance that Senator Murphy is an exceedingly poor speaker.

ANY patent medicine compounder who shall succeed in getting a testimonial from the Hon. Carl Schurz into the advertising columns of the newspapers, accompanied by a portrait of that eminent citizen himself, to the effect that six bottles of the mixture have cured him of biliousness and yellow jaundice will make the great business hit of the century.

IT is largely owing, doubtless, to the exertions of the Knights of Ak-Sar-Ben—otherwise Neb-Ras-Ka—that the days of the Omaha exposition were so successful.

IF we understand the contention of the valued Memphis Commercial Appeal, it is simply that Governor McLaurin's migrations from Jackson to Steen's Creek, from Steen's Creek to Jackson, from Jackson to Steen's Creek, from Steen's Creek to Jackson, from Jackson to the Insane Asylum, from the Insane Asylum to Jackson, from Jackson to Smith County, from Smith County to Burns, and from Burns to Brandon, did not constitute a fleeing from pillar to post. The Commercial Appeal does not justify his action in eating pie with his knife.

IN A MINOR KEY.

Unveiling the Past.

"I wish now," shrieked the angry young wife, "I wish now, George Whackster, you had married Luce Jones instead of me! That's what I wish!"

"I would have married her," howled the equally angry young husband, "only she wouldn't have me, and you would!"

Dimly Remembered Him.

"I wonder," remarked Professor Delver, "if the Emperor William turned up his royal nose when he saw the mosque of Omar."

"Omar?" echoed Mrs. Delver, momentarily at a loss. "O, yes. He was the man who wrote the Iliad."

Early Depravity.

"Let it alone, Willie," said the bad boy's mother. "Don't try to tear it open. It will be a beautiful butterfly next year."

"Mebby it will, and mebby it won't," replied the bad boy, proceeding to dissect it. "All cocoons look alike to me."

Caste.

"Your brother soldier didn't seem any too glad to see you."

"O, yes, he was glad enough, but it wouldn't be good discipline to show it too much. Didn't you notice the stripe up and down the leg of his pants? It's half an inch wider than mine."

Asking Too Much.

Sunday School Teacher—"Now, boys, I want you to promise me you will all be good boys this week."

Tommy Tucker (after a long pause)—"Miss Dibbles, tomorrow night's Hollow-eve."

Actions Versus Words.

"Johnny, which does your sister like the best—Mr. Hankinson or Mr. Spoonamore?"

Johnny—"Well, Mr. Hankinson, he talks sweet to her, and Mr. Spoonamore, he always brings her candy. She likes him a heap the best. But she's agoin' to marry Mr. Peduncle. He takes her to the theater in a kerridge."

As an Economizer.

Mrs. McSwat—"Billiger, how do you like my new hat?"

Mr. McSwat—"Hey? O, it looks all right, Lobelia."

Mrs. McSwat—"Now, you know you're not looking at it, Billiger. Isn't the trimming fine? See! What do you suppose it all cost? I'm going to surprise you now. Remember the hat I got last year? I paid $18 for it. Well, this is the same hat, done over. Cost me only $15.75, and looks just as good as new. You couldn't tell it from a new hat. Wasn't that a good stroke of economy?"

Mr. McSwat—"Lobelia, you're a treasure." [Picks up his paper again.]

Envy.

"I wouldn't have teeth that stick away out like yours!"

This is what the boy who hadn't been able to capture any of the Halloween apples floating about in the tub said to the boy who had taken six of them in out of the wet.

PERSONALS.

Mrs. Frederick Douglass, widow of the colored orator, is to go on the lecture platform to deal with the history of his race in this country.

Daniel Chester French, whose statue of Rufus Choate was lately unveiled in Boston, is one of the few surviving intimate friends of Emerson.

In order to work quietly at his compositions Paderewski has been forced to lock himself up in a villa near Mont Blanc and announce that he is "not at home" to any one.

J. B. Watson, who recently died in South Carolina, was the bodyguard of Jefferson Davis at the Executive Mansion in Richmond, and was serving there when Miss Winnie Davis was born.

Alfred Gwynne Vanderbilt, second son of the elder Cornelius, is a student at Yale, and is said to be kept on an allowance, which, while not mean, is much smaller than that of many students whose fathers are by no means so rich as Vanderbilt's.

The death of Captain T. W. Lake, the greatest shipbuilder of the Pacific coast, recalls the fact that he began life as a common sailor. He was a native of Norway, and taught himself to read and write during the few spare hours of a sailor's routine.

COL. GEORGE E. WARING.

In his youth Colonel Waring fought for the honor of his country. In his advanced age he cheerfully accepted a mission to promote her safety.—New York Journal.

His death is a reminder of how herculean and dangerous is the task of cleaning Havana, that will be the first duty to follow our occupation of the city.—Boston Transcript.

If, in the irony of fate, one of the greatest sanitary experts in the United States dies in the pursuit of his duty, we can honor his memory in no better way than by seeing that his sacrifice is not in vain.—Philadelphia Press.

In the death of Colonel Waring there is something of the heroic. His life was sacrificed so directly in the interests of science and his duty, as he saw it, that his death certainly rises far above the commonplace.—Cincinnati Commercial Tribune.

Colonel Waring was a brave soldier, and an expert of whose quality his fellow-Americans are justly proud, but he was at the same time that still better thing, an official whose public service was faultlessly rendered and on whose record as the nation's servant there rests not a single stain.—St. Paul Pioneer Press.

His efforts to save their lives has cost him his own, and the only reward is that in the last "roll-call" the answer to his name must be, "Dead on the field of honor and duty—dead that others might live." As he died so he lived. His life has been one long public service, often at great cost to himself.—New York World.

Nobody has more cause for gratitude to Colonel Waring than the political heelers and henchmen of whom he made men. But there is not a man, or a woman, or a child in New York who does not owe him gratitude for making New York, in every part, so much more fit to live in than it was when he undertook the cleaning of the streets. No man who ever lived in it deserved better, no man in modern times who has undertaken to serve it as a municipal official has deserved so well, that his statue should be set up to perpetuate the memory of a public benefactor.—new York Times.

SPAIN TAKES THE DEBT.

That Spain has consented to assume that debt means to the holders of Spain's securities—not alone of the Cuban bonds, but of practically every description not specially guaranteed—serious loss.—St. Paul Pioneer Press.

A nation floundering in practical bankruptcy has no ally. It is getting ready to be dismembered and sold out by its creditors or to seek a power that will assume its debts at the cost of absorbing it entire.—Boston Globe.

Spain's concessions in the Cuban matter are probably due to her fear that her allies, the Democrats, are going to be beaten, despite the Democrats' attack on the army and on the government and their boasts that they are sure to win.—St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

The game was well worth playing, and it is no wonder, therefore, that the Spanish commissioners went to the verge of breaking off negotiations in their efforts to win. But American firmness and insistence upon the terms of the protocol have triumphed and Spain yields at last to the inevitable. She cannot shift the penalty of her wrong-doings in Cuba upon her conquerors.—Detroit Free Press.

But it should be made clear to Spain that the purpose of the United States in this war was to free Cuba from oppression. One of the grossest and most notorious forms of oppression was the effort to saddle Cuba not only with the debt created for her subjugation, but with scores of millions of Spanish stealings in addition. To permit any of that burden to be perpetuated would be a gratuitous nullification of our object in this war.—Pittsburg Dispatch.

OF INTEREST FROM EXCHANGES.

How Havana's Filthy Condition Menaces Southern Ports—Cleaning the City Regarded as a War Measure.

While Colonel George E. Waring was in Havana, commissioned to report to the President the sanitary needs of the city and the work necessary to put it on a healthy footing, he was accompanied on some of his trips of investigation by a correspondent for the New York Sun. The correspondent cables the following information to his paper, which reveals how necessary it is that immediate steps be taken to remove a constant menace to the health of our Southern cities:

Colonel Waring has said that it is the worst case of filth and carelessness in a city that he knows of in his long experience with these matters. In addition to a sewage system, of which not the slightest suggestion exists in Havana, and new pavements for the streets, the Colonel thinks that 100,000 water closets ought to be imported here and each house provided with one. Perhaps the whole cost would amount to nearly $50,000,000, but it is a sacrifice that must be made in the interests of the United States and of humanity. Not only will yellow fever disappear from here, but many other infectious diseases which are annihilating the Cuban people. Smallpox and typhoid fever find here a good ground to develop their ravages on account of this awful state of things. Malarial fevers here assume a pernicious character, which kills a man in a few days, because the atmosphere is full of bad germs of every kind.

It is marvelous that the mortality is not greater here than it is. Now an average of 100 persons are dying here every day of infectious diseases produced by filth. The slaughter house is a center of bad germs. Its stench can be smelt one mile away, and it contributes with its dirt to increase the horrible condition of the harbor. It is most necessary also to clean the harbor, build a new slaughter house, and clean the swamps around the city. All this is a matter of two years' work, if done at the same time all over the city and not by sections. The best time to begin the work is in winter, when the northern winds come and sweep away much of the germs in the air. Yet the removal of earth and all the details of the work will be almost surely a great immediate danger for the inhabitants of Havana. An epidemic of pernicious fever will develop and probably kill thousands and thousands. So it happened here when the water works of Havana were made several years ago and the streets were opened to put in the pipes.

The soil is full of moisture, fecal matter, and all kinds of dirt. When stirred up it will spread its poison in the air. The municipality of Havana has no money with which to pay for the works. The most important properties of the municipality are mortgaged to creditors. Colonel Waring says cleaning up the city must be considered by the American government as a war measure.

Murat Halstead on Retroactive Free Silver Debt Paying.

[To Editor of the Cincinnati Standard-Union.]—The veteran journalist . . . is putting fire into the editorial page of THE TRIBUNE and leading the fight against the anarchical Democrats. . . . The Democrats in Chicago are of the Bryan silverite persuasion, and the plethora and temperature of their folly are on the increase. THE TRIBUNE gives them facers and body blows every day. It mentions that about 5,000,000 of the workingmen of the United States have deposits in savings banks, and there are more than 100 building associations in Chicago, and a great many persons of small and hard-earned incomes carry life insurance policies. The aggregate of savings in banks and building associations is enormous—many billions. The sum represents gold valuation. Free coinage of silver would reduce it one-half, at least. Bryan's pretense at the Madison Square Garden meeting was that free coinage would double the value on the market of silver, but that is sheer foolishness, if nothing worse. If it were true, as the paying silver mine shares of the United States are two-thirds owned in London, it would be fully $40,000,000 a year added to British incomes on capital investment, and help no poor man on earth. But THE TRIBUNE has a barbed javelin that it flings every day into the Democratic money fraud.

Ex-Senator David B. Hill of New York, in one of the platform sessions of the Committee on Resolutions in the Chicago National Democratic convention of 1896, offered a resolution to the effect that, in case of the free coinage of silver, the contracts that are in existence should not be discharged in 16 to 1 silver.

Mr. Bryan moved to lay the resolution on the table, and it was done with a hurrah, that gentleman remarking that specie debts had been payable in greenbacks in war time, and silver was good enough to pay greenback debts and pay any obligation that now existed, even if contracted in gold value money.

But it does not follow that the payment of a paper debt in gold—that is, in better money—makes it right to pay a debt in depreciated, or worse, money.

The rankling barb that lacerates the wound is that the Democratic party is advocating "retroactive" legislation. Hill objected to that just once, and submits in silence now.

The prevailing Democratic doctrine would, in its application, be tantamount to the bankruptcy of all the savings banks, life insurance companies, and building associations, and a settlement at 44 cents on the dollar, wiping out more than one-half of the savings of the thrifty people who make it a point to earn more than they spend. It is this retroactive legislation that is the fundamental and test question of the Democracy of the day that threatens the men of labor, and a vote for a Democratic candidate for Congress, or of any other office of national force and influence, is a vote for retroactive repudiation. M. H.

Cuban Insurgents Showing Themselves Utterly Unfit for Self-Government.

At the present rate of progress the Cubans themselves will much enlighten American judgment as to their readiness for maintaining a stable and worthy government. If their past performances give fair indication of what may be expected in the future, Americans will be forced to conclude that the earliest practicable date for the establishment of such a government in Cuba is more remote than most people in this country have hoped. The incessant petty wrangles between factions and rival leaders, the apparent inability of those who call themselves "the Cubans" to understand that a small minority cannot be permitted to set up a government against the wishes or without the consent of the majority, the persistent assumption that any kind of treatment is good enough for inhabitants who have not been in arms fighting against Spanish rule, do not assist people of this country to believe that a government based on the free choice of the people and willingly supported by the people can be speedily established.

It is necessary to take into account the fact that the American Congress did not declare that the Cuban bands then in arms were and of right ought to be rulers over the island, but that the people of Cuba had the right to rule themselves. In refusing to take sovereignty over the island, and proposing to hold it only as trustee for the people of Cuba, the United States has not proposed to turn over the unrestricted power to the bands of armed insurrectionists to treat the other inhabitants as they may please. Recent events have shown how impossible such a course must be for any civilized and humane government. Until there can be a fair and entirely free expression of the will of the inhabitants of Cuba as to the kind of government they wish and the persons they choose as rulers it is not possible for the United States to perform its trust or to surrender it unperformed.

If recent events have made anything clear it is that the insurgent leaders and their bands of followers are not as yet prepared to act together for the common good of the people of Cuba. On the way to the island two rival leaders and their followers transported by the same steamer cannot even speak to each other. The opinion of Gomez is obviously unlike that of Garcia, and both are unlike that of Cespedes, and it is hard just now to say whether any two leaders of prominence can be found who will agree. But the main fact is that they all seem to think it enough to consider the wishes of their small bands of armed followers, but not in the least desirable to consult the wishes of the people. Indeed, there are indications cropping out constantly that none of the factions or leaders think that those who did not take part in the war have any rights in Cuba whatever. When a government can be formed which there is reason to hope will perform these duties, and which is so supported by the majority of inhabitants that it may be expected to be stable, then the United States can be set free from its trust. It is therefore a matter of regret and of some concern to the people of this country that the conduct of the insurgent leaders and bands seems to offer so little prospect that such a government can be speedily established, with fair reason to hope for its stability.—New York Tribune.

Russia Pushing Her Railroads Toward the India Frontier.

From a German diplomat who has just returned from Persia I get the interesting news that Russian influence is now paramount in the Shah's empire. Russia, without making any fuss about it, has recently completed the construction of a railway from Resht, on the southwestern coast of the Caspian Sea, to Kasbin, near Teheran, and Russian capital, the activities of which may be taken as the pulse of the St. Petersburg government, is seeking and obtaining railway concessions which will make it a simple matter to mobilize the imperial army on the Persian Gulf or the Afghan frontier. The railway already completed will enable Russia at need to mass troops on short notice near Teheran, but in addition thereto Russian engineers have obtained a concession for the construction of a railway through northern Persia, and the preliminaries are already under way.

From Teheran, which lies about sixty miles south of the Caspian Sea, to Hamadan, 150 miles southwest of Teheran, a German syndicate is now constructing a railway. Negotiations are now in progress between the Shah and the Czar's government for the building of a road parallel to the German railway, and another from Hamadan southeast to Bushir, on the Persian Gulf. If these negotiations are successful the granting of Bushir as a Russian coaling station will also be included. Russia already has a naval station in Persian territory at Ashurada, on the southeastern coast of the Caspian Sea. According to present indications there will doubtless soon be a Russian railway running both from Resht and from Ashurada to Teheran, and thence through Hamadan straight through Persia to Bushir and the Persian Gulf.—Ex.

How Zola's Table Brought a Fortune.

The result of the auction sale at M. Zola's house in the Rue de Bruxelles, Paris, has already been given by cable, but proceedings which surrounded that remarkable farce, as reported in the Parisian journals, are well worth repeating. On the day of the sale, Oct. 11, a poster containing a list of the articles for sale was nailed to the front door; then the police took possession. At 1:30 the door was thrown open and the crier summoned the public to walk into the auction. The furniture that had been seized had been placed in the dining-room; there the auctioneer was ready with his hammer. A small Louis XIII. table, worth about $25, was first put up at 120 francs. M. Fasquelle at once bid 32,000 francs. "Ladies and gentlemen," cried the auctioneer, "only 32,000 francs for this unique table. Who bids higher? Going—going—ladies and gentlemen, are you going to let this escape you? Is there to be only one bid? This beautiful article, which must have cost—hem! Going! Going! Gone!" Then the auctioneer added: "There will be another sale next Saturday should the price given for this table fail to cover the costs. The auction is ended. I have the honor to salute you." There was a burst of hilarious laughter. The friends of M. Zola walked out together, well pleased that they had preserved for the novelist his furniture.—New York Times.

Tammany Proverbs.

If anybody stops repeaters knock him down.—Ex-Senator Hill.

If liquor dealers do not "divvy" with Democratic Tammany "workers" lock them up.—Devery.

If any Judge does not obey me kick him out.—Croker, Tammany Boss.

If your man is not elected count him in.—Danforth, Big Injun.

If nominating papers do not please you tear them up.—Hill.

If the dives pay for protection let them run.—Devery.—New York Tribune.

Choate and Croker.

I read a speech of Choate's delivered at the unveiling of a monument to the great Rufus Choate, and he said he was always ready with his services in the cause of the poor and oppressed. What poor client has Joe Choate?—Ex-Governor Campbell.

Well, there was Richard Croker, for instance, who got Mr. Choate to show the Fassett Investigating committee what a poor and honest man he was. Did Choate fail in this undertaking that Boss Croker should have so low an opinion of him now?—New York Tribune.

NEWS AND NOTES.

What Else Could He Think?—Mr. Pitt—"What do you think of the new flourmill trust?" Mr. Penn—"What do I think of the flourmill trust? It is a grinding monopoly, of course."—Pittsburg Chronicle.

To indicate whether a watch is wound or not a revolving ring is mounted in the face, to be turned in one direction by the winding stem as the spring is tightened, the running down of the watch turning it back again.

Edward Sumner and Peter Flint, representing the Helen Gould war relief and the Lipton fund committees, have arrived at Santiago with $10,000 worth of goods and medical supplies for distribution among the needy and destitute.

The work of raising the Spanish cruiser Reina Mercedes, just inside the mouth of Santiago harbor, says a Santiago dispatch, is about to be begun. The task is comparatively easy. Work on the Cristobal Colon continues, but much difficulty is found in using the pontoons, on account of the heavy seas.

The Spanish regular troops in Cuba are now much scattered, and number about 85,775. In the Province of Pinar del Rio there are in all 10,450 men. In the Province of Havana there are 14,100 men. In the Province of Matanzas there are 8,500 men. In the Province of Santa Clara there are 23,206 men, of whom 12,550 men are in the Spiritu division. In the trocha Jucaro-Moron there are 6,100 men. In the Province of Puerto Principe there are 5,000 men. The Province of Santiago originally contained 13,525 in the Manzanillo division, 7,700 in the Holguin division, and 21,250 in the Santiago division. Out of the total of 42,425 men in Santiago Province about 24,000 men have been transported to Spain, leaving about 18,425 now there. These are regular Spanish troops, with whose transportation the commissioners will have to reckon. Besides these there were over 80,000 volunteers and guerrillas.

FUNNYGRAPHS.

Watts—"I fear you are rather nonprogressive—in fact, a reactionist." Dismal Dawson—"Me! I'm a nonactionist."—Indianapolis Journal.

Customer—"Really, now, are these eggs fresh?" Grocer—"Madam, if you will kindly step to the telephone and call up our farm, you can hear the hens that laid those eggs still cackling."—Boston Globe.

The New Caddie—"Say, dis is de slowest game o' shinny I ever see. Wot's de use of dem dudes paddin' deir legs like dat when dey never even tries to soak each other a lick?"—Harper's Weekly.

Mrs. Wendover—"They say Grace Willings has married a man with a past." Mrs. Fripperson—"Yes, he ran for office once. But we should be charitable. He is leading a blameless life now."—Cleveland Leader.

"I guess that man has invented more airships than anybody else in the business." "I shouldn't have taken him for a scientist." "He isn't one. He's a rural correspondent for a Western newspaper."—Washington Star.

"You should put your mind on your work," said the candid friend. "I do," confessed Willie Washington. "But I never can tell what moment something irrelevant is going to come along and brush it off."—Washington Star.



Her Young Brother—"You mustn't hold my hand, Ethel; people will think we're an engaged couple."—Fun.

was ... Palac... pleas... bene... story... thing...

ARTI... EMBU... By J... Illustra... With d... centre pie... Full descri... terns on ... paper.

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SINCE the publication of "ALL SORTS AND CONDITIONS OF MEN" the name of Walter Besant, the senior member of the celebrated firm of novel writers—Besant and Rice—has been known everywhere over the world where novels are read. It was this novel which caused the foundation in London of the People's Palace, the great structure for the instruction, enlightenment and pleasure of the common people, which made Sir Walter Besant a public benefactor, and exhibited in a tangible form the direct effect of a great story on the national conscience. The power of a great novel is something incalculable.

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[SPECIAL CORRESPONDENCE TO THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE BY GEORGE S. WILLITS.]

SAN JUAN, Porto Rico, Oct. 10.—With bands playing, bugles blowing, and banners flying one-half of the Spanish garrison marched, fully armed, to the wharf, and embarked for Spain last Monday. The Governor General, in a silk hat of the style of 1870, with his staff arrayed, reviewed them on the quay and sent them on with his benediction.

It was significant that, with all their pomp and ceremony, music and marching, no crowd saw the troops off or testified by their cheers to the affection which 400 years of association should have engendered. A few boatmen and colored people whom duty or curiosity called to that part of the city and a handful of Americans to whom the spectacle meant more than a mere military display were the only crowd present.

Hard as may have been the time had by our own troops, who were well on the transports to and from the West Indies, they were traveling in luxury compared with the troops crowded into the transports which took these men home. Twenty-four hundred were packed into a ship intended for half the number. The hold filled, a thousand at least were crowded on the deck, and, without covering, stood or sat on the deck in a drenching rain for eighteen hours before the steamer started on her voyage. What became of them afterwards no one here knows.

Neither joy nor regret appeared upon their impassive countenances. The Spanish soldier is compelled to serve at home or in the colonies for a certain number of years. On duty at home he receives five cents per day, but in the colonies 25 cents per day. So I suppose it was a standoff between homesickness and avarice.

As soldiers they are drilled and in perfect discipline. They march with a short, quick step, which is inspiring to look at, but not over three-quarters as long as our men's step. Their light blue uniforms are effective and their music is good, but I imagine they lack heart.

Salute the Americans.

They have been instructed to salute American officers, and not being familiar with our uniforms they salute every American usually. They seem to have a wholesome respect for everything American.

A strike took place among a few dock laborers yesterday. A company of soldiers was sent down to put an end to it, which they were proceeding to do by summarily shooting the leaders of the strike, when some one threw an American flag around the doomed men and thus saved them. The soldiers put down their guns, but arrested all the strikers without inquiring into the cause of the strike and marched them to jail, where they are now lying.

The Spanish law of criminal procedure as administered in Porto Rico is one of the most remarkable specimens which the world has furnished since the accused walked over red hot plowshares to prove their innocence.

A man suspected of a crime is arrested, thrown into prison, and denied the privilege of seeing counsel or friends.

A magistrate examines witnesses and evidence without the presence of the accused or his counsel, and as he, the magistrate, thinks proper.

Having examined the witnesses and taken such evidence as he thinks necessary the magistrate decides as to the guilt or innocence of the accused, and makes his decision in writing.

If the decision is "guilty" the prisoner's case next comes before a District Court like our Circuit Court, except there is no jury; and then the prisoner, who is now presumed to be guilty, is allowed counsel and sometimes may prove his innocence. His counsel may raise any legal points here.

If the decision of this court is against the prisoner he is now sentenced. If the decision is not satisfactory to the prisoner or his friends he may appeal to the Board of Appeals on law points only, and then to Madrid by paying $1,000.

Five Years for an Appeal.

Such an appeal to Spain takes five years at least, and the sentence imposed by the Porto Rican court does not begin to run until after Madrid is heard from. Meanwhile the prisoner lies in jail here without bail. Thus, if a man is sentenced here by the court to five years in prison, it is useless to appeal to Madrid, because, should the case not be reversed at Madrid, he will have ten years to serve instead of five.

Our commissioners and the American colony here are looking forward with great interest and curiosity to see whom and what they will find in the ancient and historic dungeons of San Juan when they are thrown open to our view.

At Ponce there were some fifty prisoners in jail, of whom no record was found, and whose cases no magistrate had ever examined or filed a report upon. Some of them had been there so long they had almost forgotten their own names.

The only conceivable object of such a body of laws is to make bribery a necessity to obtain bare justice, and, as is apparent, it was as easy to make justice miscarry as to protect the innocent by such means.

The Spanish laws, however, as applied to civil and corporate laws, are unexpectedly rational. The trouble with them is, and has been, in the administration of the laws, rather than the laws themselves.

For example, no public body, like a Legislature or Municipal Council, can grant a concession or make a contract without practically putting the matter up at public auction, or opening it to public bids twice before final granting.

A street railway company seeking a franchise to construct a road through the streets of a city must first file a petition with the Alcalde, or Mayor, setting forth its proposal. An advertisement is then inserted in the newspapers for twenty or thirty days, calling upon every one who desires to file a proposal or "project" with reference to such street railroad with the Mayor. Such "project" shall set forth in detail, first, the "line of the tramway by a map"; second, "the drawings of the rails, machinery, and equipment necessary to show the system proposed"; third, "the probable cost and profit"; fifth, "fare or tariff to be charged."

Acted Upon by the Council.

The Council will then select from such plans and "projects" so submitted that one which is best and most attractive.

After making the selection an advertisement is published for thirty days calling for bids on the project selected, which is given to the responsible bidder who offers most to the city for the concession or franchise.

The only advantage which the party has whose plan has been selected over the others bidding is that he has the right to take the franchise at a price equal to that which any other person or corporation is willing to give; and if some one bids more than he is willing to pay he is paid back the cost of his plans by the successful bidder as assessed by the Council.

It has not worked out that way always, however, especially in large matters, where much money was involved, as there are many concessions in existence in which the rights of the public are ignored.

In the making of contracts there are many safeguards which the law provides which our law does not consider. For example: If one of the parties to a contract does not understand the Spanish language, an official interpreter must be called before the notary public, and he must interpret the contract into the language understood by the party, and make a certificate to that effect.

The contract and certificate are then signed before the notary, who records the contract in a book, which is only open to the inspection of the parties interested, and thereafter no question can be raised as to signature, nor can the party plead that he was imposed upon. All contracts may be signed and registered before the notary, and no further proof is ever required as to the signatures of the parties.

Notary an Important Official.

The notary public is a much more important personage than our notaries public. There is only one notary in towns or municipalities under 25,000 people. This municipality has only two.

The theater or opera-house belongs to the municipality usually and does so in San Juan.

On Sunday evening last an extraordinary scene occurred at the opera-house here, which must have made the old Spanish grandees turn over in their coffins. The theater has been closed during the war and the initial performance since the war ended took place at the time mentioned.

Two Spanish comedies and a light operetta were given by a company of amateurs. Their acting and singing were excellent, however, and enjoyed hugely by every one, including the Americans in the city, most of whom did not understand the words perfectly.

Few Spaniards attended and no Spanish officers or men, who, although much in evidence on the Plaza during the usual promenade concerts given by the military bands, took this opportunity to show that they were in mourning.

It is usual at this theater for the orchestra to play first the Spanish national song, and then the Porto Rican national hymn. On Sunday evening the orchestra commenced by playing the Porto Rican music, and at the first bar the Americans present were astonished to see nearly every man, woman, and child in the auditorium jump to his or her feet and raise a shout which shook the building from its foundations to its rafters.

Cheer after cheer was given until the orchestra was obliged to suspend. After silence was obtained, and the air finished, a repetition was demanded, and in spite of the efforts of the old Spanish Prefect of Police and his numerous assistants the Porto Rican melody was rendered twice more, but no attempt was made to play the Spanish national hymn. This, in a city supposed to be Spanish, has created a sensation.

Country Is Police Ridden.

It seems as if almost every other man here was a policeman or soldier. Although half of the garrison is gone, the police, with their similar uniforms, make the towns seem like the headquarters of an army. This docile people have been policed to death.

It would seem as if the Spanish army of 8,000 men, who were practically a police department in themselves, were enough to preserve order. But the local constabulary are as frequent as the fleas.

General "Mike" Sheridan, who, as chief of General Brooke's staff, holds down the headquarters at Rio Piedras while the commission is in session in the city, is vigorous in his comments.

"Rio Piedras," said he, "is a town of 5,000 people. Just about the right size in America to have one good constable to preserve order and to arrest any drunk or disorderly party. Here, in this city, among this quiet, orderly people, are quartered 113 soldiers, besides the police, who are in sufficient numbers to police the North Side of Chicago."

The Cathedral having been partially demolished by an American shell from one of Admiral Sampson's ships during the bombardment, "military mass" is sung in the Church of San Francisco every Sunday morning at 9 o'clock.

This is one of the most spectacular events a man ever looked upon. The edifice is crowded with officers in brilliant uniforms, with their families and other spectators. In a large space before the altar is a company of troops fully officered and armed, and the sacred words are chanted with the bands playing, bugles calling, and soldiers drilling, while the breathless crowd looks on, inspired almost to shouting by the brilliant sight. After the service quick orders are given by the officers, the men fall in and march out with the bands playing at their head. The rest of the crowd follows.

Denounce Sagasta's Course.

The Spanish officers here are bitter against their government at home. They do not hesitate to denounce the madness which led Sagasta's government to go to war with the United States over Cuba. Having gone to war, however, they think the surrender without a land fight was cowardly in the extreme.

They have no complaint to make about their guns and forces here or in Cuba. In fact they seem to have considered and even now think this city was impregnable, and Havana also.

They are going home to tell the people of Spain that they repulsed Sampson's fleet in one engagement and could have done so again and again.

Even our officers concede that their ocean defenses were formidable. The entrance to the harbor was closed by sunken steamers except one narrow passage, which was mined both by dynamite and powder torpedoes, to be set off from the shore, such as destroyed the Maine. It is highly improbable that an entrance could have been effected by the fleet at any time prior to the total demolition of Morro Castle.

Our engineers, the only American officials who have been allowed to enter Morro Castle up to this time, say that only a prolonged and furious bombardment could have demolished Morro Castle and the fortifications there.

The Spanish turn over to us some twenty-five six-inch rifles and ten 9½-inch mortars—modern guns—with a great many rounds of the finest ammunition.

The Spanish officers say they had abundant provisions. One of them showed me a mysterious document which he said contained a proclamation which he intended to publish on his landing in Spain. He was "officer of the day" in Morro Castle at the time of Sampson's bombardment.

When asked what the troops in Morro Castle would have done if General Brooke had come up on the land side, bombarded the city, and attacked them in the rear, he said that was "none of his business," that he was "defending against an attack from the sea." He also said that the destruction of Cervera's fleet was "miraculous."

Traces of the Bombardment.

It is certain that the bombardment of San Juan by Admiral Sampson did not do much damage to the fortifications. Some buildings, however, show the terrific destructive power of our projectiles.

Much amusement has been caused by an article published in the Century purporting to have been written by a war correspondent named Edwin Emerson Jr. The correspondents of the New York Evening Post and the Associated Press declare that Mr. Emerson was never in Porto Rico. They say that he left St. Thomas, where a number of newspaper men were congregated waiting for our troops to invade Porto Rico, and gave out that he was going to get into Porto Rico somehow and at once. Shortly after his departure from St. Thomas a shower of telegrams flew into St. Thomas from Santa Cruz asking Emerson's whereabouts, and expressing anxiety about his safety, saying the writer feared Emerson had been killed in Porto Rico. These telegrams were signed by the name "Anderson." An investigation has convinced these gentlemen that Anderson and Emerson were the same man, and that Emerson was merely seeking notoriety.

The article shows little evidence of being written by one who had been in Porto Rico. The writer describes the Hotel Inglaterra as it appears illustrated on the hotel's writing paper, coming "to a point like the bow of a ship," while the hotel is rectangular, the picture being badly drawn.

Emerson also describes a ride along a road overhung by the most gorgeous tropical trees, plants, and flowers, whereas the road mentioned is built through a marsh, with no trees, plants, or flowers, and it runs at right angles to that described by him.

The railroad upon which he reached this beautiful road does not touch Cataña, where he says he got off.

Insurgents Are Visionary.

He tells a pretty story of an armed band of insurgents and gives also a conversation with the chief of the insurgents. The weakness in this statement is that there never has been a band of "armed insurgents" in Porto Rico for the simple reason that it is a diminutive island, under cultivation to the tops of the hills or mountains, which extend through the interior, and there is no place to hide or to make a stand.

Again, with the railroads and excellent military roads, the Spanish troops could be gathered together at any point in a few hours, so as to surround and destroy any uprising. Therefore, while the Porto Ricans have had a strong desire to rise, they have had scarcely more chance to do such a thing successfully than the people of Waukegan would have to rebel with ten thousand United States troops at Fort Sheridan to descend upon them.

We have had many inquiries as to whether men with a little money could profitably invest it in Porto Rico. It seems to be the consensus of opinion among Americans here that small capital cannot profitably engage in coffee, tobacco, or sugar raising, which are the principal industries of the island.

There seems to be no reason, however, why small fruit farms should not pay here better than in California. Oranges, limes, lemons, bananas, grapes, figs, and almost every other kind of fruit and vegetables seem to grow luxuriously wherever planted. We never really had eaten oranges, limes, and figs until we came here. They are scarcely cultivated, but grow in a wild state anywhere. I do not see why fruit farms, orange groves, etc., should not be profitable.

There is no frost to destroy fruits, as in Florida, while freight rates to New York should be much cheaper than from California. The time of transit should be shorter. The land on the north and west of the island could be divided into comparatively small ranches at a reasonable figure. Here the climate is charming to live in and food is cheap.

There are also opportunities for industries to provide for a million people who still live as their fathers did 100 years ago.

ENDS ITS SOUTHERN TOUR.

War Investigation Board Reaches Camp Poland, Tenn., and Starts for Washington.

Camp Poland, Knoxville, Tenn., Oct. 31.—The War Investigating commission concluded the work of its Southern tour here today and at 6 o'clock tonight left for Washington, expecting to arrive there about 12 o'clock tomorrow noon. It is the present intention that the commission shall go to Camp Meade soon after its arrival at Washington, and ex-Governor Woodbury will proceed to Vermont as a subcommittee to take testimony there.

The commission devoted the forenoon to inspecting the camps and the afternoon to taking testimony. They found a division of troops here under the command of Colonel Kurtze of the Second Ohio, and while they had no personal criticisms to express against him, some of the commissioners expressed the opinion that the command was too large to be intrusted to an officer below the rank of Brigadier.

The first witness before the commission was Dr. John C. F. Martin, a contract surgeon from Ohio who was at Chickamauga. He repeated his expression of opinion that the water in the pipe line system at Chickamauga was contaminated by the water from Cave Spring Creek. He said that after he had first expressed this opinion, saying at the same time that the facts in regard to the existence of typhoid were being suppressed, he had been summoned by General Sheridan and told that he must retract immediately or submit to a court-martial. He had then written a letter of retraction, but he declared that he had done this to promote discipline and not because he had changed his opinion as to the pollution of the water.

Dr. Park L. Myers, a contract surgeon from Ohio, who was engaged in the hospital of the Second Division of the First Division at Chickamauga, differed from most of the physicians in his estimate of typhoid. He said that while many believed 90 per cent of the sickness at the camp to be typhoid, he did not believe that to exceed 20 per cent was of that character.

Colonel G. K. Hughes, division Superintendent of the Southern railroad, gave the commission information as to the trouble encountered in moving troops. He said that as a rule the soldiers had coöperated in the work of the railroad company, but that there had been some disorder at times. He mentioned one instance in which Company F of the Fifth Pennsylvania had broken up all the furniture of two cars near Lexington, Ky., on the plea that the cars were not fit for soldiers to travel in.

Other witnesses examined were Colonel Brown of the Fourth Tennessee and Lieutenant Colonel Schubert of the Thirty-first Michigan, and Croxton of the Sixth Virginia, and Chaplain White of the Thirty-first Michigan.

LARGE JUBILEE FUND SURPLUS.

Finance Committee's Figures Show a Balance of $14,634 Above Liabilities—Contest Over Ball Profits.

The Finance committee of the National Peace Jubilee met at 12:15 p. m. yesterday at Kinsley's. Secretary Young submitted his report, which showed that the total receipts was $51,726, and the amount expended by the various committees $10,826. The liabilities of the various committees aggregated $26,266, leaving a surplus of $14,634.

The expenditures and liabilities by committees is given as follows:

Committees.	Disbursements.	Liabilities.
Bicycle	$ 300	$ 178
Decorations	4,700	9,404
Finance	1,291	184
Education	100	470
General	1,150	353
Invitations	341	5,155
Music	604	2,619
Parade	100	2,089
Thanksgiving	789	1,385
Badges	.....	717
Ball	1,450	2,206
Miscellaneous	.....	1,502
Totals	$10,826	$26,266

The committee in accepting the report authorized Secretary Young to draw checks for the amount of the liabilities.

The question of dealing with the surplus was taken up and considered, and it was decided that after the payment of all bills a dividend should be declared and the respective amounts returned to the subscribers. It is hoped that after the payment of all bills at least 25 per cent will be returned.

Chairman Rosenthal submitted the report of Mrs. Potter Palmer, which shows that to date Mrs. Palmer has raised as the proceeds of the peace ball $29,410, which will be turned over to the Finance committee at its next meeting, and which amount is to be expended in charity.

The committee passed a resolution thanking Mrs. Palmer and Mrs. Shepard and all their associates for their active efforts in a worthy cause, and directed the Secretary to call a meeting of the Finance committee in the office of Mr. Byron L. Smith on Wednesday at 3:30 p. m.

The profits of the ball will be distributed according to the plans to be arranged by the committee and Mrs. Palmer at this meeting, and it is hinted that there will be a lively contest over the distribution of the fund.

At the meeting on Wednesday it is expected that the affairs of the jubilee will be all disposed of.

The electric company will light State street every night during November from Van Buren to Randolph.

SOLE SURVIVOR OF A WRECK.

Captain Griffin Tells How His Wife and Crew Were Lost on Lake Ontario.

Toledo, O., Oct. 31.—[Special.]—Captain John Griffin, owner of the ill-fated schooner St. Peter, and the only one who was not lost when the schooner went down on Lake Ontario at 11 o'clock on Thursday forenoon, last, is in the city today looking after the insurance on his vessel.

Captain Griffin says that the storm was an unusually severe one, and to add to the energy of the wind there was a blinding snow-storm. He and his wife were standing near each other aft on the boat, and he was trying to lower the lifeboat.

All at once the St. Peter went down. It is supposed the waves broke in the galley door, and the ship rapidly filled. The Captain was tossed one way and his wife another. He got hold of an oar and held on. This kept him from sinking, as he could not swim.

In the water, he tried to cut his rubber boots so that he could get them off his feet, but he succeeded in only cutting a slit down the one side of one of them. The Captain looked around, and saw that his wife and others who were on the boat were close together and near him.

Captain Griffin cried to his wife to hold on, as a tug was coming to their relief. Soon his wife said: "I am going," and added: "Good-by." She threw up her right arm and sank out of sight. The Captain says he heard a call to hang on, but soon lost consciousness. The St. Peter lies in twenty fathoms of water, and no effort will be made to raise it.

University Law Club Dinner.

The first dinner of the Northwestern University Law club will be held at the Union League club Thursday night. The subject of the evening will be international arbitration. Dr. Henry Wade Rogers and Judge Grosscup will be the principal speakers. Tickets may be had at 506, 115 Dearborn street.

Many writers have undertaken to write a complete history of the Spanish Main, but all failed until Mr. C. M. Stevens finished "The Buccaneers and Their Reign of Terror." This romantic history will begin publication in THE SUNDAY TRIBUNE Nov. 6.

METHODISTS ACT TODAY.

FORMAL INVITATION FOR THE GENERAL CONFERENCE FOR 1900.

Committee Empowered to Select the Place of Meeting Will Be Called Upon This Morning by Members of the Social Union Who Will Urge the Claims of Chicago—Strong Inducements Will Be Offered—Equal Representation May Be Secured.

The committee which the Chicago Methodist Social union last week authorized to extend to the General Conference Committee on Entertainment a formal invitation to select Chicago for the meeting place of the great gathering of May, 1900, met at 57 Washington street yesterday and completed its plans for the conference with the visiting committee, which will take place at 10 o'clock today at the Palmer House. Four members were added to the Social union committee. The committee as now made up includes:

William Deering,	Frank P. Crandon,
Arthur Edwards, D. D.,	George B. Swift,
Dr. W. E. Quine,	John Farson,
N. W. Harris,	C. E. Piper,
Judge O. H. Horton,	Clem Studebaker,
Rev. W. A. Burch,	Rev. J. F. Berry,
Rev. W. Fawcett,	J. B. Hobbs,
C. E. Mandeville,	Henry Wade Rogers,
Rev. E. A. Schell,	Rev. P. H. Swift.
Rev. J. P. Brushingham,	

Reports received from the subcommittees on hotels, railroad, and halls were all encouraging and the committee is prepared to offer the General Conference committee a $2-a-day hotel rate for delegates, a half-fare ticket to Chicago, and a suitable hall, with all needed committee rooms and other accessories. Central Music Hall and Studebaker Hall are equally available, and there is a probability of Clem Studebaker giving the use of Studebaker Hall and any number of committee rooms free of rental. A formal invitation will be given in the name of the Social union and of the laymen and ministers of the Rock River Conference.

The members of the General Conference committee are:

Henry Spellmeyer, Newark, N. J., chairman.
Henry A. Salzer, La Crosse, Wis.
Oscar P. Miller, Rock Rapids, Ia.
John E. Andrus, Yonkers, N. Y.
Stephen O. Benton, Fall River, Mass.
T. J. Preston, Orange, N. J.
Richard Dymond, Cincinnati, O.

It is expected the General conference of May, 1900, will decide in favor of equal representation by lay and ministerial delegates, a proposition which has been warmly championed at previous General conferences, but invariably defeated. The movement for equal representation originated with the Rock River conference, which includes the Chicago churches. The General Conference committee has been to Minneapolis, Kansas City, Saratoga, Winona, Ind., and Ocean Grove, and Chicago will probably close the list.

MERIT OF SMOKELESS POWDER.

Advantage to Commanding Officers as Well as to the Troops Advancing on a Field of Battle.

The absence of smoke from the field of battle cannot change any principle of tactics, since it is but a covering or screen, differing from that given by natural objects only in the fact that it is impossible to avoid it when it becomes hurtful, says the Journal of the Military Service Institution. This absence of smoke emphasizes the principle of "seeing and not being seen," since it renders the realization more possible. Smoke gives cover for maneuvers and so lessens losses; it makes feasible the replenishing of ammunition and even sometimes, by concealing losses, sustains the morale of the troops. "The line of puffs gives the commander-in-chief a clear idea of the position of the fighting line, the dense clouds indicating the position of the artillery." The direction of the blasts shown by the smoke often, after many movements of the troops, alone indicates to which side the firing line belongs.

On the other hand, in the absence of smoke men see better and so judge distances better; they see what is before them, and if intelligently brave will advance the more readily. It is claimed that noise and smoke keep up the courage.

If that is so, the effect is on the nervous system, and men will, just as probably, imagine dangers that do not exist. Napier relates an incident of troops who, advancing bravely under heavy fire to the works of the enemy, broke in disorder at the false alarm of a mine.

As a cover to the firing line smoke is a disadvantage, for cover at the expense of accurate fire is strictly forbidden by all modern fire regulations, and smoke prevents accurate fire to a greater degree than it gives cover. It is then a disadvantage to troops actually engaged, though beneficial to others.

In the absence of smoke fire is more effective and orders are given and obeyed more intelligently. The whistle, already adopted, may be used to attract attention, and signals, clearly seen, may be given and understood. Men are more easily kept in hand; the fall of officers and non-commissioned officers is more quickly observed and their places more readily filled. Surprises to the advancing line are less easily made, as the dispositions of the opposing forces are less easily hidden. Natural cover is easily seen and the advance of the line is directly to it. The direction of the wind often favors one side or the other, but when there is no smoke this element of chance is eliminated.

LAKE MARINE NEWS.

Freights and Charters.

CHICAGO—Grain rates fell to 2¼ cents on corn to Lake Erie, owing to unfavorable markets. Charters: To Buffalo—Plankinton, Wawatam, Paris, Schlesinger, corn; Maytham, wheat. To Port Huron—Mary McGregor, corn, at 2¼ cents. To Owen Sound—Samoa, corn.

BUFFALO, N. Y.—Coal rates are unchanged. The only charter that was reported was the Napier for Duluth at 20 cents. A better supply of coal for the week is anticipated.

CLEVELAND, O.—The week opened with the feeling easier all around. Ore and coal rates are unchanged, but offerings of tonnage are more liberal. The Duluth wheat rate has been cut to 3 cents. An effort was made to keep it quiet, and charters are not reported. Charters: Ore—Quito, Escanaba to Ohio, 80 cents. Coal—John Eddy, Cleveland to Manitowoc, 50 cents; Macy, Wilson, Mecosta, Ashland, Fryer, Hundred Thirty-One, Ohio to Milwaukee, 50 cents; Grover, Martin, Ohio to Portage, 50 cents.

Vessel Movements.

PORT COLBORNE, Ont.—Down—Dunn.

MANITOWOC, Wis.—Departed—Sheltered fleet.

LORAIN, O.—Arrived—Spokane. Cleared—Light—Polynesia, Duluth.

ASHLAND, Wis.—Cleared—Ore—Pentland, Chicago; Carrington, Lake Erie.

KEWAUNEE, Wis.—Sheltered—Wyman, Fearless, Ann Maria, Annie Weaver.

GLADSTONE, Mich.—Cleared—Grain—Omaha, Buffalo; pig iron—Doud, Detroit.

ERIE, Pa.—Arrived—Hundred Thirty. Cleared—Colgate, Galatea, Duluth; Genoa, Chicago.

TOLEDO, O.—Arrived—Saginaw, Card, Houghton, Hammond, Ishpeming, Downing, Hanscomb.

SOUTH CHICAGO—Arrived—Curry. Cleared—Mariposa, Maia, Two Harbors; Minerva, Elgin, Sands, Tice, Manistee; Lindsay, Escanaba.

MARQUETTE, Mich.—Cleared—Queen of West, Owen, Cleveland; Hutchinson, Michigan, Toledo; Ketcham, Ashtabula. All the sheltered fleet departed.

ESCANABA, Mich.—Arrived—Nelson, Folsom, Mitchell. Cleared—City of Cleveland, Chicago; Coralia, Lake Erie ports; Barnes, City of Chicago, Chicago.

PORT HURON, Mich.—Cleared—Sumner, Livingstone. Arrived—Hattie Wells, Sophie, Lake Forest, Jackson, Albany. The wind-bound fleet got away this afternoon.

ASHTABULA, O.—Arrived—Cort, Yuma, Castalia. Cleared—Coal—Maricopa, Specular, Duluth; Morley, Presley, Milwaukee; Business, Marquette. Light—Waldo, Duluth.

CLEVELAND, O.—Arrived—Waverly, Oregon, Raleigh, Wetmore, Leuty, Volunteer, Tokio, Bottsford. Cleared—Coal—Lyon, Manitowoc. Light—Bell, Duluth; Devereux, Marquette.

STURGEON BAY, Wis.—Down—Westcott, 8:30 a. m.; Otis, 9; Seymour, 10. Up—York State, Hackley, Ida, 2:30 a. m.; Hilton, Chipman, 4; Wood, Fearless, Weaver, 5:30; Calkins, Ann Maria, Wyman, 6. Sheltered—Worthington and consorts.

SAND BEACH, Mich.—Departed—Conestoga, Amaranth, 2 p. m.; Cherokee, Chippewa, Baldwin, Carpenter, Butman, Myles, Glengarry, Minnesota, 3; Orinoco, Granada, Law, Minch, Dundee, Glidden, Minch [schooner], Warmington, 5; Tempest, Brainard, Coyne, Maxwell, 6.

BUFFALO, N. Y.—Arrived—Ionia, Palmer, Rugee, Charles Eddy, Oceanica, Panther, Britannica, Veronica, Amboy, Macy, Wilson, Vance, Oscoda, Portage, McWilliams. Cleared—Coal—Mills, Chicago; Rappahannock, Superior; Barnes, Toledo; Hennepin, Gladstone; Denver, Milwaukee. Light—Iron Age, Chili, Orr, Chicago; Choctaw, Brown, Empire City, Vega, Duluth; Corsica, Escanaba; Roby, Marquette; Johnson, Manitowoc; Donaldson, Cheboygan.

MACKINAW CITY, Mich.—Up—Alcona, Alta, 11 last night; Topeka, 12:30 a. m.; Coralia, 1:40; Fitzgerald, 2:15; Manchester, 4:15; St. Lawrence, 6:20; Grecian, 8:10. Down—Germanic and consorts, 9 last night; Cuba, 3 a. m.; Pawnee and consort, 7:30; Huron, 9; Wetmore, Rome, 1 p. m.; Drake, 2:50. Wind southeast, light, cloudy.

SAULT STE. MARIE, Mich.—Up—Japan, 10:30 last night; Maruba, Constitution, 2 a. m.; Senator, Carnegie, 4; North Wind, 9; Hiawatha, 9:30; Gladstone, 11; Bay, Cobb, Bielman, 12:30 p. m.; Gilchrist, Northern Queen, 2; Kirby, Hartnell, 3:30; Cadillac, Seguin, 9. Down—Linn, 6 a. m.; Lagonda, Gilbert, Athabasca, Aranac, 10:30; Maryland, Centurion, Nicol, noon; Mather and whalebacks, 1:30 p. m.; Iosco, 4:40; C. B. Lockwood, Oglebay, 5:30; Maritana, Malta, Buffalo, 7; Wade, 9.

DETROIT, Mich.—Up—Flower, 9:10 last night; Wyoming, 9:30; Queen City, 10:20; Iron Chief, 1:30 a. m.; Clyde, 2:40; Globe, 5:10; J. B. Ketchum, 5:30; Egan, 6:40; Adams, 7; Amazonas, Paisley, 9:40; Samuel Mitchell, 10:30; Colby and whaleback, 10:50; Minneapolis, 2 p. m.; Swain and barge, 2:30; Colgate, 3; Vanderbilt, 7:10; Moore, 8:20. Down—James Lockwood, 9 last night; Ranney and consorts, 9:10; Bradley and barges, 9:50; Wetmore, 10:10; Watt, Krupp, 10:20; Chicago, 11:10; Saranac, 11:30; Wyoming [small], midnight; Leuty, Bottsford, 1:20 a. m.; Olympia, 1:30; Stephen Hall and barges, 1:50; Escanaba, 2; Argo and barges, 2:30; Lincoln, Gebhart, 3:40; Venice, 4; Venezuela, Armenia, 4:10; Mariska, Maida, 5:40; Continental, Holland, 5:30; Thew, Reid, 6:10; Volunteer, Hebard and barges, 7:50; C. W. Chamberlain, 9:20; Mohawk, 9:50; Stimson, Smith, 10:10; Schoolcraft and barges, 10:20; King and barges, 10:30; America, 10:50; Alva, 12:10 p. m.; Uganda, 1:20; Susquehanna, Pontiac, 1:30; Selwyn Eddy, 2:10; Donaldson, and barges, 3:10; Pine Lake, 4:30; Joliet, 5:10; Helena, 5:40; Armour, 5:50; Fulton, Fritz, 6:20; Parnell, 7:20.

Port of Chicago.

Arrived—Lumber—H. B. Pereue, Empire; Resumption, W. Wing, Ford River; Normandie, Ashland. Merchandise—Saxon, Depot Harbor; I. H. Owen, Fairport; Boston, Scranton, Buffalo; Lehigh, Erie; W. L. Frost, Ogdensburg. Coal—Owego, J. A. Francomb, Buffalo; B. Whitaker, Fairport; H. W. Sibley, Erie. Salt—D. S. Austin, Ludington. Light—City of Paris, South Chicago.

Cleared—Grain—Wayne, Cumberland, Elfin-Mere, K. M. Forbes, Buffalo; Progress, Port Huron; City of Glasgow, Owen Sound. Merchandise—E. P. Wilbur, Buffalo; Wissahickon, Lehigh, Erie; I. H. Owen, Fairport. Light—J. Mark, I. Lawson, S. O. Neff, M. Marshall, D. S. Austin, Manistee; Normandie, Ashland; W. R. Stafford, J. A. Francomb, North Tonawanda; I. A. Olson, Manistique; A. Soper, Menominee.

INSURANCE AFFAIRS.

The decision of Superintendent of Insurance Matthews on the anti-trust law of Ohio has excited much interest. In one paragraph he says:

"The laws of Ohio now require 50 per cent of the premiums to be set aside and reserved for the protection of the hazard, and to insure payment of unearned premium in case of cancellation. It seems to me that a proper construction of the provisions of the law in reference to this reinsurance reserve requires, in a large measure at least, as a result thereof, uniformity in rates. It is manifestly unjust that one company should be permitted to reduce its reinsurance reserve by writing risks at lower rates than other companies on the same class of risks, and with the same amount at risk. Whether this department should not require all companies to reserve alike, on equal hazards and equal amounts, is a question that I shall consider further, and may later announce a definite conclusion in regard to the matter. It is apparent if such standard of reserve should be adopted it must lead to uniformity of rates."

William S. Warren, resident secretary of the Liverpool and London and Globe Insurance company, left the city yesterday for Detroit, where injunction proceedings will be brought against Commissioner Campbell today to prevent his enforcing the revocation of the company's license in Michigan. The company is going right on with its business in the State of Michigan, as if no revocation had taken place. It will be claimed in the injunction proceedings that Commissioner Campbell had no right to revoke the license.

The license of the Northern Assurance company is to be renewed in Michigan. Commissioner Campbell, after an interview with Manager G. H. Lermit, decided that he would rescind his order of revocation. Mr. Lermit has agreed to cancel the policies the commissioner complained of as in violation of the law and as another condition his company will withdraw from the Michigan Inspection bureau.

Although today is the time set for W. Fred McBain, secretary of the Grand Rapids Fire Insurance company, to join the Western Union, it is understood no action will be directed against him at present. The companies are desirous of bringing him again within the folds of the union, but not ready to lose the business in his agency in the effort, and so it is problematical what the outcome will be.

New York, Oct. 31.—[Special.]—The Connecticut Indemnity association of Waterbury, Conn., which has been in difficulties for some time past, has weathered the storm and will continue to do business. The assets of the association, an assessment organization, are now reported to be larger than the liabilities. The methods employed to increase the assets are severely criticised by insurance men.

The Lincoln Fire people are gradually seeking positions elsewhere. W. S. J. Naulty, formerly of that company, goes to Newwark, N. J., on Nov. 1 as assistant manager of the Republic Savings and Loan association.

The Plate glass situation remains unchanged. President Winslow of the Metropolitan said today that he did not know when the next meeting of the interested companies would be held.

St. Paul, Minn., Oct. 31.—[Special.]—Justice Collins of the Supreme Court today decided a case involving the question of levying exorbitant assessments to cover losses in Mutual insurance companies, and the decision also makes clear the right of stockholders in these companies to go into court and sue the officers of the companies when fraud has been perpetrated. Officers of the State Farmer's Mutual Insurance company of Waseca levied an assessment of $66,000 to cover losses of less than $21,000, and sixteen policy-holders of the company brought suit to have the assessment set aside. The court held that the assessment is a gross fraud upon its face, and cannot be upheld. Affirming the decision of the lower court Justice Collins said:

"The rule that a corporation by its officers is the proper party to maintain an action to protect its property and enforce its rights, and that until the corporation refuses or is unable, individual members have no right to litigate for it, has no application where it appears from the complaint that the officers of the corporation are engaged in perpetrating a fraud upon its members and grossly mismanaging the corporate affairs. Under such circumstances members of the corporation can maintain an action against it and its officers.

"When questions to be litigated are of common interest to a large number of persons and it is impracticable to bring them all into court, one or more may proceed in equity for the benefit of all."

NEWS OF THE COURTS.

Superior and Circuit Court Judgments

Judge Hutchinson—193743—Albert Crane vs. James T. Foley; on findg., $239.—187293—John A. A. Bellevue vs. Matthew McMahon et al.; on ver., $19.50.

Judge Ewing—191016—Arthur L. Mason et al. vs. C. W. Braithwaite; on findg., $762.14.—190393—Herman A. Drieske vs. Herman Mienke; on ver., $153; appl.

Judge Payne—155352—E. W. Blatchford & Co. vs. Anthony J. Fisher et al.; on ver., $830; appl.—155353—Edward C. Smith vs. same; same, $532.87; appl.—155354—A. Y. McDonald et al. vs. same; same, $429.32; appl.

Judge Stough—9713—Cleveland Dryer Co. vs. Henry Hoy et al.; on ver., $866.26; appl.—8916—Mary Gray vs. City of Chicago; on findg., $3,000.

Judge Baker—Circuit Court—184589—Kirchoff & Neubarth, etc., vs. William J. McGarigle; on ver., $171.39.

Judge Garver—184389—Martin Chapman vs. Robert H. Thornburn; on findg., $10,000 debt, $6,225.60 damages.—185701—Elias Lyman vs. Charlotte E. Dorn et al.; same, $146.87.

Judge Hanecy—179473—Mooney & Boland Detective Agency vs. W. S. Terrill; on ver., $65.65.

Judge Gibbons—139584—George B. Barlow vs. W. C. St. R. R. Co.; on findg., $75; sat.

Judge Neely—184048—Charles T. Frantz vs. Turner & Dick Co.; on findg., $512.50; appl.

Decrees.

Judge Brentano—5763—Mandel vs. Nevans; dec. sale.—5895—Grey vs. Grey; dec. div.

Judge Ball—4528—Chandler vs. Bloom; dec. sale.—3844—Mohr vs. Davis; same.—1370—Blair vs. Bailey; def. dec.

Judge Garver—4490—Wheeler vs. Roberts; dec. sale.

Judge Clifford—4773—Bowman vs. Bowman; dec. div.

Judge Dunne—5244—Henry vs. Moffett; dec. sale.—2419—Fick vs. Lindquist; same.—5326—Bradley vs. Lehman; dec. and appl.—177517—W. S. Brg. Co. vs. Seiffe; def. dec.

Judge Hanecy—2539—Reid vs. Reid; dec.

Judge Willis—5178—Shaver vs. Shaver; dec. div.

Judge Gibbons—3136—Public S. L. and B. Assn. vs. Dickerson; dec. sale.—3062—Barrie vs. Smart; dec.—4600—In re petn. of Klafter; dec.

United States Circuit Court—24803—Centaur Company vs. Hurd, et al.; writ of preliminary injunction granted.—24858—Chicago General Railway Company vs. City of Chicago; bill dismissed.

Court Calls for Today.

Judge Brentano—Contested motions.

Judge Payne—8401, 2852, 8559, 8567, 8672, 8558, 516 8675, 7079, 8682, and 2040 in chancery.

Judge Ewing—6456, 464, 489, 493, 592, 359, 376, 357, 593, 11751, 591.

Judge Trude—8211, 664, 541, 1260, 1361, 1364, 1668, 1123, 1143, 667, 801, 1142 on trial.

Judge Hanecy—2620, 3177, 3211, 3501, 3512, 3566, 3654, 3711, 3522, 3778, 3811, 1012, 1282, 1683, 139, 2071, 1353, 106.

Judge Ball—Contested motions.

Judge Tuley—No court.

Judge Garver [Judge Waterman's calendar]—13206, 26, 59, 103, 114, 180, 202, 213, 246, 279, 299.

Judge Hutchinson—Short cause calendar—11202, 14829, 12415, 11940.

Judge Tuthill—Contested motions in 1300, and trial call 1339, 1407, 51439, 1481, 1520.

Judge Clifford—2103, 2315, 2359, 2370, 1559, 1879, 2499½, 2259, 1516 on trial.

Judge Neely—11738, 1236, 1445, 1478, 1511, 1522, 1544, 1565, 1609, 1620.

Judge Smith—1652, 1686, 1741, 1786, 1831, 1842, 1864, 1444, 1697, 652 on trial.

Judge Brown—3545, 4034, 3934, 3567, 2251, 3368, 3909, 4045, 4068, 4113, 4222, 4233, 4255, 4277, 4309, 4321, 2651, 4266, 3128, 1995 on trial.

Judge Stough—9066, 9709, 9953, 126092, 9573, 9065, 9571, 9442, 8633, 9447, 9310, 7678, 9954, 9955, 9957, 9061.

Judge Baker—1063, 1234, 1492, 1579, 1602, 1612, 1623, 1634, 1645, 1656, 1667, 1678, 1701.

Judge Dunne—607.

Judge Gibbons—8989, 2273, 2691, 228, 3110, 2995, on hearing.

Judge Chetlain—1095, 1564, 1565, 1574, 1678, 1682, 1685, 1687, 1690, 1780, 1782, 1783, 1786, 1787, 1790, 1791, 1675.

Judge Carter—County Court—9:30 a. m., motions of course, 10 a. m., 17348, 16562.

Judge Kohlsaat—Probate Court—Motions and set cases.

Judge Stein—Criminal Court, Branch No. 2—1792, 1922, 1984, 1790, 1785, 1756, 1733, 37.

Judge Waterman—Criminal Court, Branch No. 3—Call not extended.

Judge Gary—Criminal Court, Branch No. 5—Call not extended.

Judge Burke—Criminal Court, Branch No. 7—No announcement.

United States Circuit Court—Judge Showalter—Miscellaneous business.

United States District Court—Judge Grosscup—Grand jury.

United States Supreme Court.

Washington, D. C., Oct. 31.—[Special.]—Supreme Court of the United States, Monday, Oct. 31:

12—Lewis Pierce et al., trustees, plaintiffs in error, vs. The Somerset railway; and

13—Lewis Pierce et al., trustees, plaintiffs in error, vs. John Ayer, et al. In error to the Supreme Judicial Court of the State of Maine. Dismissed for want of jurisdiction. Opinion by Mr. Justice Peckham.

21—The People of the State of New York, ex rel., Parke Davis & Co., plaintiff in error, vs. James A. Roberts, Controller of the State of New York. In error to the Supreme Court of the State of New York. Judgment affirmed, with costs. Opinion by Mr. Justice Shiras. Dissenting, Mr. Justice Harlan and Mr. Justice Brown. [Mr. Justice White took no part in the decision of this case.]

305—The St. Louis Mining and Milling company, et al., plaintiffs in error, vs. The Montana Mining company, et al. In error to the Supreme Court of the State of Montana. Judgment affirmed, with costs. Opinion by Mr. Chief Justice Fuller.

The Chief Justice also announced the following orders of the court:

8—Of October term, 1897. The United States, appellant, vs. Earl B. Coe. The petition for rehearing is directed to be filed and leave is given to counsel of parties to the record to file such additional briefs within thirty days, as they may be advised.

6—Ezerean Fuller, petitioner, vs. Marshall Field et al. Petition for a writ of certiorari to the United States Circuit Court of Appeals for the Seventh Circuit denied.

4—Original. Ex part: In the matter of George R. Nichols, petitioner, and

435—James Nicol, appellant, vs. John Ames, United States Marshal. Motion to advance. 435 to be heard with 4, original, granted and both cases assigned to be heard as one case on Monday, Dec. 12, after the case already assigned for that day.

281—Francis C. Watson, plaintiff in error, vs. The State of Rhode Island; Motion for leave to proceed in forma pauperis denied.

418—P. Lorillard Company, petitioner, vs. Christian Peper; petition for a writ of certiorari to the United States Circuit Court of Appeals for the Eighth Circuit, denied.

419—The Continental National Bank of New York City, petitioner, vs. Mary Jennes Hellman et al.; petition for a writ of certiorari to the United States Circuit Court of Appeals for the Eighth Circuit, denied.

431—Charles Winston, petitioner, vs. The United States,

432—William M. Strather, petitioner, vs. The United States, and

433—Edward Smith, petitioner, vs. The United States; petition for writs of certiorari to the Court of Appeals of the District of Columbia, granted, and cases assigned for argument as one case on Monday, Nov. 28, next.

218—Robert Dunlap, appellant, vs. The United States, and

189—La Abra Silver Mining Company, appellant, vs. The United States; reassigned for argument on Monday, Nov. 28, after the cases already assigned for that day.

443—The Knights Templars' and Masons' Life Indemnity Company, petitioner, vs. Carrie E. Converse; petition for a writ of certiorari to the United States Circuit Court of Appeals for the Seventh Circuit, denied.

444—United States ex rel., Alfred L. Bernardin, plaintiff in error, vs. Charles H. Duell, Commissioner of Patents; motion to advance, granted, and cause assigned for argument on Monday, Nov. 28, after the cases already assigned for the day.

50—J. Henry Jurgens, Sheriff and C., appellant, vs. Yot Sang; appeal from the District Court of the United States for the District of Montana. Final order reversed with costs and cause remanded with a direction to discharge the writ and dismiss the petition on the authority of Washington vs. Coovert, 164 United States, 702, and cases cited.

463—Nelson Morris et al., petitioners, vs. Robert B. Stewart et al. Petition for a writ of certiorari to the United States Circuit Court of Appeals for the Seventh Circuit, submitted by B. M. Hoyt in behalf of Mr. Charles H. Aldrich in support of petition, and by Mr. Samuel P. McConnell, Mr. H. M. Pollard, and Mr. Horace Kent Tenney in opposition thereto.

448—Marcus A. Spurr, petitioner, vs. The United States. Petition for a writ of certiorari to the United States Circuit Court of Appeals for the Sixth Circuit, submitted by Mr. A. H. Horton and Mr. B. P. Waggener in support of petition, and by Mr. Solicitor General Richards in opposition thereto.

Original—Ex parte: In the matter of Emma S. Fayerweather and another, petitioners. Motion for leave to file a petition for a writ of mandamus, submitted by Mr. Roger M. Sherman for the petitioners.

400—Eugenia A. Webster Ross, plaintiff in error, vs. George Gordon King et al. Motions to dismiss or affirm, submitted by Mr. R. L. Smeezy, Mr. John H. Glover, and Mr. Stephen H. Olin in support of motions, and by Mr. H. J. May and Mr. J. M. Wilson in opposition thereto.

304—Edward Clifford, appellant, vs. William Heller, Sheriff, etc. Reassigned for the head of the call for Monday, Nov. 7, on motion of Mr. James S. Erwin for the appellee.

49—M. F. Morris et al., appellants, vs. The United States. Argument continued by Mr. Nathaniel Wilson for the claimants under the Kidwell patent; by Mr. Hugh L. Bond Jr. for the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal company; by Mr. H. Randell Webb for the trustee of the estate of William Easby; by Mr. J. Holdsworth Gordon for William L. Dunlap and the heirs of George Peter; and by Mr. Holmes Conrad for the United States. Leave granted to Mr. William A. Cook to file brief on behalf of R. J. Beall et al.

Adjourned until tomorrow at 12 o'clock.

The day call for Tuesday, Nov. 1, will be as follows: 49, 215, 15, 56, 57 (and 61), 59, 60, 62 (and 63), 64, and 66.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS FILED FOR RECord Monday, Oct. 31, 1898:

Berteau-av., 133 w of Lincoln, n f, 25x125, Oct. 27 [Y. Stammer to John Fielmann]	$ 2,000
Irving Park-av., 33 w of Drake, s f, 125x117, Oct. 24 [A. H. Hill to Anton Schmid]	4,000
Premises No. 931 Bosworth-av., 25x123¼, Oct. 26 [Oscar Charles to Emma R. Kuhnen]	2,550
Bloomingdale-av., n e cor Girard-st., s f, 24x125, Oct. 27 [Alfred E. Johnson to George Best]	1,800
Fairfield-av., 200 n of Lamoyne-st., w f, 25x125, Oct. 25 [Michael H. Bacon to John V. Miller]	1,300
Ridgway-av., 132 s of Ohio-st., e f, 25x121, Oct. 24 [Title and T. Bldg. and L. Assn. to Thos. Lamond]	1,000
Monroe-st., 276 e of S. 45th-av., s f, 25x121 7-10, incumb. $3,000, Oct. 15 [F. De St. Auben to Magdelena Husche]	5,500
Harding-av., n w cor 31st-st., e f, 197x125, Oct. 14 [Louise S. Schultz to same]	4,000
Armour-av., 117 n of 36th-st., w f, 24x124, Oct. 27 [Pauline Drederlin to John V. Miller]	1,500
61st-pl., 110 e of Princeton-av., s f, 30x144, Oct. 14 [Hattie D. Van Winkle to Mae Matthews]	6,000
Halsted-st., 125 s of 97th, e f, 25x125, and other property, Aug. 9 [Mary R. Irwin to Harlan M. Irwin]	1,500
Bowen-av., 283 e of St. Lawrence, s f, 18¼x118.72, Oct. 21 [Hattie J. Boyer et al., by Master, to Thos. Mott]	8,256
Ellis-av., 500 n of 65th-st., e f, 50x124, incumb. $4,000, Oct. 22 [Jennie A. Gilchrist and husband to Alice McDonald]	15,000
Garfield-blvd., 400 w of South Park-av., n f, 50 to 55th-pl., Oct. 4 [Paul Cornell to Chas. McNellis]	10,000
Lexington-av., 407 w of Western, n f, 20x125, Sept. 22 [Charles B. Shaw et al., by Master, to Pawtucket Institution for Savings]	2,978
Emerson-av., 264 e of Robey-st., s f, 48x90, incumb. of $1,200, Oct. 29 [John P. Nelson and wife to Charles Lawrence]	3,000
Superior-st., 216 e of Leavitt, s f, 24x122, incumb. of $2,000, Oct. 4 [Minnie Werner and husband to Henry G. Struckmann]	3,500
Chicago-av., 125 e of Leavitt, s f, 25x123, incumb. of $1,700, Oct. 4 [Henry Werner to Henry G. Struckmann]	5,000
Fletcher-st., 48 w of Commercial, n f, 24x125, incumb. of $1,200, Oct. 18 [Sophia V. Hoglund to Catherine Templin]	2,500
Humboldt-blvd., 75 s of Catalpa-ct., w f, 50x87 more or less, Sept. 6 [Herman Arnold and wife to Max Suess]	5,000
Evanston-av., s w cor Winona-st., e f, 77x130, Oct. 25 [Albert L. Brown to Ed G. Uhlein]	4,285
Champlain-av., 87 n of 43d-st., w f, 21x43, Oct. 28 [Edwin A. Sherburne et al. by M. in C. to Ellen A. Medbury]	1,050
Same property, Oct. 28 [Ellen A. Medbury to Frank Neubisen]	1,100
Milwaukee-av., 350 n w of N. 54th-av., s w f, 50 to alley, Oct. 31 [Jennie Kay to Mary Burkill]	1,000
Winona-st., 486¼ e of Southport-av., n f, 50x77.92, Oct. 31 [August Cook to Edwin G. Holloway]	1,200
Warner-av., 181 e of Perry-st., n f, 50x125, Oct. 29 [Karl H. Van Hovenberg to Ida M. Johnson]	3,000
Melrose-st., 75 w of Homan-av., s f, 50x125 and other property, July 25 [Walter J. Sherwood to Charles W. Moore]	2,350
Same property, Aug. 20 [Charles W. Moore to M. E. Hogmire]	1
Bissell-st., 267 s e of Willow, n e f, 25x100, Oct. 26 [Christian Schwieger to Karl Lenz]	2,000
Sawyer-av., 200 s of 19th-st., w f, 25x125, Jan. 24 [James Cairns and wife to Lizzie A. Cairns]	5,500
18th-pl., 25 w of Oakley-av., s f, 25x125, Oct. 26 [Mary Rezac to H. Koran]	1,600
Center-av., 120 n of 17th-st., w f, 24x120, Oct. 26 [Frank Heer et al. by M. in C. to Vaclav Hastaba]	2,550
Aberdeen-st., 177¾ n of 62d, e f, 25x124 8-10 (incumbrance of $2,500), Oct. 29 [John Strohmeier to Anna F. Salisbury]	5,000
Aberdeen-st., 277¾ n of 62d, e f, 25x124 8-10, Oct. 29 [Frank L. Salisbury to John Strohmann]	2,000
W. 41st-st., n w cor 29th, e f, 52x124, Oct. 20 [J. McMillan to trustees Gen. Evang. Luth., St. Marcus Congregation]	1,250
N. Clark-st., 113 n of Winnamac-av., e f, 50x122¼ and other property in rear, Oct. 27 [Emma A. Hamberg and husband to James H. Sullivan]	8,500

BUILDING PERMITS.

THE FOLLOWING PERMITS WERE ISSUED by the Building department yesterday:

Vrogil Brand, 1-2-3-4-5-5-story brewery, 1259 to 1285 Elston-av.	$80,000
Swift & Co., 3-story brick grease refinery, 42d and Loomis-sts.	18,000
W. Fisk, 2-story brick flats, 6002 May-st.	2,000
M. Hervig, 1-story brick residence, 713 N. Hamlin-av.	1,000
Sam Brown Jr., 2-story frame residence, 501 Nelson-st.	1,800
A. Pulford, 3-story brick flats, 438 Garfield-blvd.	8,500

NEW INCORPORATIONS.

THE SECRETARY OF STATE AT SPRINGfield yesterday licensed the following incorporations:

The Standard Investment company, Chicago; capital, $25,000; general dealers in precious stones; incorporators, H. L. Embrey, Mark S. Deane, O. O. Ingersoll.

The Costello-Osgood company, Chicago; capital stock, $6,000; manufacturing and dealing in confectionery; incorporators, P. James Costello, Algernon S. Osgood, Louis M. Kane.

The Pearl City Cold Storage company, Pearl City; capital stock, $25,000; creamery and cold storage; incorporators, C. C. Dodge, C. S. Bartjolf, M. E. Dodge.

Agoodash Achim Sehl Anshey Yanovo, Chicago; without profit; religious and benevolent; incorporators, Lazer Barnett, B. Morris, A. Loewenthal.

Lob Cesco-Americanich Lesnic, Chicago; not for profit; educational; incorporators, Anna Zenisek, Anna Slad, Anna Volin.

Federazoine Colombiana of the Italio-American Societies of the United States; not for profit; benevolence; incorporators, Sylvio Bertoncini, James Ozello, Peter I. Isnardi.

The Hartzell Mercantile company of La Harpe filed a certificate of dissolution.

The Mexican Mutual Plantage company of Chicago filed a certificate of increase of capital stock from $40,000 to $50,000.

The Leffingwell Cigar company certified to a change of name to the Tyler-Leffingwell company.

The following foreign corporations were licensed to do business in Illinois.

The Philip Carey Manufacturing company, Cincinnati, O., capital, $1,000,000; in Illinois, $2,000.

The Karro Steel company, Chagrin Falls, O., capital stock, $50,000; in Illinois, $2,000.

North Carolina Mica company, Boston, Mass., capital stock, $15,000; in Illinois, $1,500.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—WESTERN MILEAGE CREDENTIAL book, having inclosed Lake Shore interchangeable book. Saturday night; good only to owner. Return to 19 Ashland-blvd., Flat "C," and get reward. E. C. MEURER.

FOUND—NEAR RIVER-ST., SMALL ROLL OF bills; will be returned on proof of ownership and payment of advertising. Address P 153, Tribune office.

LOST—COLLIE DOG: ANSWERS TO THE name of Major. Return to 4561 Lake-av. and receive reward.

LOST—BLACK POCKETBOOK, ON BOWEN-AV. or Cottage Grove cars. Return to 4130 Drexel and receive liberal reward.

LOST—A. Z.: $100 REWARD FOR RETURN OF breastpin to 3201 Rhodes-av.

PERSONAL.

PERSONAL—A. O. NICKEL, MACHINERY workman, last known abode Feb., April, 1892, Bushnell and Chicago, is invited to present himself at Notary Hijink's office at Nijmegen, Holland. Reliable information about his present abode or other useful information communication will be well rewarded. Address as above.

BUSINESS PERSONALS.

PERSONAL—A RESPONSIBLE WHOLESALE JEWELRY FIRM WILL SELL DIAMONDS, WATCHES, AND JEWELRY ON MONTHLY OR WEEKLY PAYMENTS. NO SECURITY REQUIRED. GOODS DELIVERED ON FIRST PAYMENT. GET OUR CATALOGUE. LOFTIS BROS. & CO., COLUMBUS MEMORIAL BLDG., 103 STATE-ST. OPEN SATURDAYS UNTIL 10 P. M.

PERSONAL—MINERAL RUBBER ASPHALT vs. coal tar roofs; architects and owners should consult Assyrian Asphalt Co., 311 Tacoma Bldg.; their united interests demand this; estimates furnished free.

PERSONAL—30 YEARS OF PRACTICAL EXperience enables us to successfully treat epileptic fits, blood and skin diseases. EPILEPTIC REMEDY CO., Suite 303, 167 Dearborn-st.

PERSONAL—COCKROACHES AND BEDBUGS exterminated from your premises under guaranteed contract. Frederick Peres & Co., 427 State-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALE.

Bookkeepers and Clerks.

SITUATION WANTED—EDUCATED, INTELLIgent, German, 29 years, speaking and corresponding English, German, French; experience in import and export; good salesman, and able to manage any business; first-class refs. P 108, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY YOUNG MAN OF 20; 3 years' drug experience. Address O 204, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—ACCOUNTS AUDITED, books opened and closed, and trial balances rendered. WM. H. MACKAY, 395 Superior-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN bookkeeper and stenographer; 5 years' experience; A1 references; salary $10. P 132, Tribune.

SITUATION WANTED—BY YOUNG MAN OF 22; two years in R. R. office. Address K 633, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BOOKKEEPER OR OFfice man, exp. in freights and custom-house business; best refs. Address P 117, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—THOROUGHLY COMpetent d. e. bookkeeper and general office man of good habits; have elegant refs. P 122, Tribune.

SITUATION WANTED — CORRESPONDENT and general office assistant; moderate salary; references. Address P 169, Tribune office.

Boys.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A BRIGHT, INtelligent boy of 17 in an office; experienced; references. Address P 101, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY BOY GRADUATE of grammar school; factory work preferred. 33 Park-av.

Trades.

SITUATION WANTED—BY EXPERIENCED tailor, accustomed to high grade work; would like to clean and press clothes for several gentlemen. Address P 127, Tribune office.

House Servants.

SITUATIONS WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE French couple in private family; husband as good butler; wife as first-class cook and pastry; can do finest dinner; can also take entire charge of the kitchen; very economical. Good references. Address P 162, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A FRENCHMAN as first-class cook; private family only; can take entire charge of the kitchen and marketing. Best city references. Call, or address J. MAIRE, 1534 Wabash-av.

Coachmen, Teamsters, Etc.

SITUATION WANTED—BY HONEST, RELIAble coachman; A1 references; city experience; understands his business thoroughly; honest, sober, and steady. Address P 128, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—AS COACHMAN AND general work; thoroughly experienced, sober, and reliable; best of references. O 230, Tribune.

SITUATION WANTED—COACHMAN, ENGlish; thoroughly understands his business; willing; good city refs.; city or subs. P 144, Tribune.

SITUATION WANTED — AS COACHMAN; knows his business thoroughly; best of city reference. Address P 143, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—TAKE CARE OF horses and gen. work; good habits; want home. Ref. Please address A. B., 703 W. 51st-ct., city.

SITUATION WANTED—YOUNG MAN, COACHman; good refs. Address P 156, Tribune office.

Employment Agencies.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MAN AND WIFE; English butler and lady's maid or chambermaid. BIGGS, 67 Rush-st.

Stenographers.

YOUNG MAN—A BRIGHT, RESPONSIBLE POsition and excellent opportunity to work up; about $8 to start; Oliver or Remington operator; familiar with mimeograph work preferred; give full particulars. Address C C 217, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY STENOGRAPHER, ripe experience, in railroad and mercantile work; good office man and accountant; salary moderate; don't drink. Address P 125, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY EXPERIENCED young man steno., $8; satisfaction guaranteed. Address P 136, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—YOUNG MAN, STENO. and bkpr.; experienced, rapid, and accurate; $8. Address P 138, Tribune office.

Miscellaneous.

SITUATION WANTED—A GENTLEMAN OF large and extended business experience, for several years past connected with one of the largest manufacturing corporations in the United States, holding an important and confidential position, desires to make a change, and would like to make connection with some large wholesale house, manufacturing concern, or railroad; fully competent to take entire charge of branch house or office; good executive ability, thorough accountant and auditor; also ability as salesman; traveled extensively in present position; would locate in any direction; no objection to traveling position; very highest references as to character, ability, and social standing. Address O 112, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY HONEST MAN TO attend to furnace and do other work few hours day for board and room. Address P 102, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—IF YOU WANT AN EXperienced collector and attorney to realize money on your accounts and look after your affairs for $10 weekly, address P 121, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG COLORED man as hustler or any kind of work; housework preferred. Address W. C. HUSTON, 2444 Dearborn-st.

SITUATION WANTED—YOUNG MAN WOULD like a position; has had groceries experience; worked six years for one man. Address P 104, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—AN EXPERIENCED window dresser wishes position; references. Room 13, 122 La Salle-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY YOUNG GERMAN; experienced nurse, valet, waiter, house man, care of horses. G. H., 62 Cass-st.

SITUATION WANTED—YOUNG FIRST-CLASS bartender; German-American. P 180, Tribune.

SITUATION WANTED — EXPER. JANITOR, carpenter, plumber, painter. K 459, Tribune.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALE.

Bookkeepers and Clerks.

SITUATION WANTED—AS CORRESPONDENT or assistant manager in mail order business by a lady experienced in correspondence, advertising, circularizing, and detail work in general; No. 1 references given; subscription book, magazine, or merchandise business preferred. Address D C 15, Tribune office.

Domestics.

SITUATION WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS COOK wishes a situation where there is no washing; best of references. 396 S. Halsted-st., city.

SITUATION WANTED—BY COOK, IN PRIVATE family. Please call. 39 Whipple-st., near Jackson-blvd.

SITUATION WANTED—COOK, COMPETENT, where second girl is kept; private family; $4 week; no washing. Good refs. P 141, Tribune.

SITUATIONS WANTED — TWO SWEDISH girls, competent cook and second girl, trustworthy, reliable; 2 years last place. 5058 State-st., flat G.

SITUATION WANTED — SWEDISH GIRL wants to go out to work by the day. Apply 368 31st-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY GOOD, GERMAN cook, for general housework in small family; wages $4.50 to $5. 239 31st-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY COLORED GIRL; general housework; city or suburb. Ref. 1818 Armour-av.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A SWEDISH GIRL as domestic in private family. Call or address HELMA SWANSON, 761 W. Harrison.

SITUATION WANTED — BY A COMPETENT girl as housework or cook. 5723 Kimbark-av.

SITUATION WANTED—FAMILY WASHING TO take home. 3242 La Salle-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY GOOD COLORED girl. 502 W. 37th-st.

SITUATION WANTED—GOOD WASHER, light day work. 2700 S. Park-av., 3d flat, rear.

SITUATION WANTED—COMPETENT GIRL as cook and laundress. 3972 Langley-av.

Seamstresses and Dressmakers.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A PERFECT FITter and designer; stylish suits in two days; cloaks and evening dresses made and renovated; $2 per day. MISS KELLY, 97 43d-st., Flat C.

SITUATION WANTED—FIRST-CLASS DRESSmaker will sew in first-class private families; tailor-made gowns a specialty. Address by letter MISS SCHULTZ, 3639 Cottage Grove-av.

Housekeepers.

SITUATION WANTED—BY REFINED YOUNG lady as working housekeeper; best refs. Address N V 32, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—AS HOUSEKEEPER, seamstress, competent; refined widow. $5; A1 city ref. Call or write. 677 Jackson-blvd.

Employment Agencies.

SITUATIONS WANTED—GERMAN, SWEDISH, and country housework girls, $3, $4, $5; second girls, ten cooks, laundresses, waitresses, nurses, chambermaid. Telephone 869 North. 132 E. Clark. MATTHEWS.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALE.

Employment Agencies.

SITUATION WANTED—LADIES SUPPLIED: 50 first-class girls on hand. 284 43d-st.

Stenographers.

SITUATION WANTED—EXPERIENCED STENOGRAPHER, S.-P. operator, $8 per week. Address HALLIE OVERBAUGH, 350 La Salle-av., Chicago, Ill.

SITUATION WANTED—EXPERT S.-P. LADY stenographer, competent to use her own dictation; commercial work. Address P 111, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—AS A STENOGRAPHER; lady having 1½ years' experience; Remington preferred. Address P 113, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—EXPERT STENOGRAPHER, Smith Premier, five years' experience; A1 references; $12. Address P 103, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY EXPERIENCED and competent stenographer; S. P. preferred. Address P 145, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY EXPERIENCED steno. having new machine; $8. P 137, Tribune.

SITUATION WANTED—EXPERT LADY STENOGRAPHER; best refs.; $10. P 139, Tribune office.

Miscellaneous

SITUATION WANTED—YOUNG EDUCATED widow wishes position as companion for lady or children or as managing housekeeper; good seamstress. Address P 146, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—TRAINED NURSE wishes case; terms moderate; best refs. Address B D 310, Tribune office.

WANTED—MALE HELP.

Bookkeepers and Clerks.

ASSISTANT BOOKKEEPER—QUICK AND ACCURATE at figures; must speak German; typewriter preferred; state age, experience, and salary expected. Address P 150, Tribune office.

MAN — EXPERIENCED RETAIL PAINT, glass, wall paper store. Refs. P 168, Tribune.

OFFICE MAN—COMPETENT, YOUNG, TO ATTEND to collections and general office work; must understand bookkeeping thoroughly; state age, experience had, and salary expected; references. Address P 120, Tribune office.

YOUNG MAN—AS POLICY WRITER AND RECORD keeper. Address P 149, Tribune office.

Salesmen, Solicitors, Etc.

CANVASSERS — DIRECTORY CANVASSERS for next ten days on North Side; liberal commission. Apply during morning at 714 Fine Arts Building.

MAN—A STEADY, RELIABLE MAN TO SELL Catholic books or pictures on monthly payments; $12 per week. D. H. McBRIDE & CO., 225 Dearborn-st.

MAN—A LIVE MAN TO REPRESENT OUR factory in every State; must be good solicitor and give bond. Address C B 930, Tribune office.

SALESMAN—LEADING WHOLESALE GROCERY house wants thoroughly experienced traveling salesman for established Illinois route; unusual opportunity for first-class man; state references. Address P 161, Tribune office.

SALESMAN—AN EXPERIENCED CLOTHING, with an established trade for northern Wisconsin and Minnesota by a Milwaukee wholesale clothing house; no others need apply; engagement to commence Nov. 15. Address K 274, Tribune.

SALESMAN—FOR CIGARS; $125 MONTH AND expenses; experience unnecessary; inducements customers. C. C. BISHOP & CO., St. Louis, Mo.

SALESMAN—RESPONSIBLE, TO SELL A show window motor. R. 64, 88 Washington-st.

SALESMEN—BY CHARLES SCRIBNER'S SONS, A1 book salesmen, "Erckmann-Chatrian" novels, Napoleonic wars described in fiction, six volumes, together with Scribner's Magazine; $6, on installments; prospectus now in. 334 Dearborn-st., 7th floor.

SALESMEN — IN EVERY COUNTY, BY wholesale grocery house, to sell teas, coffees, and groceries to farmers; liberal inducements; exclusive territory. JOHN SEXTON & CO., 20 and 22 State-st., Chicago.

SALESMEN—WE WANT TWO MORE EXPERIENCED ink salesmen. 405, 21 Quincy.

Boys.

BOY—BRIGHT, ACTIVE, EXPERIENCED OFFICE boy; state age, and address in own handwriting. P 115, Tribune office.

BOYS—16 TO 18 YEARS OLD TO WORK IN large wholesale house; must live at home and come well recommended. Address P 167, Tribune office.

BRIGHT BOY—GOOD PENMAN. APPLY 712 N. Y. Life Bldg., after 9 a. m.

Trades.

BLACKSMITH — ONE FIRST-CLASS, FOR plow work and general blacksmithing; no bums need apply. Boone Carriage Co., Boone Ia.

ENGINEER — COMPETENT, WELL ACQUAINTED with the lake. H S 79, Tribune office.

TINNER—GOOD, TO GO IN COUNTRY. J. RETTERER, 83 and 85 Wabash-av.

TINNER—GOOD JOBBER. 594 E. 43d-st.

House Servants.

HOUSEMAN—IN LARGE RESTAURANT AND catering establishment. Address P 160, Tribune office.

Coachmen, Teamsters, Etc.

COACHMAN—MUST BE COMPETENT AND understand the care of horses and carriages; city reference. Address P 142, Tribune office.

Employment Agencies

MEN — TO LEARN BARBER TRADE; TWO years' apprenticeship saved; two months completes; tools presented; wages Sat.; catalogue free. Moler Barber College, Clark and Van Buren.

Miscellaneous.

EIGHT TEAMS AND 30 SHOVELERS. APPLY HAMSEN & BLOME, at N. E. Corner 12th-st. and Washtenaw-av.

HOTEL RUNNER—THOROUGHLY EXPERIENCED; also hotel manager. 400 State-st.

MAN—TO DEMONSTRATE FOOD PRODUCTS. Call 9:30, J. W. B., 37 River-st.

MEN—FOR THE FOURTH UNITED STATES Infantry—able-bodied men of good character. Apply to officer, s. e. corner Clark and Van Buren-sts., upstairs.

YOUNG MAN—CALL AT 4135 LANGLEY THIS evening at 5 o'clock. N. S. HALL.

WANTED—FEMALE HELP.

Bookkeepers and Clerks.

BILL CLERK—LADY, ON REMINGTON TYPEWRITER, by large wholesale house; state experience; wages, $6 per week to begin. Address P 163, Tribune office.

CASHIER—LADY TO ACT AS CASHIER IN ESTABLISHED business; must deposit $300 as security; wages, $12 per week. Address P 165, Tribune.

Domestics.

COOK—COMPETENT; ONE THAT UNDERSTANDS cooking thoroughly. 2976 Michigan-av.

HOUSEWORK—MUST UNDERSTAND COOKING; willing and clean; German preferred. Call Tuesday forenoon. 33 East 46th-st.

HOUSEWORK—GIRL FOR GENERAL HOUSEWORK. 126 E. 21st-st.

HOUSEWORK—A GOOD GIRL FOR GENERAL housework. 338 Oakwood-blvd.

HOUSEWORK—GIRL TO DO GENERAL housework. 6421 Drexel-av.

HOUSEWORK—AN EXPERIENCED GIRL FOR general housework. 3646 Lake-av.

HOUSEWORK — GOOD GERMAN GIRL FOR general housework; good wages. 227 E. North-av.

YOUNG GIRL—FOR SECOND WORK AND TO assist with child, aged 4; wages $2. Apply 2d flat, 4433 Lake-av.

YOUNG GIRL—FOR GENERAL HOUSEWORK; German or Swede preferred. 420 42d-st., 1st flat.

Seamstresses and Dressmakers.

SKIRT CUTTER AND FITTER—264 MICHIGAN-av., by F. N. Matthews & Co., the most skillful skirt cutter and fitter in the city; to such an one we can offer position the year round with the highest salary; only those with A1 city reference need apply at once.

WAIST FINISHERS—FIRST-CLASS. AT 2340 Indiana-av.

Stenographers.

STENOGRAPHER—AT STOCK-YARDS, YOUNG lady, who operates Smith-Premier machine and to assist in general office work; must be accurate at figures; salary $5 to start. Address P 123, Tribune office.

Miscellaneous.

BUSINESS-WOMAN—AGE 28 OR OVER, EXPERIENCED as bookkeeper and trading with customers, without ties in Chicago, who can learn business here, than take management of office elsewhere; salary to start, $10 week. Apply 1622 Masonic Temple.

LADIES—WORK GIVEN OUT TO LADIES FOR the winter; good wages. 2238 Indiana-av.

AGENTS WANTED.

AGENTS WANTED—WE WANT AN AGENT in every town to secure subscribers to the Ladies' Home Journal, to look after renewals, and distribute advertising matter. We offer profitable employment for the winter, also special rewards for good work; $1,000 will be given to the agent sending the largest list up to April 15 next; $500 to the next best worker, and so on, distributing $11,500 among 500 best agents the coming season. Good pay is assured every agent whether he or she secures one of the extra awards or not. The Curtis Publishing Co., Philadelphia, Pa.

AGENTS—ON SALARY OR COMMISSION; THE greatest agents' seller ever produced; every user of pen and ink buys it on sight; 200 to 500 per cent profit; one agent's sales amounted to $620 in six days; another $32 in two hours. Monroe Mfg. Co., X 88, La Crosse, Wis.

AGENTS—$25.00 PER DAY GUARANTEED; permanent for life; 2 new patents, sell on sight to every person; exclusive territory granted; you can't fail; samples free at once on application. Braham Pen Co., 2, Cincinnati, O.

AGENTS TO SELL OUR CUT PRICE XMAS books; 50c book 15c; $1 book 25c; $1.50 book 50c; $2.50 book, 75c; credit given, freight paid; outfit free. Ferguson Pub. Co., 893 Vine-st., Cincinnati, O.

MANAGING AGENT—FOR STATE; A HOUSEHOLD necessity manufactured by ourselves. The Hann Mfg. Co., Columbus, O.

$7.00 DAILY—SELLING SPECIALTY SOAP; sample outfit free. Lease Soap Co., Cincinnati, O.

DRESSMAKING.

3 WEEKS FREE IN LADIES' TAILORING TO beginners this week; patterns to order; learn dressmaking and millinery. McDOWELL, 78 State.

BARTER AND EXCHANGE.

HAVE A NICE RUBBER TIRE RUNABOUT buggy; will trade for cigars. Address P 140, Tribune office.

STAMPS, COINS, PICTURES, ETC

STAMPS, COINS, ALBUMS, SOUVENIR CARDS; stamps bought. P. WOLFSIEFFER, 75 State-st.

COWS, BIRDS, DOGS, ETC.

WANTED—GOOD ENGLISH SETTER DOG; house broken and trained. P 107, Tribune office.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

South Side.

4053 LAKE-AV.—LARGE HANDSOMELY FURNISHED front room, with two closets; near ILLINOIS CENTRAL and boulevard stations, cable, and electric; detached house; large grounds.

267 MICHIGAN-AV., SECOND BLOCK SOUTH of Auditorium—Best table, and best references exchanged.

59 E. 23D-ST.—FIRST-CLASS ROOMS; BOARD optional; gentlemen preferred; suite of parlors or single rooms.

2969 PRAIRIE-AV.—LARGE, NEWLY FURNISHED rooms; superior table; appointments first-class; stable.

270 MICHIGAN-AV.—LIGHT, AIRY ROOMS; board if required; ref.

3035 MICHIGAN-AV.—HOTEL IROQUOIS—choice table; steam; rooms en suite and single.

4100 LAKE-AV.—LOVELY HOME FOR TWO, $10; private family; good transportation.

1309 MICHIGAN-AV.—FINELY FURNISHED warm rooms, with or without board.

West Side

BETWEEN LINCOLN AND ROBEY—EXCEPTIONABLY desirable front room with board; bay window; hot and cold water in room. Address P 152, Tribune office.

North Side

189 CASS-ST., APARTMENT 34—NICELY FURNISHED rooms, steam heat, telephone; board optional.

378 E. CHICAGO-AV.—DESIRABLE SECOND floor front with homelike board, reasonable.

352 ONTARIO-ST.—FRONT ROOMS, HALL room; board, bath, gas, good heat; walking dist.

Hotels.

THE RUGIA, 473 DEARBORN-AV., CORNER Goethe-st.—Rooms, double and single, with private bath, porcelain tub; luxuriously furnished; electric light; American and European plan.

HOTEL RICHMOND [EUROPEAN] — STATE and Van Buren-sts.; choice front rooms [steam heat; 75c to 1.50 per day; special weekly rates.

THE EDINBURGH, 2124 MICHIGAN-BLVD.—American, European; single, en suite; 42 baths; special rates families, gentlemen, and transients.

THE HUNTINGTON, 157 AND 159 OAKWOOD-blvd.—Double and single rooms; board.

TO RENT—ROOMS.

South Side

TO RENT—$3 TO $4 PER WEEK FOR PLEASANT outside rooms, directly opposite Public Library; house strictly first-class; steam heat at all hours; no transients. Dearborn Park Bldg., 6 E. Washington-st. Take elevator.

TO RENT—LARGE FRONT ALCOVE ROOM; running water; in modern steam heated house; nicely furnished. Call 5723 Monroe-av.

TO RENT—NICELY FURNISHED ROOMS; moderate; save fare and long rides. 184 E. Randolph.

TO RENT—FURNISHED ROOMS WITH STEAM heat at low prices. 139 Oakwood-blvd.

TO RENT—IN "THE ALLEN," 145 OAKWOOD-blvd., rooms, single and en suite.

TO RENT—2023 INDIANA-AV., FURNISHED room in private family; references required.

TO RENT—FRONT PARLOR, WITH OR WITHOUT board. 4739 Calumet-av., third flat.

North Side

TO RENT—467 DEARBORN-AV., FRONT ALCOVE room, 2d floor; steam heat; electric light; first-class; board optional.

TO RENT—NEWLY FURNISHED ROOMS; SINGLE and double; private family. 516 Webster-av.

WANTED—ROOMS.

WANTED—TO RENT—FURNISHED ROOM with bed alcove, private bath, and cooking closet; south of 39th, near I. C. or L. G. E. H., 4941 Champlain-av.

WANTED—TO RENT—BY COUPLE, $15 MO., in private family; also rooms for 30 other people this week. 802, 215 Dearborn.

TO RENT—HOUSES.

South Side

TO RENT—423 EAST 48TH-ST., NEAR DREXEL-blvd., elegant 8-room house; newly refinished and decorated; $45 per month. W. H. COLVIN, 716 Chamber of Commerce.

TO RENT — 1812 INDIANA-AV.—11 ROOMS; put in perfect order; $42.50. JOHN C. LONG, R. 849 Marquette Bldg.

West Side.

TO RENT—$18 PER MO., 11-ROOM HOUSE; modern improvements. 523 So. Western-av.

WANTED—HOUSES.

WANTED—TO RENT—VERY RELIABLE COUPLE will take best care of house for rent of same during winter. Address P 154, Tribune.

WANTED—TO RENT—RESPONSIBLE PARTY would care for furnished house in exchange for rent. Address MR. DUNCAN, 596 Jackson-blvd.

TO RENT—FLATS.

South Side

TO RENT—THE ARLINGTON, S. E. CORNER Grand-blvd. and 41st-st., 4-story brick building, polished hardwood floors; overlooking the boulevard; 5-room flats, $20 to $25; steam heat, hot water, gas ranges, mantels, porcelain tubs, laundries, storerooms, etc. Janitor, Flat 17, east entrance, on 41st-st. H. O. STONE & CO., 206 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—"THE NETHERLANDS," 5224 Lake-av., you will find finest flats on S. S. for the money, 3 5-r., $10, $17.00; s. heat, h. water; all mod. conveniences. A. S. TERRILL & CO., 95 Washington-st.

TO RENT—2D FLAT, 8 LARGE ELEGANT rooms, heated, hot water, tile bathroom, hardwood floors; best location; fine order; low rent to small family; also 7-room cottage, heated. 4211 Lake-av.

TO RENT—KENWOOD—FINE PARLOR FLOOR 7-room brown stone flat, steam, hardwood floors; only $30. 4519 Lake-av.; open. Also 4-room heated flat, 6802 Yale; quick trans.; $17. Call 175 Dearborn, R. 83.

TO RENT—FINEST FLAT IN ENGLEWOOD, 7 rooms, all modern conveniences; a bargain; party leaving town. Apply LEWIS S. BROWERE, 6442 Wright-st.

TO RENT—STEAM HEATED FLATS—Cor. 44th and Indiana-av., 4 and 5 rooms. N. w. cor. 42d and Berkeley-av., 5 and 7 rooms. DRAPER & KRAMER, 125 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—FREE RENT TO NOV. 15: FINE 7-room flats, with bath; $9; 7089 South Chicago-av.; janitor on premises. HABERER & DELFOSSE, 95 Washington-st.

TO RENT—6 AND 7 ROOM FLATS, 6111 WAbash-av.; hot water heat; janitor; $23. E. N. WEART & CO., 167 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—4 TO 8 ROOM MODERN STEAM heated flats; $15 upward. F. D. PATTERSON & SON, 570 43d-st.

TO RENT—JACKSON APARTMENTS—2 TO 3 room flats; $10 to $15; steam heat, hot water, gas range, janitors, private storeroom. 2829 Calumet.

TO RENT—6249 MONROE-AV., 1 BLK. FROM I. C. and L stations, 6 and 4 room flats, heated with water. See janitor or owner, J. W. BOYD.

TO RENT—4, 5, AND 7 ROOMS AND BATH, $18, $20, $24; 4 rooms, no bath, $15 to $18; steam, hot water, elevator; modern. 3105 Calumet-av.

TO RENT—ALLEY L, 7-ROOM STONE FRONT flat, 6328 Vincennes-av.; only $18; gas range. Owner, 175 Dearborn, R. 83.

TO RENT—FINE CORNER FLAT, 4201 Cottage Grove-av.; 6 large rooms; only $16.

TO RENT—IN "THE ALLEN," 145 OAKWOOD-blvd., 2 to 7 rooms.

TO RENT—FURNISHED 6-ROOM FLAT, 5511 Madison-av., 1st flat; rent, $35.

TO RENT—7 ROOMS, 2D FLAT. INQUIRE 5509 Madison-av.; rent, $32.50.

TO RENT—A SIX-ROOM FLAT; LATEST IMPROVEMENTS. Apply 2962 Wabash-av.

TO RENT—COMPLETELY FURNISHED 8-room flat, $35. 4525 Oakenwald-av.

West Side.

TO RENT—FLATS—
$10 per mo., 6 rooms, bath, 553 S. Western-av.
$10 per mo., 5 rooms, bath, 1170 Fillmore-st.
$6 per mo., 4 rooms, 1187 Fillmore-st.
Inquire 1138 Harvard-st.

TO RENT—3, 5, AND 6-R. FLATS; STEAM, HOT water, janitor; Kenmore Building, Laflin, near Harrison-st.; $18 to $25. E. N. WEART & CO., 167 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—26 BISHOP-CT., 6-ROOM APARTMENTS; gas, bath, steam heat; $20. O. H. PATTERSON, 41 Board of Trade. Keys on premises.

TO RENT—WELL LOCATED; IMMEDIATE possession; 6-r. flat, detached; modern; perfect order; $13. McKEEVER, 514, 105 Washington-st.

TO RENT—CHARMING BAY FRONT FLAT; 4 rooms, bath. 277 Ogden-av.; $12; good yard; good neighborhood; want good tenant.

TO RENT—CHOICE BRICK FLAT OF FOUR rooms; nice place for tailor shop. 22 Bismarck-ct. STENSRUD, 111 W. Huron-st.; $6.

TO RENT—242 PARK-AV., 1ST FLAT—SIX rooms, large yard.

North Side.

TO RENT—465 DEARBORN-AV., EIGHT-ROOM apartment; elevator, steam; all conveniences; reduced to $50; paper to suit. Call janitor.

TO RENT—5-ROOM FLAT, 1751 BELMONT-av., $24; steam heat, hot water.

TO RENT—5-ROOM STEAM HEATED FLAT, 1512 Belmont-av., $20; hot water, gas range.

TO RENT—6-ROOM STEAM-HEATED FLAT, 257 Evanston-av., $24; hot water, gas range.

WANTED—FLATS.

WANTED—TO RENT—Steam-heated flats, West Side, 4 to 6 rooms each; having a number of calls, will furnish the tenants and collect the rents; reasonable rates. Owners will please call on us. GRIFFIN & DWIGHT, 161 W. Madison.

WANTED—TO RENT—FOR THE WINTER, BY young couple, a small steam-heated furnished flat, or cozy cottage; must be first-class in every particular; state price; highest reference given. Address P 135, Tribune office.

TO RENT—STORES.

South Side.

TO RENT—CHOICE STEAM HEATED STORE, 4703 Indiana-av.; next to corner drug store; "L" station; 2 electric lines; best location south; $25. EDWIN WYNN & CO., 132 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—NEW 4-STORY BUILDING, 51 AND 53 Franklin-st. SEYMOUR MORRIS, Room 1, 142 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—$25 PER MO.—FINE STORE. 30 Sherman-st., near Board of Trade.

West Side.

TO RENT—STORES—$10 PER MO.; FINE store, 435 S. Western-av.; $11 per mo., fine store with living rooms in rear, 453 S. Western-av.

TO RENT—OFFICES, LOFTS, ETC.

Dock Property.

TO RENT—DOCK—
Throop-st., river, and slip front, has railroad track.
Very convenient for lumber, stone or coal yard, or storage warehouse.
CHAS. T. BOAL, 95 Clark-st., Room 222.

TO RENT—OFFICES, LOFTS, ETC.

Offices.

TO RENT—LARGE PRIVATE OFFICE; $15; telephone and stenographer. 405, 155 La Salle.

TO RENT—PRIVATE OFFICE OR DESK room. 416 New York Life Bldg.

TO RENT—MISCELLANEOUS.

TO RENT—
FOR WHOLESALE STORE OR MANUFACTURING.
Elegant new building, fronts on two streets, six stories and basement; on West Lake-st., east of Union. CHAS. T. BOAL, 95 Clark-st., Room 222.

TO RENT — BUILDINGS, STORES, LOFTS, etc.; complete list of all space to be had in business and manufacturing districts. Four telephones all 681 Express. H. O. STONE & CO., 206 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—BLDGS., STORES, FLOORS, HOTELS, and offices; possession now, Jan. 1, or May 1; also houses and flats. SPRINGER & CO., 95 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT — BUILDINGS, STORES, AND floors in all parts of the city. Send for list. WILLIS & FRANKENSTEIN, 164 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—153-155 W JACKSON-ST., LARGE light floors for manufacturing; steam heat, power, freight-passenger elevators; see engineer.

WANTED—OFFICES, LOFTS, ETC.

WANTED—TO RENT—WEST SIDE REAL ESTATE for rent; rents collected and property judiciously managed; bank and commercial references. WEIR & CO., 687 Van Buren.

WANTED—TO RENT—BARN OR BUILDING for livery, South Side, east of Wabash; responsible party. Address O 503, Tribune office.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

ADAM SCHAAF, MAKER OF HIGHEST CLASS pianos; every piano warranted for ten years; low prices, easy terms; established 1873.

Bargains in good second-hand pianos.

$125 buys Emerson upright piano.
$125 buys Wegman upright piano.
$100 buys Behr Bros. upright piano.
$100 buys Kimball upright piano.
$100 buys Pease upright piano.
$ 75 buys Bradford upright piano.
$ 75 buys Weser Bros. upright piano.
$135 buys Hallett & Cumston upright piano.
$125 buys Wheelock upright piano.
$125 buys Brown & Simpson upright piano.
$135 buys Hallet & Davis upright piano.
$145 buys Julius Bauer upright piano.
$145 buys Fisher upright piano.
$175 buys Chickering upright piano.
$175 buys Decker Bros. upright piano.
$ 25, $35, and $45 each, good square pianos.

We sell on small monthly payments.

TO RENT—$3 and $4 per month, fine new upright pianos; one year's rent allowed if purchased. Pianos tuned, stored, and exchanged.
ADAM SCHAAF,
147-149 West Madison-st., corner Union.

THE FACT THAT DEALERS CHARGE MORE for pianos and organs of the same grade than W. W. Kimball Co. does not prove that the dealers make exorbitant profits.

They would doubtless sell as low if they could, but they can't.

Owning the largest piano and organ plant in the world, and with ample capital to buy raw materials at lowest prices, and making all the parts in their own factories, W. W. Kimball Co. are enabled to make high-grade instruments at the lowest possible cost, and sell direct to purchasers at one small factory profit.

PURCHASERS OF KIMBALL PIANOS AND ORGANS obtain instruments which have received the unqualified indorsement of the world's greatest musicians, without paying needless profits to jobbers and retail dealers.

W. W. KIMBALL CO. (Established 1857), Salesrooms, 243-253 Wabash-av., so. of Jackson-st.

SPECIAL BARGAINS THIS WEEK.
1 Chickering upright, full size, very fine...$225
1 Kimball, upright, full size, almost new....175
1 Conover upright, full size, walnut case....170
Fine assortment of Chase Bros. and Hackley pianos; new designs. All pianos guaranteed. Easy payments. Pianos to rent. Rent allowed one year if purchased. CHICKERING-CHASE BROS. CO., 259 Wabash-av.

SIXTY YEARS OF CONSPICUOUS SUCCESS should place the HALLET & DAVIS PIANO first in your list for inspection. As now sold it costs the buyer no more than some comparatively unknown pianos, and is known to last a lifetime. Easy terms. Sold only at the HALLET & DAVIS PIANO WAREROOMS, 239-241 Wabash-av., cor. Jackson-blvd.

50 FAMOUS DECKER BROS. PIANOS, IN ALL the different woods and styles of cases, will be offered for 30 days at LESS than ONE-HALF the regular retail price, to settle up the estate of I. N. CAMP. Other pianos in the same proportion from $75 AND UPWARDS. Cash or time payments accepted. ESTEY & CAMP, 49 Jackson-st.

THE CHICKERING IS THE REALLY GREAT piano. Gabler & Pease pianos—long established, reliable makes—are under our representation. Also the "Majestic," a good, low-price piano. We offer rented and second-hand pianos of various makes at extremely low prices; descriptive lists furnished. CLAYTON F. SUMMY & CO., 220 Wabash-av.

ONLY THE BEST MATERIAL IS USED IN THE construction of the celebrated "STEGER" pianos; guaranteed the highest standard; they last a lifetime; sold direct by the makers at one profit. Steger Piano Co., 235 Wabash-av., cor. Jackson-blvd.

BENT'S BIG BARGAINS FOR BUYERS—"CROWN" PIANO, the one of many tones! ANGELUS, a piano-player with organ tones! SYMPHONY, a self-playing organ, $75 to $1,500! Cheap single-tone pianos, $75 to $200. GEO. P. BENT, 209 Wabash-av.

DON'T HURRY IN THE SELECTION OF A piano; TAKE TIME to inspect the many merits of the EMERSON and then TAKE TIME to pay for it, as we make no extra charge when time payments are desired. EMERSON PIANO CO., John W Northrop, Manager, 207 Wabash-av.

A SOMEWHAT DISFIGURED, BUT FINE, USEFUL, square piano. Just the thing for beginners, $35. Easy terms. HALLET & DAVIS PIANO WAREROOMS, 239-241 Wabash-av., cor. Jackson-blvd.

FISCHER UPRIGHT $150.00
Lyon upright 125.00
Kingsbury upright 125.00
LYON & HEALY, Adams-st. and Wabash-av.

A FINE UPRIGHT MAHOGANY CASE; GOOD as new; taken back; $190; easy terms. HALLET & DAVIS PIANO WAREROOMS, 239-241 Wabash-av., cor. Jackson-blvd.

LARGE SIZE, FULL-TONED EVERETT UPright, $125. Large Enge. and Schaff upright; a great bargain at $95. LYON & HEALY, Adams-st. and Wabash-av.

HERE'S A BARGAIN: $175 FOR A LARGEST size HALLET & DAVIS PIANO; somewhat used. HALLET & DAVIS PIANO WAREROOMS, 239-241 Wabash-av., cor. Jackson-blvd.

SOHMER PIANOS, HAINES BROS.' PIANOS. Poole pianos. For sale only by J. O. TWICHELL, 223 Wabash-av.

JULIUS BAUER & CO., 224-226 WABASH AV., rent the best grades of pianos in the city. BAUER UPRIGHTS in great variety at $4 to $5 per month; one year's rent applied on purchase.

KNABE PIANOS TO RENT AT LITTLE MORE than cost of ordinary instruments. LYON & HEALY, Wabash-av. and Adams-st.

$135 BUYS A CHICKERING UPRIGHT. $190 buys a Steinway upright. The Thompson Music Co., 269 Wabash-av.

STEINWAY PIANOS TO RENT VERY REASONABLE. LYON & HEALY, Wabash-av. and Adams-st.

$4 PER MONTH WILL RENT A GOOD PIANO; one year's rent allowed if purchased. The John Church Co., 200 Wabash-av.

PIANOS TO RENT — MEDIUM-SIZED UPrights of brilliant tone at lowest rates. LYON & HEALY, Wabash-av. and Adams-st.

CLAIRVOYANTS.

PROF. H. W. BAKER, THE WORLD'S GREATEST MEDIUM AND CLAIRVOYANT, 2925 Cottage Grove-av. Established 20 years. May be consulted on all affairs of life. His advice is most wonderful; tells all your past, present, and future life; unites the separated; causes speedy marriages; removes evil influences, etc.; business sacred; satisfaction guaranteed; you meet no strangers; separate waiting-rooms. Hours, 9 a. m. to 8 p. m. Fee, $1 and $2.

1411——MICHIGAN-AV.——1411
HEALTH, WEALTH, HAPPINESS BY CONSULTING PROF. C. F. LEON, PRINCE OF CLAIRVOYANTS, MEDIUMS. Advice on business, speculations, investments, patents, lawsuits, all business transactions, love, courtship, marriage, divorce, family affairs.

CLAIRVOYANTS, PALMISTS—COLLINS, SUNdeen; yours and your sweethearts' names told free; past, present, future told in English, Swedish. 201 Schiller-st., second floor.

MME. FISHER, THE MOST WONDERFUL trance medium of the age; consult her on any matter; get truthful revelations. 562 Wabash-av.

WATCHES, JEWELRY, ETC.

A RESPONSIBLE WHOLESALE JEWELRY FIRM WILL SELL DIAMONDS, WATCHES, AND JEWELRY ON MONTHLY OR WEEKLY PAYMENTS. NO SECURITY REQUIRED. GOODS DELIVERED ON FIRST PAYMENT. GET OUR CATALOGUE. LOFTIS BROS. & CO., COLUMBUS MEMORIAL BLDG., 103 STATE-ST. OPEN SATURDAYS UNTIL 10 P. M.

CLAPP & COWL, JEWELERS, 68 WASHINGTON. Full value paid for diamonds, old gold, duplicate wedding presents; responsible parties only.

WE BUY DIAMONDS, OLD GOLD AND SILVER for cash; confidential. BREDT & CO., Manufacturing Jewelers. Room 803 Columbus Bldg.

STORE AND OFFICE FIXTURES.

SAFES FROM $12.50 UP; $65.00 SAFE AT $35.00; desks at half price, $12.00 up. SAYLER & SULLIVAN, 173 Randolph.

FOR SALE—LARGEST STOCK SECOND-HAND safes in city; lowest prices. 37 Randolph-st.

STORAGE.

STORAGE, MOVING, PACKING, SHIPPING, by experienced men and padded vans; auctioneers. Warehouse, 314-320 E. 43d-st. Kenwood Storage and Transfer Co. Oak. 1295.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—TEN R.I.P.A.N.S FOR 5 CENTS AT druggists; one gives relief.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

HORSES WINTERED AT MY OLD STAND OF 23 years. H. C. MIDDAUGH, Clarendon, Ill.

MISCELLANEOUS.

WANTED—DRAWING AND TRACING WORK of every description; ideas and inventions advised on and worked out; give us a trial. Address K 664, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO BUY—SECOND-HAND GRAPHOPHONE; state price. Address P 114, Tribune.

ASBESTOS COVERING FOR STEAM, WATER, and furnace pipes. Hewlings, 218 Lake. M. 3870.

SOUTH SIDE REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—ELEGANT MODERN RESIDENCES on 34th-st., at Cottage Grove-av., near Groveland and Woodland Parks, one block from the lake. A new, clean, reputable residence neighborhood. Will be sold at minimum cost on 10 years' time. Interest from 4 to 6 per cent, depending on first payment; purchasers should thoroughly investigate these houses before buying. Thirty are already under roof, and several completed, and balance soon will be. Prices from $12,000 to $18,000, with full-sized lot to each house. Title perfect. Guarantee policy by Title Guarantee and Trust Co. to each purchaser free in addition to complete abstract. Particulars inquire D. G. HAMILTON, 100 Washington-st., or JOHN WAIN, up to noon each day, 303 Tacoma Building, or at the buildings every day. Inspection of residences invited.

FOR SALE—3-STORY BRICK STORE AND 2 8-r. flats on State, near 37th; property is worth $11,000; will sell for $8,000; best bargain ever offered on State. Address P 106, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—IF YOU WANT A BARGAIN IN A 10-room brick house and barn, in good repair, 23-ft. lot, first one takes it for $4,500. Apply 3557 Vernon-av.

FOR SALE—LARGE AND SMALL PIECES OF improved income property at prices of foreclosure. C. H. PRINDEVILLE, 138 La Salle.

FOR SALE—GRAND-BLVD., 48X150 FEET, with frame house; only $12,500; great bargain. C. H. GOODYKOONTZ & CO., 138 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—TO BUY A HOME ON THE BOULEvards or in the Kenwood district go to MATSON HILL, 414 Home Insurance Building.

WEST SIDE REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—VAN BUREN-ST., EAST OF KEDzie-av., 25 feet, only $1,500; ripe for building. E. WOLTERSDORF, Jackson-blvd. and Ogden-av.

FOR SALE—WASHINGTON-BLVD., WEST OF 43d, 2-story brick flat building; only $4,300. F. R. LINDOP, 917 Cham. of Comm.

FOR SALE—PROPERTY ON W. RANDOLPH, near Canal-st., at a bargain to close an estate. W. C. DOW, 15 Tribune Bldg.

FOR SALE—FORECLOSED INCOME PROPERTY at ¼ value. PRINDEVILLE, 138 La Salle.

NORTH SIDE REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—INCOME PROPERTY AT COST OF foreclosure. PRINDIVILLE, 138 La Salle-st.

SUBURBAN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—HOMES AT PALOS PARK—ALTItude 150 feet; wooded hills, plateaus, and ravines; graded streets; 1 to 10 acres; $300 per acre; fare 13c. MONSON & CO., 144 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—BERWYN STRICTLY MODERN homes, $2,500 to $5,000. R. A. PERKINS, 108 La Salle-st.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE—175-ACRE FARM in McHenry Co.; fine land, good buildings. F. A. HENSHAW & CO., 97 Washington-st.

MEXICAN LANDS.

FOR SALE—WANTED—PURCHASER WITH $25,000 cash to join in purchase of large tract of Mexican coffee, rubber, and tobacco lands; Isthmus Tehuantepec, at very low price. Address K 365, Tribune office.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

WANTED—A CLEAR HOUSE, VALUE $5,000 TO $6,000; will give $20,000 stock in local corporation; you must be willing to give note for $18,000, which will be paid by profits. Address P 116, Tribune office.

WANTED—EQUITY IN FLAT BUILDING FOR $320 acres good farming lands and lots on Belden-av., all clear. J. M. SECRIST & CO., 125 La Salle-st.

WANTED—WE CAN SELL YOUR REAL ESTATE or business for cash, privately or at auction. Original Real Estate Auction Co., 70 La Salle-st.

WANTED—FOR CASH, RESIDENCE IN KENwood; 50 ft. J. K. BRITTAIN, 405, 155 La Salle.

REAL ESTATE TO EXCHANGE.

TO EXCHANGE—WANT $12,000 EQUITY INcome paying flat or residence; have clear outside property worth $12,000; answer only with description. Address P 157, Tribune office.

FOR EXCHANGE—$6,000 EQUITY IN 3 WELL located stone front dwellings, for clear suburban lots, or farm. J. M. SECRIST & CO., 125 La Salle-st.

TO EXCHANGE—FOR CLEAR VACANT, S. E. cor. Short and Cologne-sts., 75x125, with large stable; street paved. HABERER & DELFOSSE, 95 Washington-st.

FOR EXCHANGE—MODERN CITY HOUSES for clear vacant. ROBERT A. PERKINS, 108 La Salle-st.

160 CLEAR ACRES, $1,600; FAMOUS ORIENT Valley, S. D.; personal property. Box 123, Faulkton, S. D.

EXCHANGE—WOODLAWN, NEW 6-FLAT building, rented $2,460 year; want vacant; cash difference for corner. Address C B 748, Tribune.

REAL ESTATE LOANS.

LOANS ON REAL ESTATE—NO COMMISSION, attorney fee, or charge for drawing papers; at 5½ and 6 per cent, in amounts from $1,500 upwards. Loans under $1,500 at correspondingly favorable terms. Prompt service. HENRY VAN VLISSINGEN, Room 1105 Marquette Bldg. 204 Dearborn-st.

4 PER CENT MONEY
On choice real estate, with privilege of prepayment.
Prompt inspection.
J. H. VAN VLISSINGEN & CO., 95 Dearborn-st. Main Floor.

MONEY TO LOAN — WE HAVE A LARGE amount of Chicago money, and will act promptly on all applications; lowest rates. TEL. MAIN 5043. MADDEN BROS., 204 Dearborn-st.

MONEY LOANED WITHOUT COMMISSION AT LOWEST CURRENT RATES ON IMPROVED REAL ESTATE. R. PRINDIVILLE, R. 517 Chi. Stock Exchange.

ALWAYS HAVE MONEY TO LOAN ON CHIcago real estate at current rates; no delay; 6 PER CENT GOLD MORTGAGES FOR SALE. CANNELL & McCLUER, 107 Dearborn-st. Lake View office, 1808 Clark-st., near Roscoe.

BEST TERMS TO GOOD BORROWERS ON IMPROVED AND VACANT PROPERTY. BUILDING LOANS. PEABODY, HOUGHTELING & CO., 164 Dearborn-st.

MONEY TO LOAN ON IMPROVED CHICAGO property in sums from $500 to $25,000 at low rates of interest. Union Trust Co. Bank, 133 Dearborn-st.

MONEY TO LOAN AT 5, 5½, AND 6 PER CENT on Chicago or suburban real estate; quick service; property examined without charge. Western State Bank, s. w. cor. La Salle and Randolph-sts.

GREENEBAUM SONS, BANKERS, 83 and 85 Dearborn-st. LOANS MADE ON CHICAGO REAL ESTATE AT LOWEST RATES.

WANTED—LOAN OF $4,000 ON WEST SIDE apartment building worth 2½ times loan; low interest; no commission. Address P 129, Tribune.

LOANS ON IMPROVED REAL ESTATE IN Chicago at current rates. The Equitable Trust Co., 185 Dearborn-st.

MONEY TO LOAN ON CHICAGO REAL ESTATE at lowest rates. WM. D. KERFOOT & CO., 85 Washington-st.

MONEY WITHOUT COMMISSION AT 5, 5½, and 6 per cent on improved Chicago real estate. Building loans. H. O. STONE & CO., 206 La Salle.

HART & FRANK, 92 AND 94 WASHINGTON-st.—Loans on Chicago real estate and building loans made at lowest market rates; no delay.

SPECIAL SUMS OF $1,000, $2,000, AND $3,000 to loan on vacant or improved real estate. E. N. WEART & CO., 167 Dearborn-st.

MONEY TO LOAN ON CHICAGO REAL ESTATE in sums to suit; building loans made. DUTTON & PECK, 145 La Salle-st.

MONEY TO LOAN ON CHICAGO REAL ESTATE at current rates; building loans made. ROSE, QUINLAN & CO., 70 Dearborn-st.

MEAD & COE, 100 WASHINGTON-ST., MONEY to loan at lowest market rates on Chicago real estate security; first mortgages for sale.

ANY AMOUNT TO LOAN ON IMPROVED real estate, Chicago, Evanston, Rogers Park, and Wilmette. O. F. GIBBS & CO., 125 La Salle-st.

4½ PER CENT. MONEY. 4½ PER CENT. To loan on improved real estate. J. A. BROPHY, Suite 807 Atwood B'dg, 132 Clark-st.

MONEY TO LOAN—FOREIGN CAPITALISTS; lowest rates. DUNLAP SMITH & CO., 170 Dearborn-st.

MONEY TO LOAN—WE LOAN MONEY ON real estate at lowest market rates; no delay. WINSTON & CO., 88 Washington-st.

INTEREST RATES, 4½ TO 6 PER CENT; WANT choice real estate loans; building loans made. KOZMINSKI & CO., bankers, 73 Dearborn-st.

READY MONEY TO LOAN, CHEAP RATES, ON improved and good vacant; building loans. C. W. MILLS, 407, 155 La Salle-st.

HAVE A FEW THOUSAND DOLLARS TO LOAN on good real estate security at low rates; to owners only; prompt attention. C C 570, Tribune.

S. RICHARDSON, 139 MADISON-ST., SUITE 25—Second short-time loans on new flat buildings.

PETER VAN VLISSINGEN, FOURTH FLOOR, 172 Washington-st., loans on real estate.

$2,000 TO $5,000 TO LOAN, 6% ON IMPROVED r. e. Call 12 to 2. WAHL, R. 1, 177 La Salle.

FINANCIAL.

MONEY LOANED SALARIED EMPLOYES. MONEY LOANED SALARIED EMPLOYES. $10 and upward on your own name, no security; no publicity; can repay in weekly or monthly payments at ONE-HALF THE USUAL RATE CHARGED. 807 ASHLAND BUILDING.

MONEY LOANED SALARIED PEOPLE HOLDing permanent positions with responsible concerns upon their own names without security; easy payments. TOLMAN, 1622 Masonic Temple.

MONEY TO LOAN—Salaried people without security; everything absolutely private; can repay weekly or monthly. Room 300, 218 La Salle-st.

NATIONAL UNION MAN IN BUSINESS WANTS loan from $300 to $500; A1 security. Address P 166, Tribune office.

LIFE INSURANCE POLICIES PURCHASED; loans on same, 6% interest. RICHARD HERZFELD, 171 La Salle-st., R. 813. Established 1873.

SALARIED MAN IN GOOD POSITION WANTS $100 on personal note at reasonable interest; references given. Address P 148, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—CHOICE CHICAGO FIRST MORTgages, from $2,000 to $50,000; no expense to lender. WILL H. MOORE, 204 Dearborn-st.

MISS PADDON, 139 E. MADISON-ST., SUITE 25; special loans to city school teachers without inquiry, publicity, or delay.

WANTED—$50,000 IN FIRST MORTGAGES FOR good paying stock. Address P 133, Tribune office.

RAILROAD, STREET RAILWAY, TEACHERS, and all salaried people, money loaned privately. 719 Chamber of Commerce Building.

TO SALARIED PEOPLE—MONEY LOANED ON easy payments at lowest rates; strictly confidential. Call at 100 Washington-st., Room 901.

LIFE INS. POLICIES PURCHASED; LOANS ON same, 6% interest. JOHN V. FOX, 108 Dearborn.

LOANS TO HONEST SALARIED PEOPLE ON weekly or monthly payments. R.16, 86 Washington

FINANCIAL.

MONEY LOANED PRIVATELY— in sums of $25 and upward to railroad, street railway, wholesale, and retail employes and all other high-class salaried men holding permanent positions; can repay in weekly or monthly payments. Office, Room 910, 134 Monroe-st.

PERSONAL PROPERTY LOANS.

MONEY TO LOAN ON EASY TERMS ON FURniture, pianos, etc., without removal; also to salaried people without mortgage.
Payments arranged on monthly installment plan or to suit your convenience. Business done quietly, without publicity.
No charges taken out in advance. You get the full amount of the loan in cash.
You can deal with me quickly, privately, satisfactorily, and confidentially.
ALPHEUS M. SMITH, INVESTMENT BANKER, 100 WASHINGTON-ST., ROOM 901.

CHICAGO MORTGAGE LOAN CO., 175 DEARBORN-ST., ROOMS 18 AND 19. CHICAGO MORTGAGE LOAN CO., ROOM 12, HAYMARKET THEATER BLDG., 161 W. MADISON-ST., WILL MAKE YOU A LOAN, LARGE OR SMALL, on pianos, household goods, horses, carriages, or any valuable security, AT THE VERY LOWEST RATES; THE LOAN CAN BE HAD AT ANY TIME; PARTIAL PAYMENTS ALLOWED TO BE MADE AT ANY TIME, LESSENING THE COST OF LOAN. CHICAGO MORTGAGE LOAN CO., 175 Dearborn-st., Rooms 18 and 19. Our West Side office is open evenings until 8 o'clock to accommodate people living on the West Side.

RELIANCE LOAN CO., 100 Washington-st., Room 503, and SOUTH SIDE OFFICE, 110 W. 47TH-ST., CORNER STATE-ST. OPEN EVENINGS UNTIL 9 O'CLOCK.
Loans made on furniture, pianos, horses, wagons, shops, etc.
Property left in your own possession.
Partial payments received at any time and interest reduced accordingly.
It will pay you to get our rates before borrowing.

DEAL WITH A RESPONSIBLE FIRM WHEN borrowing money upon furniture, pianos, etc.; we treat our customers so that they are glad to return again when wanting a loan. Do not be backward in calling to get terms. LOUIS F. HOPKINS.
167 Dearborn-st., Room 702 [near Monroe-st.] And 1018 W. Madison-st., near Western-av. And 528 W. 63d-st., Englewood [over postoffice], corner Eggleston-av. Englewood office open from 9 a. m. to 9 p. m.

FIDELITY MORTGAGE LOAN CO.,
94 WASHINGTON-ST., FIRST FLOOR, ROOM 8, BETWEEN CLARK AND DEARBORN. 831 W. 63D-ST., CORNER YALE, ENGLEWOOD, AND 9215 COMMERCIAL-AV., ROOM 1 COLUMBIA BLOCK, SOUTH CHICAGO.
LOANS ON FURNITURE, PIANOS, HORSES, WAGONS, ETC., WITHOUT REMOVAL.

MONEY TO LOAN ON YOUR FURNITURE OR pianos without removal, at the lowest rates. Business conducted both quickly and privately. Money to be returned in payments to suit yourself. Call and see me at once if you need money. A. FRENCH, 128 La Salle-st., Room 1.

MONEY LOANED PRIVATELY ON FURNITURE, pianos, horses, carriages, without removal, at lowest rates. If you want money and a friend, too, call on me. Live and let live is my motto. Time and payment to suit borrower. A. H. WILLIAMS, 69 Dearborn-st., Room 28.

ILLINOIS LOAN COMPANY, 508 INTER-Ocean Bldg.—Loans at lowest rates on furniture, pianos, etc.; quickly and privately; no publicity or inquiry of neighbors; terms, etc., cheerfully given. 130 Dearborn-st., corner Madison.

F. G. WRIGHT, ROOM 409 FIRST NATIONAL BANK BLDG., 164 DEARBORN-ST., COR. MONROE. loans on furniture, pianos; no red tap, no publicity.

ESTABLISHED 1871—LOANS TO THOSE KEEPing house [not the regular mortgage.] Opposite Tribune Bldg. J. D. SPEAR, 89 E. Madison, R. 8.

WANTED—LOAN OF $500; WILL GIVE GOOD security. Address N 378, Tribune office.

LOANS TO R. R. MEN—WATCHES, DIAMONDS sold on time. WEBSTER, 1515 Manhattan Bldg.

MEDICAL AND HOSPITALS.

78 STATE-ST., ROOM 32, THIRD FLOOR—
All female complaints and irregularities successfully treated by the leading specialist in Chicago, regular graduate of 20 years' experience, whose treatment is positively guaranteed in every case; those who have been unsuccessfully treated elsewhere especially invited.
Elegant accommodations provided; confidential advice on subjects of a delicate nature.
LADY PHYSICIAN IN ATTENDANCE.
DR. KINGSTON HANNA, GRADUATE UNIVERSITY OF EDINBURG.
Hours, 9 to 6. Sunday, 2 to 5.

WICKER PARK SANITARIUM, 23 EWING-PL., nr. Robey-st. and Milwaukee-av.—The most reliable, pleasant home for ladies before and during confinement or any delicate sickness peculiar to women; we use latest scientific methods, strict antiseptic precautions; positively satisfaction guaranteed; male and female surgeons; many years' experience; trained nurses; cases mistreated elsewhere especially invited; terms reasonable; will take one to work for board; infants adopted. Call or write to office or sanitarium. DR. NAHIN, Med. Supt. MRS. DR. McCARTHY, Sec. OFFICE, 155 State, 3d fl.; hrs. 9 to 6; Sun. 10 to 2.

557 JACKSON-BLVD.— MRS. DR. GERICKE takes ladies during confinement, babies adopted; treats female complaints and irregularities, success positively guaranteed; information any kind free.

DR. LOUISE HAGENOW, LICENSED PHYSIcian; female irregularities; a new scientific, painless method; never fails of good results; 27 yrs.' exp.; private home, 330 E. Division, nr. Wells.

MRS. DR. CZARA, SPECIALIST IN ALL DELIcate diseases and irregularities of women; private home for patients in confinement cases; infants adopted; advice free. 279 W. Adams.

WILL BOARD OLD LADY REQUIRING CARE; am married, no children; best city doctors' testimonials; a graduated nurse. Address P 124, Tribune office.

DR. IDA VON SCHULZ, 104 WELLS-ST., CURES all female troubles and irregularities, by never-failing method, without operation or bad results; 24 yrs.' exp.; private home for patients.

MRS. DR. YANNE—SKILLFUL TREATMENT of all diseases of women; elegant private home for patients; 30 years' experience. 2509 Wabash.

DR. EMMA HELLEWIG, 351 WELLS-ST., graduate physician, formerly Berlin, Paris; female diseases and irregularities; private home.

210 STATE — DR. LOUISE BROWN TREATS female complaints; no matter what your case.

DR. O. S. STEWARD, 84 ADAMS-ST.—LADIES' physician; hours 9 to 7; Sundays 10 to 5.

INSTRUCTION.

GERMAN IN 5 WEEKS' COURSE. HAUPT'S world famous practical lecture lessons; only and original, for business and commercial purposes; 600 students in Chicago; 5 LESSONS FREE, 30 LESSONS, $5; every p. m. and evening at 4 and 7:30. SUITE 805 STEINWAY HALL.

BERLITZ SCHOOL OF LANGUAGES—AUDITORIUM TOWER. Branches in other American and European cities.

VAUDEVILLE ACTS, WITH SONG AND dance; step dancing, ballroom, fancy dancing; Tues. and Friday eve. class, 25c; children's class Sat., 1 p. m. Bennett Institute, Steinway Hall.

ALBERT E. RUFF, Voice culture, Teacher of EUGENE COWLES, etc. Steinway Hall, 17 Van Buren. 21st season in Chicago. Voices tried free, Weds. and Sats.

LESSONS IN ELOCUTION AND ORATORY given at home; highest references; will call to confer. Address P 130, Tribune office.

WANTED—AN EXPERIENCED TEACHER wishes private pupils. Tutor, 627 Pullman Bldg.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

PARTIES CONTEMPLATING GOING INTO SAloon business will consult their interest by calling on O'Donnell & Duer, Bavarian Brewing Co., 40th and Wallace-sts.; several good corners to rent.

FOR SALE—A SAFE INVESTMENT; MICA mine, in Grafton Co., N. H.; full particulars. Address MICA, Box 49, Canaan, N. H.

CASH FOR SHOE STOCKS, DRY GOODS clothing, and other merchandise. Address B HOLLENBECK, 127 Market-st.

SPECIAL — THE BEST MANUFACTURING business in this city; established 1883; splendid money-maker; owner leaving. P 155, Tribune.

PARTNERS WANTED.

FINANCIAL MANAGEMENT OF HIGHLY profitable business may be secured by refined gentleman with $2,500; business congenial, short hours, limited risk, no debts, and strictly cash; will prove very attractive and pay 50 per cent monthly. Address P 112, Tribune office.

WANT HALF INTEREST IN EXPRESS, R. R. news, or any paying business worth $5,000; give income real estate. Address P 159, Tribune office.

PARTNER WANTED—LADY, TO ESTABLISH chiropody office. P 119, Tribune office.

BICYCLES AND BICYCLE GOODS.

GREATEST BICYCLE BARGAINS IN WORLD; largest exclusive bicycle house in America. Brown-Lewis Cycle Co., 293 Wabash-av.; open evenings.

RAMBLER BICYCLES—PIONEER WHEELS. 1899 catalogue free. 1899 price $40. GORMULLY & JEFFERY MFG. CO., 128 Dearborn-st.

CASH PAID FOR 2D-HAND WHEELS AT OUR store and taken in exchange for our '98 model. PHALEN, 69 31st-st.

PROFESSIONAL.

WAGES QUICKLY COLLECTED; COSTS ADvanced; law business; attachments, replevins, etc.; square dealing and efficient service guaranteed. Collection Dept., 134 E. Washington, R. 814.

A. J. FORD, LAWYER, FORT DEARBORN Building, 134 Monroe-st., cases in all courts; 22 years' successful practice; all business strictly confidential; branch offices in other States.

HOUSEHOLD GOODS.

CASH PAID FOR FURNITURE IN LARGE lots; hotels and dealers' stocks. T. P. WALLS, 381 W. Madison-st.

STOVES—LARGEST STOCK IN THE CITY; closing out sample ranges and heaters, cheap. J. RETTERER, 85 Wabash-av.

CLOTHING.

FOR SALE—ELEGANT SEAL SACQUE AND cap cheap, if taken at once. Call Wednesday, between 4 and 5 o'clock. Stewart Bldg., Suite 806.

H. S., 474 N. CLARK-ST., PAYS THE HIGHEST price for gentlemen's cast-off clothing.

TYPEWRITERS.

TYPEWRITERS FOR RENT, SALE, OR EXchange; easy terms; first-class machines only; repair work a specialty; everything guaranteed. F. S. WEBSTER COMPANY, 150 Monroe-st.

LEGAL NOTICES AND PROPOSALS.

TRUSTEE'S SALE—
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, NORTHERN DISTRICT OF ILLINOIS, NORTHERN DIVISION, SS.
IN THE CIRCUIT COURT OF THE UNITED STATES, FOR THE NORTHERN DISTRICT OF ILLINOIS, NORTHERN DIVISION. IN CHANCERY.
ILLINOIS TRUST AND SAVINGS BANK, EXECUTOR OF WILLIAM G. WILSON, DECEASED, AND HARRIET A. WILSON,
VS.
WILLIAM L. BREYFOGLE, ZERELDA C. BREYFOGLE, AND JOHN H. STOTSENBURG, AND FRANK M. TRISSAL, TRUSTEES. 22,766.

PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given that in pursuance of a decree made and entered by said court in the above entitled cause on the twenty-first day of June, A. D. 1895, nunc pro tunc as of June 1, 1895, and in pursuance of an order or decree of said court entered in said cause on the twenty-second day of May, A.D. 1897, and in pursuance of an order or decree entered in said cause on October 24, 1898, the undersigned Illinois Trust and Savings Bank, Trustee, will on Wednesday, the twenty-third day of November, A. D. 1898, at the hour of eleven o'clock in the forenoon, at the east main entrance on Clark street of the Courthouse, in the City of Chicago, County of Cook, and State of Illinois, sell at public auction to the highest and best bidder for cash, subject to the approval of said Court, all the following described real estate, premises, and property, or so much thereof as shall be sufficient to satisfy said decrees—to-wit: Lots numbered one [1], two [2], three [3], four [4], five [5], six [6], seven [7], thirty-four [34], thirty-five [35], thirty-six [36], thirty-seven [37], thirty-eight [38], thirty-nine [39], forty [40], and forty-one [41] of Block numbered thirty-one [31]; lots numbered eleven [11], twelve [12], thirteen [13], fourteen [14], fifteen [15], sixteen [16], seventeen [17], eighteen [18], nineteen [19], twenty [20], twenty-one [21], twenty-two [22], twenty-three [23], twenty-four [24], twenty-five [25], twenty-six [26], twenty-seven [27], twenty-eight [28], twenty-nine [29], thirty [30], thirty-one [31], thirty-two [32], thirty-three [33], thirty-four [34], thirty-five [35], thirty-six [36], thirty-seven [37], thirty-eight [38], thirty-nine [39], forty [40], forty-one [41], forty-two [42], forty-three [43], forty-four [44], forty-five [45], and forty-six [46], in Block numbered fifty-five [55]; all of lots numbered eleven [11], twelve [12], thirteen [13], fourteen [14], fifteen [15], sixteen [16], seventeen [17], eighteen [18], nineteen [19], twenty [20], twenty-one [21], twenty-two [22], twenty-three [23], twenty-four [24], twenty-five [25] twenty-six [26], twenty-seven [27], twenty-eight [28], twenty-nine [29], thirty [30], thirty-one [31], thirty-two [32], thirty-three [33], thirty-four [34], thirty-five [35], thirty-six [36], thirty-seven [37], thirty-eight [38], thirty-nine [39], forty [40], forty-one [41], forty-two [42], forty-three [43], forty-four [44], forty-five [45], and forty-six [46], in Block numbered fifty-six [56]; all of Block numbered fifty-seven [57], commonly called the factory lot [excepting therefrom the portion sold to George T. Williamson by deed dated July 1, 1884, and recorded on July 9, 1884, in Vol. 1422, page 604]; all of Block numbered fifty-eight [58]; lots numbered thirteen [13], fourteen [14], fifteen [15], sixteen [16], seventeen [17], eighteen [18], nineteen [19], twenty [20], twenty-one [21], twenty-two [22], twenty-three [23], twenty-four [24], twenty-five [25], twenty-six [26], twenty-seven [27], and twenty-eight [28], in Block numbered fifty-nine [59]; lot numbered forty-four [44] in Block numbered eighty-one [81]; lots numbered twenty-four [24], twenty-five [25], twenty-six [26], twenty-eight [28], twenty-nine [29], thirty-four [34], forty-one [41], forty-two [42], forty-three [43], forty-four [44], forty-five [45], and forty-six [46], in Block numbered eighty-two [82]; and also lots one [1], two [2], three [3], four [4], five [5], six [6], seven [7], eight [8], nine [9], ten [10], eleven [11], and twelve [12] in Block numbered fifty-nine [59], all in Cornell, said Cornell being a subdivision of the west half of Section twenty-six [26], the southeast quarter of Section twenty-six [26] [with the exception of the east half of the northeast quarter of said southeast quarter]; the north half of the northwest quarter; the south half of the northwest quarter west of the Illinois Central Railroad, and the northwest quarter of the northeast quarter of Section thirty-five [35], all in Township thirty-eight [38] north, range fourteen [14], east of the third principal meridian, in the City of Chicago, County of Cook, and State of Illinois, subject, however, to any leases of any of the said property that may be existing at the time of such sale.

No deed or deeds will be delivered to the purchaser or purchasers until such sale has been reported to and approved by said Court.

Chicago, October 25, A. D. 1898.
ILLINOIS TRUST AND SAVINGS BANK, Trustee.
By John J. Mitchell, its President.
[Illinois Trust and Savings Bank, Chicago. Seal.] Attest: WM. H. HENKLE, Secretary.
PRUSSING & McCULLOCH, Solicitors for Trustee.

STEAMSHIP LINES.

Ocean Navigation.

GERMAN MEDITERRANEAN SERVICE.
†NORTH-GERMAN LLOYD. | *HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE.
Express steamers from New York to Gibraltar, Naples, and Genoa.
*A. Victoria. Nov. 5, 11 am | †Aller....Nov. 26, 11 am
†K's'r W. II. Nov. 12, 11 am | †Ems....Dec. 3, 11 am
*F. Bism'k. Nov. 19, 11 am | *A. Victoria. Dec. 10, 11 am
Also steamers for Alexandria, Egypt, in Jan. and Feb.
Return tickets available for the steamers of either line from Naples, Genoa, Gibraltar, Hamburg, Bremen, London, Southampton, Paris, and Cherbourg.
North German Lloyd, Oelrichs & Co., Agents, 2 Bowling Gr., N. Y. H. Claussenius & Co., Gen'l West. Agts., 90, 92 Dearb'n-st., Chicago. | Hamburg-American Line, 37 Broadway, N. Y. N. W. Cor. Randolph and La Salle-sts., Chicago.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD— FAST EXPRESS SERVICE. SOUTHAMPTON, LONDON, BREMEN.
Saale, Sat., Nov. 5, 10 am | Trave, Tu., Nov. 22, 10 am
Lahn, Tu., Nov. 8, 10 am | K. Friedrich....Nov. 29
K. W. d. Gr. Nov. 15, 10 am | Lahn, Tu., Dec. 6, 10 a.m.
TWIN SCREW PASSENGER SERVICE. SOUTHAMPTON, LONDON, BREMEN.
H. H. Meier..........Thursday, Nov. 17, Noon
Barbarossa..........Thursday, Nov. 24, Noon
H. CLAUSSENIUS & CO., General Western Agents, 90 and 92 Dearborn-st.

HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE— Twin Screw Express Steamers during winter on German Mediterranean Service. Service to Paris, London, Hamburg, resumed in March. Twin Screw Pass. Service N. Y.—Hamburg direct.
Brasilia..........Nov. 5 | Pretoria..........Nov. 19
Palatia..........Nov. 12 | Patria..........Nov. 26
HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE, N. w. cor. Randolph and La Salle-sts., Chicago.

AMERICAN LINE— NEW YORK—SOUTHAMPTON—[LONDON]. Sailing at 10 a. m.
S.S. St. Louis...Nov. 16 | S.S. St. Louis...Dec. 7
S.S. Paris.....Nov. 23 | S.S. Paris.....Dec. 14
S.S. St. Paul....Nov. 30 | S.S. St. Paul....Dec. 21
RED STAR LINE. NEW YORK—ANTWERP. Sailing at noon.
Friesland......Nov. 9 | Westernland....Nov. 23
‡Southwark....Nov. 16 | S. S. Kensington...Nov. 30
‡Second cabin to Antwerp, $46.00; Paris, $50.00. ‡These steamers carry second cabin and steerage passengers only. Staterooms, dining saloon, smoking-rooms, bathrooms, promenade deck, etc., amidship, where motion is least perceptible. INTERNATIONAL NAVIGATION COMPANY, Telephone Main 188. 143 La Salle-st.

CUNARD LINE— ATLANTIC SERVICE. Established 1840 and never lost a life. The twin-screw steamships "CAMPANIA" and "LUCANIA," 620 ft. long, 12,950 tons, 30,000 h.-p., among the largest, fastest, and most magnificent in the world. And the Fast Express Passenger Steamships "UMBRIA," "ETRURIA," 520 ft. long, 14,500 h.-p. Saturday sailings from New York. Cunard Line record, 5 days 7 hours 23 minutes. F. G. WHITING, Mgr., Dearborn and Randolph.

WHITE STAR LINE—TELEPHONE EXP. 139. United States and Royal Mail Steamers. New York, Queenstown, and Liverpool. Sailings from New York Wednesday, 12 NOON.
Britannic ....Nov. 2 Dec. 7
Cymric, cargo and passenger....Nov. 9 Dec. 14
Majestic ....Nov. 16 Dec. 13
Germanic ....Nov. 23 Dec. 21
Teutonic ....Nov. 30 Dec. 28
S. TENNEY FRENCH, General Western Agent, Grand Pacific Hotel, 244 S. Clark-st., Chicago.

COOK'S ESCORTED PARTIES—ALL EXPENSES included to the Holy Land and Egypt, Jan. 4, Feb. 11 and 18, March 4; Europe (Riviera, Italy, etc.), Nov. 12 and 26, Dec. 10 and 31; Cuba, Porto Rico, the Tropics, Bermuda, and Hawaiian Islands during January, February, and March. TICKETS WITHOUT ESCORT at lowest rates over all railroads and steamship lines. THOS. COOK & SON, No. 234 S. Clark-st.

COMPAGNIE GENERALE TRANSATLANTIQUE—FRENCH LINE TO HAVRE—PARIS EVERY SATURDAY. Fleet composed entirely of large, fast express steamers, which make the voyage regularly in one week. No crossing of channel. Celebrated cuisine. Parlor seat and buffet vestibuled special train from docks at Havre to Paris in four hours. M. W. KOZMINSKI, G. W. Agt., 71 Dearborn-st.

ANCHOR LINE MAIL STEAMERS— NEW YORK, GLASGOW, LONDONDERRY, LIVERPOOL.
Furnessia..Noon, Oct. 29 | Anchoria..Noon, Nov. 19
Ethiopia..Noon, Nov. 5 | Furnessia..Noon, Dec. 3
For passenger tickets or drafts apply to ANCHOR LINE GENERAL OFFICE, 176 Jackson-blvd. Tel. Main 1505.

BEAVER LINE ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS— Montreal, Quebec, to Liverpool via Londonderry. SS. Lake Huron..Nov. 9 SS. L. Superior...Nov. 16. First cabin, $52.50; second cabin, $35; steerage, $22.50. Drafts on Europe. C. F. WENHAM, General Agent, Telephone Main 4288. 186A S. Clark-st.

JAPAN-CHINA—PACIFIC MAIL S. S. CO., OCcidental & Oriental S.S. Co. From San Francisco:
RIO DE JANEIRO (via Honolulu)..Nov. 10, 1 p. m.
BELGIC (via Honolulu)..........Nov. 19, 1 p. m.
COPTIC (via Honolulu)..........Nov. 29, 1 p. m.
For freight and passage rates and general information apply at the company's offices, 238 Clark-st., Chicago. W. G. NEIMYER, Agent.

AZORES, NAPLES, AND GENOA— BY PRINCE LINE'S NEW STEAMERS. CABIN, $55 AND UPWARDS.
Trojan Prince...Nov. 12 | Tartar Prince....Dec. 24
Spartan Prince...Dec. 3 | Trojan Prince....Jan. 14
C. B. RICHARD & CO., 61 Broadway, N. Y.

"GAZE'S TOURS" AND TICKETS TO EUROPE. Escorted parties weekly; independent travel; tickets all routes; programs free. 220 S. Clark-st.

Lake Navigation.

GOODRICH LINE—FOR RACINE, MILWAUkee, Sheboygan, and Manitowoc, daily 8 p. m. To all other Northern points, tri-weekly service. To Grand Haven, Muskegon, and Grand Rapids, Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday, 7:30 p. m. Office and docks, foot of Michigan-av., Rush-st. bridge. Tel. Express 76.

HOLLAND & CHICAGO LINE STEAMER "SOO City" leaves dock, 1 State-st., every Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday at 7 p. m. for Holland, Grand Rapids, Allegan, and other Michigan points. Telephone Main 4648.

RAILWAY TIME TABLE.

WESTERN.

CHICAGO AND ALTON—UNION PASSENGER Station, Canal-st., between Madison and Adams-sts. Ticket office, 101 Adams-st.

*Daily. †Daily ex. Sunday.	Leave.	Arrive.
Pacific Vestibuled Express..	† 2:00 pm	1:00 pm
Kas. C., Denver, California..	* 6:00 pm	9:25 am
Kas. C., Colorado & Utah...	*11:30 pm	8:00 am
Spgfld. & St. Louis Day Local	* 8:00 am	9:10 pm
St. Louis Limited..........	*11:06 am	4:36 pm
St. Louis Palace Express....	* 9:00 pm	7:30 am
St. Louis Midnight Special...	*11:30 pm	8:00 am
Peoria Limited..............	†11:06 am	4:36 pm
Peoria Fast Mail............	† 6:00 pm	1:00 pm
Peoria Night Express........	*11:30 pm	7:30 am
Joliet & Dwight Ac'm'dat'n.	* 5:00 pm	†10:20 am

CHICAGO GREAT WESTERN RY.—MAPLE Leaf Route. Grand Central Station, 5th-av. and Harrison-st. Office 115 Adams-st. Phone 2380 Main.

*Daily. †Ex. Sunday.	Leave.	Arrive.
Minneapolis, St. Paul, Dubuque, Kan. City, St Joseph.	* 6:30 pm	* 9:30 am
	† 6:45 am	†10:00 pm
Des Moines, Marshalltown	*10:20 pm	* 7:00 am
Sycamore & Byron Local...	* 3:10 pm	*10:25 am

RAILWAY TIME TABLE.

WESTERN.

CHICAGO AND NORTHWESTERN RAILWAY— Ticket office, 212 Clark-st. [Phone Express 721.] Oakley-av., and depot, cor. Wells and Kinzie-sts.

	Leave.	Arrive.
"The Colorado Special." Co. Bluffs, Omaha, Denver.	*10:00 am	*8:15 pm
Omaha, Council Bluffs, Salt Lake, San Francisco, Denver, Portland, Des Moines	* 6:30 pm	*9:30 am
	*10:30 pm	*7:45 am
		c7:00 am
C. Rapids, C. Bluffs, Omaha	†12:35 pm	†2:20 pm
Black Hills and Deadwood	*10:30 pm	*7:45 am
St. Paul, Minneapolis, Duluth	* 6:30 pm	*9:30 am
St. Paul, Minneapolis, Mad., Eau Claire	* 8:30 am	c7:45 am
	†10:15 pm	*9:55 pm
Winona, La Crosse, Madison	† 8:30 am	†6:15 pm
Winona, La Crosse & Western Minnesota	† 5:00 pm	†10:55 pm
	*10:15 pm	*7:45 am
Sioux City and Dakotas	† 6:30 pm	c9:30 am
Sioux City	k 6:30 pm	*9:30 am
Fond du Lac, Oshkosh, Neenah, Appleton, Green Bay	*11:30 am	*6:15 pm
	† 5:00 pm	†1:15 pm
Green Bay and Menominee	† 2:00 pm	†4:00 pm
Ashland, Hurley, Bessemer, Ironwood & Rhinelander	† 5:00 am	c7:30 am
	* 5:00 pm	*9:30 am
Oshkosh, Gr.Br., M'or...nee	a 3:00 am	†9:30 pm
Marquette & L. Superior	*10:30 pm	*7:30 am

Rockford and Freeport—Lv. s8:40 a. m., †10:25 a.m., †4:25 p.m., s6:35 p.m.; Ar. †8:05 a. m., †11:40 p.m. Rockford—Lv. *3:00 a. m., †8:30 a.m., †6:30 p.m. Milwaukee—Lv. †8:00 a.m., s4:00 a.m., †7:00 a.m., *8:30 a.m., †11:30 a.m., †2:00 p.m., *3 p.m., *5 p.m., *8 p.m., *10:30 p.m. *Daily. †Ex. Sun. sSunday. cEx. Mon. ‡Ex. Sat. aDaily to M'ominee. kSat. only.

ILLINOIS CENTRAL—ALL THROUGH TRAINS from Central Station, 12th-st. and Park row. Trains for the South [except N. O. fast mail] can also be taken from 22d-st., 39th-st., Hyde Park, and 63d-st. stations. Tickets at city ticket office, 99 Adams-st., and at Auditorium Hotel.

	Leave.	Arrive.
N. Orleans & Memphis Lim.	* 5:00 pm	*11:50 am
Monticello, Ill., & Decatur.	* 5:00 pm	*11:50 am
St. Louis Diamond Special..	* 9:10 pm	* 7:35 am
St. Louis Daylight Special..	*11:20 am	* 7:30 pm
Springfield & Decatur......	*11:20 am	* 7:30 pm
Cairo Day Train........	† 8:25 am	† 7:00 pm
Springfield & Decatur......	* 9:10 pm	* 7:35 am
New Orleans Fast Mail......	* 2:50 am	*12:45 am
Bloomington & Chatsworth.	† 5:00 pm	†11:50 am
Chicago, Cairo & N. Orleans.	* 8:40 pm	* 8:00 am
Gilman & Kankakee........	* 3:05 pm	*10:00 am
Rockford, Dubuque, Sioux C., & Sioux Falls Fast Line.	* 3:30 pm	*10:10 am
Rockford, Dubuque, Sioux C.	‡11:45 pm	* 6:50 am
Rockford Passenger........	* 2:25 pm	*10:00 am
Rockford, Dubuque & Lyle.	†10:10 am	† 7:20 pm
Rockford & Freeport Ex....	† 6:30 pm	
Dubuque & Rockford Ex....		† 1:30 pm

‡On Saturday night runs to Dubuque only. *Daily. †Except Sunday.

CHICAGO, ROCK ISLAND AND PACIFIC RY.— Passenger station, Van Buren, near Clark-st. City ticket office, corner Adams and Dearborn-sts.

Trains.	Leave.	Arrive.
Fast Mail to Des Moines...	* 3:00 am	* 8:00 pm
Peoria and Illinois Mail....	* 9:00 am	* 2:00 pm
Des Moines and Iowa Mail..	† 9:00 am	† 4:30 pm
Joliet Express........	*11:45 am	* 3:45 pm
Illinois Express........	†12:30 pm	† 4:30 pm
Joliet Accommodation........	* 4:00 pm	* 9:42 am
St. Paul, Mpls. & Sioux Falls.	* 3:20 pm	*11:00 am
Peru Accommodation........	† 5:00 pm	† 8:40 am
Kan. City, St. Joe, L'v'w'th, Atchison, Tex. & Colo. Ex.	* 5:45 pm	* 9:55 am
Omaha and Council Bluffs..	* 5:45 pm	* 2:00 pm
Peoria........	† 5:45 pm	† 4:30 pm
Big Five to D'ver, C.Sp'ngs, Pueblo, via Omaha & Linc'n has Composite Library, Buffet Car and Pullman Equipment. Dining Car Service.	*10:00 pm	* 8:00 am
Davenport & Cedar Rapids..	*10:00 pm	* 8:00 am
Peoria and Rock Island....	*11:30 pm	* 7:00 am
Kan. City, St. Joseph & Tex.	‡11:30 pm	§ 7:00 am

*Daily. †Ex. Sun. ‡Ex. Sat. §Ex. Mon. ¶Mon. only.

CHICAGO, MILWAUKEE AND ST. PAUL RY.— Ticket office, 95 Adams-st. Tel. 2190 Main. Union Passenger Station, Canal, Adams, and Madison-sts.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Milwaukee—St. Paul—Mpls..	† 8:30 am	† 9:45 am
Milwaukee	* 8:30 am	*11:15 am
Milwaukee, Mad. & West....	†11:30 am	† 4:00 pm
Cedar Rapids, K. City, Dub.	† 2:00 pm	† 1:45 pm
Green Bay........	† 3:00 pm	† 9:45 pm
Milwaukee—Madison........	† 3:00 pm	† 6:10 pm
Milwaukee—Portage	† 3:00 pm	† 1:10 pm
Milwaukee	* 3:00 pm	§ 1:45 pm
Milwaukee	* 5:00 pm	§ 6:30 pm
Omaha—C. Bluffs—S'x City.	* 6:15 pm	* 8:25 am
N. Iowa—S. Minn.—Dakota.	‡ 6:15 pm	¶ 8:25 am
Milwaukee-St. Paul-M'p'l.. The Pioneer Limited....	* 6:30 pm	* 9:30 am
Mad., P. du Chien & West—.	‡ 5:00 pm	¶ 9:30 am
Green Bay & Mich. Penin'la.	*10:15 pm	* 7:00 am
Milwaukee—St. Paul—Mpls..	*10:15 pm	* 7:00 am
Ced. Rap.—K. City—S'x City.	‡10:30 pm	¶ 7:15 am
N. Iowa—S. Minn.—Dakota..	‡10:30 pm	¶ 8:25 am
Omaha—C. Bluffs........	‡10:30 pm	* 8:25 am

*Daily. †Ex. Sun. ‡Ex. Sat. ¶Ex. Mon. §Sun. only.

BURLINGTON ROUTE—TEL. NO. 8831 MAIN. Berths and tickets at No. 211 Clark-st. and Union Passenger Station, Canal and Adams-sts.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Local to Galesburg, Ill......	‡ 8:30 am	† 6:10 pm
Ottawa, Streator & La Salle.	† 8:30 am	† 6:10 pm
Rochelle, Rockford, For'es'n.	† 8:30 am	† 2:15 pm
Omaha, Denver, Colo. Spgs.	*10:00 am	* 4:25 pm
Local points in Ill. and Iowa.	*11:30 am	* 2:15 pm
Galesburg and Quincy......	*11:30 am	* 4:25 pm
Clinton, Moline, Rock Island.	*11:30 am	‡ 2:15 pm
Fort Madison and Keokuk...	*10:00 am	* 7:00 am
Ottawa and Streator........	† 4:30 pm	†10:35 am
Sterling, Rochelle, Rockford.	† 4:30 pm	†10:35 am
K. City, St. Jo, Leavenw'th.	* 5:30 pm	* 9:35 am
Ft. Worth, Dallas, Houston..	* 5:30 pm	* 9:35 am
Omaha, C. Bluffs, Nebraska.	* 5:50 pm	* 8:20 am
St. Paul and Minneapolis....	* 6:30 pm	* 9:25 am
K. City, St. Jo., Leavenw'th.	*10:30 pm	* 7:00 am
Omaha, Keokuk, Quincy....	*10:30 pm	* 7:00 am
Denver, Cripple Creek, Colo.	*10:30 pm	* 8:20 am
Salt Lake, Ogden, California.	*10:30 pm	* 8:20 am
Deadwood, Hot Springs, S.D.	*10:30 pm	* 8:20 am
St. Paul and Minneapolis....	‡10:15 pm	†10:25 pm

*Daily. †Daily ex. Sunday. ‡Daily ex. Saturday.

WABASH RAILROAD — DEPOT DEARBORN Station, Polk and Dearborn-sts. Ticket offices, 97 Adams-st. and 221 Michigan-av. Telephones—City office [except Sunday], M. 1619; depot, H. 753.

*Daily. †Except Sunday.	Leave.	Arrive.
St. Louis Vestibuled Limited.	*11:00 am	* 5:10 pm
St. Louis & Kansas City Ex..	† 2:00 pm	† 3:00 pm
St. Louis Limited Express...	* 9:15 pm	* 7:30 am
Peoria and Texas Limited...	*11:00 am	* 5:10 pm
Peoria and Texas Express...	* 9:15 pm	* 7:30 am
Forrest Accommodation......	* 5:00 pm	* 9:50 am
Detroit, New York & Can. Ex.	* 3:15 pm	* 9:30 pm
Detroit, N. Falls & N.Y. Ex.	*11:30 pm	* 7:10 am
Detroit Express............	* 8:50 am	*10:05 am
Toronto, Montreal & Can. Ex.	* 3:15 pm	* 9:30 pm
Contin'tal Lim., N.Y., Boston	*12:02 n'n	* 2:40 pm

ATCHISON, TOPEKA AND SANTA FE RY.— Trains leave Dearborn Station, Polk and Dearborn. Ticket office, 109 Adams-st. Phone M. 3483.

*Daily. †Except Sunday.	Leave.	Arrive.
Galesburg & Ft. Madison....	† 7:55 am	† 5:02 pm
Joliet, Streator & Pekin Ex.	† 1:00 pm	†12:35 pm
Streator and Joliet..........		† 9:38 am
Lemont, Lockport & Joliet..	† 5:08 pm	† 8:42 am
K. City, Colo., Utah & Tex..	* 6:00 pm	* 9:43 am
K. City, Calif. & Mexico...	*10:00 pm	* 9:00 pm

The California Limited leaves Mondays, Wednesdays, Saturdays, 8 p. m.

CHICAGO & EASTERN ILLINOIS RAILROAD— Ticket offices, 182 Clark-st., Auditorium Annex, and Dearborn Station, Dearborn and Polk-sts.

*Daily. †Ex. Sunday.	Leave.	Arrive.
Terre Haute & Evansville.	† 8:00 am	†5:40 pm
St. Elmo & Marion	† 8:00 am	D†8:30 pm
Ind. Min. Spgs. & Terre H.	†10:00 am	D†1:45 pm
N. Orl'ns & Florida Spec. D	*12:40 pm	D*8:30 pm
Chicago & Nashville Lim. D	* 6:50 pm	D*9:03 am
Terre Haute & Evansville.	*11:34 pm	*6:35 am

D—Dining car on this train.

EASTERN.

THE PENNSYLVANIA LINE — CHICAGO Union Passenger Station, Adams, Canal, and Madison-sts. Ticket offices at station, at 248 S. Clark-st., corner Jackson, and at the Auditorium Hotel. Through trains run as follows:

From Chicago to	Leave.	Arrive.
Mansfield and Pittsburg......	† 7:30 am	*7:45 am
Indianapolis and Louisville...	*10:00 am	*6:10 pm
Dayton and Cincinnati......	*10:00 am	*6:10 pm
The Keystone Express........	*10:30 am	*5:00 pm
Columbus and the East......	*10:30 am	*5:00 pm
Baltimore and Washington...	*10:30 am	*5:00 pm
Philadelphia and New York..	*10:30 am	*5:00 pm
Mansfield and Pittsburg......	* 3:00 pm	*9:00 pm
Baltimore and Washington...	* 3:00 pm	*9:00 pm
Philadelphia and New York..	* 3:00 pm	*9:00 pm
The Pennsylvania Limited...	* 5:30 pm	*9:00 am
Pittsburg and Washington...	* 5:30 pm	*9:00 am
Philadelphia and New York..	* 5:30 pm	*9:00 am
Indianapolis and Louisville...	* 8:15 pm	*7:15 am
Dayton and Cincinnati......	* 8:15 pm	*7:15 am
Columbus and the East......	* 8:15 pm	*7:15 am
Youngstown and Newcastle..	*11:30 pm	*9:00 pm
Pittsburg and the East......	*11:30 pm	*7:45 am

*Daily. †Except Sunday.

MICHIGAN CENTRAL, N. Y. C. & H. R. AND B. & A. Rys.—"The Niagara Falls Route." Ticket offices, 119 Adams-st. and station, 12th-st. and Park Row, 22d-st., 39th-st., Hyde Park, 63d-st. Sept. 25, 1898.

*Daily. †Except Sunday.	Leave Chicago.	Arrive Chicago.
Mail and Express	† 6:50 am	† 7:15 pm
Grand Rapids & Muskegon..	† 6:50 am	....
Grand Rapids Express......	*11:45 am	† 2:10 pm
New York & Boston Special.	*10:30 am	* 3:00 pm
Fast Eastern Express........	* 3:00 pm	* 8:50 pm
Kalamazoo Accommodation.	† 4:20 pm	†11:10 am
Grand Rapids Express......	† 4:15 pm	† 5:15 pm
Detroit Night Express......	* 9:35 pm	* 6:30 am
Grand Rapids & Muskegon..	*11:50 pm	* 7:20 am
Atlantic Express........	*11:30 pm	* 7:50 am
Saginaw & Bay City Sleeper.	‡11:30 pm	§ 6:30 am

*Daily. †Ex. Sun. ‡Ex. Sat. §Ex. Monday.

CHICAGO AND WEST MICHIGAN RAILWAY. See Michigan Central time table.

THE LAKE SHORE AND MICHIGAN SOUTHern Ry., N. Y. C. & H. R., and B. & A. Rys. Depot, Van Buren-st., one block from the Board of Trade, and 22d-st. City ticket office, 180 Clark-st.

*Daily. ‡Ex. Sunday.	Leave.	Arrive.
Day Express............	‡ 8:55 am	‡ 7:00 pm
Limited Fast Mail........	* 8:00 am	* 7:50 am
New York & Boston Special..	*10:30 am	* 3:00 pm
Eastern Express........	* 3:10 pm	* 8:45 pm
Elkhart Accommodation........		‡10:30 am
Special Mail........	* 2:45 am	*11:50 pm
Lake Shore Limited........	* 5:30 pm	* 4:00 pm
Cleveland Express........	* 8:25 pm	* 7:30 am
Boston Express........	* 9:30 pm	....

MONON ROUTE — DEPOT, DEARBORN STAtion. Ticket offices, 232 Clark-st. and Auditorium.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Indianapolis & Cincinnati....	* 2:45 am	*12:00 n'n
Washingt'n, Balt., Phil., N.Y.	* 2:45 am	*12:00 n'n
Lafayette & Louisville......	* 8:30 am	* 5:55 pm
Indianapolis & Cincinnati...	† 8:30 am	† 5:55 pm
Indianapolis & Cincinnati...	†11:45 am	‡ 8:40 pm
Indianapolis & Cincinnati..........		‡ 5:30 pm
Lafayette Accommodation...	* 3:20 pm	*10:45 am
Lafayette & Louisville......	* 8:30 pm	* 7:22 am
Indianapolis & Cincinnati...	* 8:30 pm	* 7:22 am

*Daily. †Ex. Sunday. ‡Sunday only.

ERIE LINES (CHICAGO AND ERIE RAILroad)—Ticket offices, 242 Clark-st., Auditorium Hotel. Dearborn Station, Polk and Dearborn-sts.

*Daily. ‡Daily except Sunday.	Leave.	Arrive.
Marion Local........	‡7:30 am	7:45 pm
New York and Boston........	*3:00 pm	5:00 pm
Jamestown and Buffalo........	*3:00 pm	5:00 pm
Rochester Accommodation....	*4:10 pm	9:40 am
New York and Boston........	*9:20 pm	7:25 am
Columbus and Norfolk, Va...	*9:20 pm	7:25 am

NICKEL PLATE—THE NEW YORK, CHICAGO and St. Louis railroad. Depot, Van Buren-st., near Clark-st. All trains daily.

	Leave.	Arrive.
New York and Boston Exp....	10:35 am	9:15 pm
New York Express........	2:55 pm	4:25 pm
New York and Boston Express.	10:15 pm	7:50 am

For rates and sleeping car accommodations call on or address Henry Thorne, Ticket Agent, 111 Adams-st., Chicago, Ill.

BIG FOUR ROUTE—DEPOTS, 12TH-ST. AND Park row, and 22d, 39th, 53d, and 63d-sts. Ticket offices at 234 Clark-st. and Auditorium.

*Daily. †Except Sunday.	Leave.	Arrive.
Indianapolis and Cincinnati..	*9:00 am	*5:30 pm
Lafayette and Louisville......	*9:00 am	*5:30 pm
Cincinnati and Washington..	†1:00 pm	10:30 pm
Lafayette and Louisville......	*8:30 pm	*7:15 am
Indianapolis and Cincinnati..	*8:30 pm	*7:15 am

BALTIMORE & OHIO—DEPOT, GRAND CENtral Passenger station. City office, 193 Clark-st. No extra fares charged on the B. & O. limited trains.

	Leave.	Arrive.
N. Y., Wash. Vest. Express..	*10:25 am	* 9:00 pm
N. Y., Wash. & Pitts. Vest...	* 3:30 pm	*10:00 am
Pittsburg, Cleveland, Wheeling & Columbus Express...	* 7:00 pm	* 7:00 am

*Daily.

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